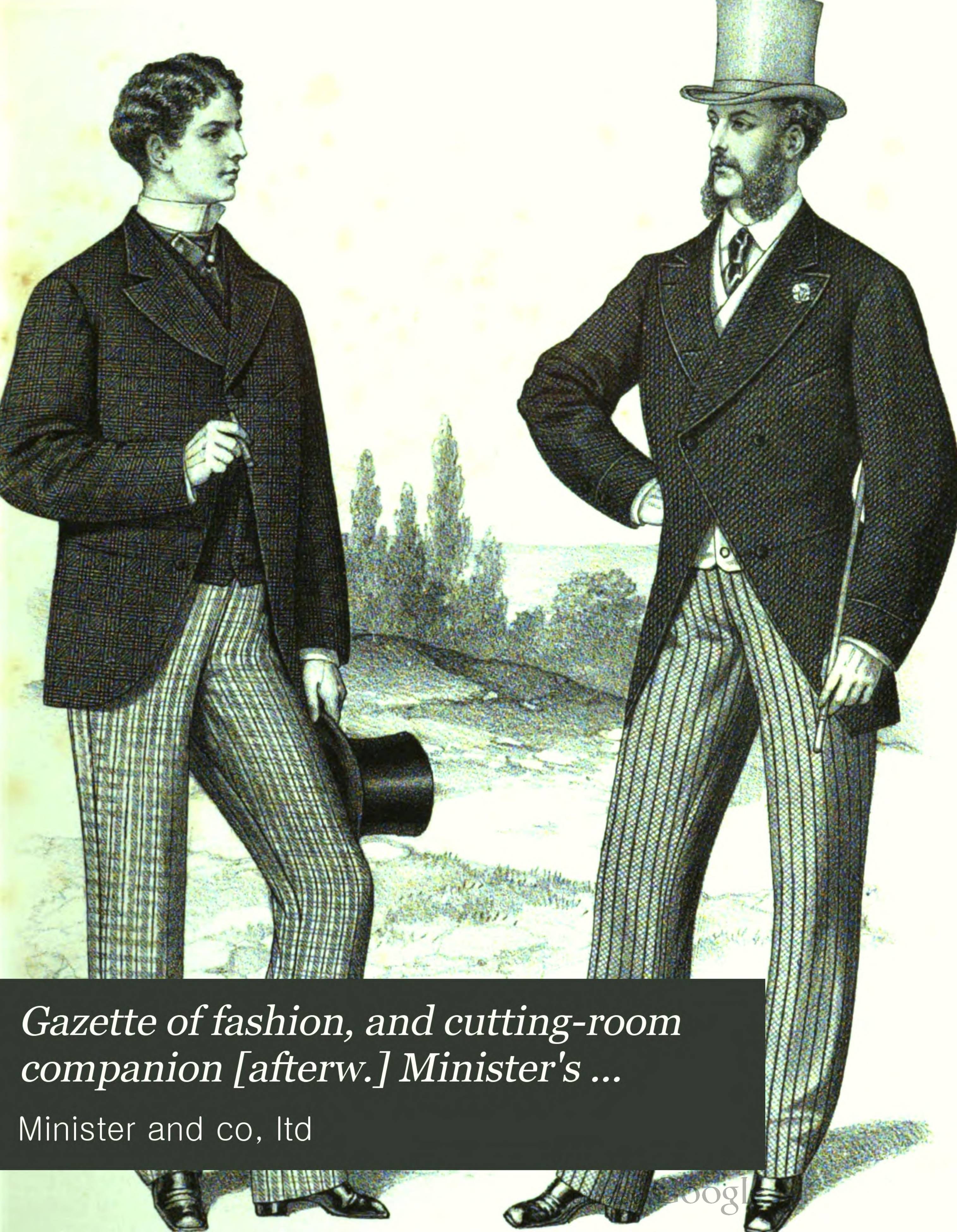

Gazette of fashion, and cutting-room companion [afterw.] Minister's ...

Minister and co, ltd

THE

GAZETTE OF FASHION,

AND

Cutting-Room Companion.

BY

EDWARD MINISTER AND SON.

VOL. XXVII.

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GAZETTE OF FASHION,

AND

CUTTING ROOM COMPANION.

BY

EDWARD MINISTER AND SON,

Tailors and Habit Makers to Her Majesty,

No. 8, ARGYLL PLACE, REGENT STREET, LONDON. W.

No. 314. June, 1872. Vol. 27.

The Eclectic Repository.

"A gatherer and disposer of other men's stuff."—*Wotton.*

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "GAZETTE OF FASHION."

Dear Sir,

It is a great misfortune that our trade, like many others, should be periodically disturbed by differences arising between masters and their men, either on the wages to be paid by the hour, or on the time to be allowed for a garment, and that no satisfactory settlement can be arrived at for putting an end to the constant recurrence of these disputes, which are prejudicial alike to both parties, by weakening the tie which it is desirable should exist between them.

The demand for higher wages in these days is the more incomprehensible, if we take into consideration the material difference between garments as now made up, and the manner in which they were formerly put together; as it cannot for one moment be contended but that at the *same* prices a journeyman can earn more money now than he could at the time I speak of.

There surely must be a *choice* of masters in every large town, who might be trusted by the journeymen to settle a price for their work, which, while fairly remunerating them for the time occupied, would at the same time secure to the employer a just equivalent for the wages he pays. Neither party has a right to expect that his interest only is to be studied, otherwise there would be no hope of ever bringing about an arrangement which would be satisfactory to all concerned. The difference in the various articles now made up for coats or trousers is so great compared with the only makes of goods which, within the memory of men at present in business, were formerly worn, that it is of itself sufficient to enable a journeyman to earn more money on them, even with the same amount of work. But, if we come to analyze the details of the two coats, we then see the palpable injustice of the same price being paid in both cases.

Take, for instance, a dress-coat as commonly made some thirty or forty years ago, in superfine cloth, six holes worked in each lapel, a collar, say, *at least* 3 by 3, with no end of rows of stitching in the stand, and any amount of padding in the fall, on a not very soft padding, well soaped. Cuff to sleeve, with three holes and buttons. Flaps in the waist-seam, waist-seam rantered, the foreparts well stitched in rows, on a thick, hard canvas and padding, and the turn of the front stitched to correspond with the fall of the collar. Side-edges to the plaits; edges fudged and stitched raw. Pockets in the plaits, and one across the top of the left facing, with a hole and button. Compare this with a modern dress-coat, and the difference in amount of work is self-evident. Yet I do not remember that any great distress was experienced at that time by the men not being able to make enough to keep themselves by their work at the wages then paid according to the "log" in use.

Again, take a pair of trousers made in a stout, hard cassimere or kersey, with "split-fall," "frog-pockets," with top welts frequently sewn on, waistbands sewn on, and a puff at the back; strap buttons at the bottom, with slit at side-seam. Fob, with welt. Contrast the work in such a pair with that in one made in a soft angola or Tweed; fly-front; no pockets, or perhaps a cash-pocket; no waistbands, plain at the bottom, and no manœuvring whatever in making them up. Will any of your readers tell me that he could not make *a pair and a half* of such trousers in the time he would be occupied in making up *a pair* as I first described? If our military and navy uniforms had not been altered, whatever prices should we now have to pay for making a coat for an officer of the Line, to say nothing of a Hussar jacket and pelisse, or a Horse Artillery jacket? and yet men used to earn money over such jobs.

There appears to me to be wanting some definite regulations to determine the relative duties of master and man in our trade, as I limit my remarks to the tailoring trade, which alone immediately concerns me.

One cannot but be startled at the fresh demands continually made by the journeymen, and no sooner is some settlement come to by the masters—and, let it be understood, with the concurrence of the men, through their representatives—than up surges some new ground of complaint, and harder terms are attempted to be imposed by the journeymen.

The question as it bears on political economy would, of course, be out of the sphere of your work, but I may, perhaps, be allowed to make one observation on the effect of an increase in wages, which is, that the journeymen must wilfully shut their eyes to the fact that, as wages rise, so will the price of everything they purchase, as a necessary consequence, also be increased; and their weekly earnings will, consequently, not procure for them a corresponding addition to the supply of necessaries they were enabled to purchase under the old scale.

I have heard of many gross cases of imposition on the part of the men, as to the time for making garments, and I have no doubt but that many of your readers could mention cases coming within their personal experience. I hope, in spite of all *professional* agitators—whose interest in fomenting differences between masters and men is the question of it bringing them in a certain sum weekly by way of salary—that we may yet live to witness a more *honourable* feeling existing between the two classes of society, by both being convinced how their *mutual* interests are affected by the conduct of either party.

Some of the old pensioners in the Tailors' Society's Almshouses would be able to throw a little light upon "logs" which were in use in their time, and give their opinion as to the justice or injustice of some of those now frequently put forward for adoption.

Apologizing for the length to which I have allowed my observations to run,

I am, dear Sir,
Yours very truly,
"J. W."

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION FOR THE RELIEF OF AGED AND INFIRM JOURNEYMEN-TAILORS.

The Committee of Management of the above Institution make an urgent appeal to the trade under peculiar circumstances, which the circular they have issued will best explain. We have much pleasure in giving the statement of the case the wide circulation which the publication of it in the pages of our work will afford, and sincerely trust that the appeal will meet with a ready response from the trade, and relieve the Committee from all anxiety as to realizing the sum required for this special purpose. The urgency of the case will of itself be a sufficient plea for the steps taken by the Committee, as it may be easily imagined that to take so large a sum from the ordinary revenue of the Institution, or from the funded capital, would of a necessity encroach upon the income, and cause a portion to be diverted from its more legitimate object—the relief of journeymen in distress:—

Tailors' Institution, 32, Sackville Street.

Dear Sir,

The building at Haverstock Hill having fallen into so great a state of decay that the repairing thereof has become a matter of necessity, the Directors feel they are imperatively called upon to adopt prompt measures for its restoration; and in order to meet the cost, estimated at about £600, earnestly appeal to the friends of the Institution for assistance in providing the requisite funds, the income under their control being entirely inadequate thereto.

It has been determined that payments to the Building Fund should, if preferred, be made by instalments, extending over a period of three years.

The following gentlemen have been appointed a "Building Committee," who will be glad to receive subscriptions, namely:—

Mr. Pulford, 65, St. James's Street.
Mr. D. Harrison, 32, Sackville Street.
Mr. Cartwright, 62, Grosvenor Street.
Mr. May, 4, Sackville Street.

I am, dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
George May,
April 18, 1872. *Chairman of the Board.*

NEW YORK MASTER-TAILORS' CLUB.

We read in "Livithicum's Journal of New York Fashions" for May, an account of the annual dinner of the members of the above club, which took place at Delmonico's well-known establishment in that city on the 4th of April. Mr. Hume, the President of the club, took the chair upon this occasion, and was well supported by the trade of New York and several master-tailors from different cities of the States.

To judge from a report of the speeches, our Transatlantic *confrères* would appear to possess a peculiar facility for playing upon words, as the speeches of the different speakers were full of witty allusions to names or circumstances.

At one of the ordinary meetings of the members, it had been agreed upon that the price of the dinner-ticket should not exceed 10 dollars, from which it may be fairly inferred that these gentlemen know how to enjoy the good things of this life.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "GAZETTE OF FASHION."

Dear Sir,

A perusal of the communication from your talented correspondent, Mr. J. Anderson, which appears in the current number of your work, the Gazette of Fashion, has afforded me great pleasure. Our Transatlantic brethren say that "there is nothing new and nothing true under the sun," but I think that I may safely assert that, in one instance, at least, they are in the wrong; for your correspondent's diagram is a proof that, at any rate, there *is something* TRUE to be found among the works of mankind.

Having at last discovered a correct foundation upon which to establish the *science* of cutting, it is but reasonable to conclude that we shall now be able to make satisfactory progress in the prosecution of our future labours.

I have always been of the opinion that the proper basis for a system of cutting trousers is the close-fitting pantaloon, and am glad to find that Mr. Anderson has selected that garment for his starting-point. I hope he will favour us with his ideas ranging from fleshings to peg-tops, as the vagaries of fashion are constantly shifting from one extreme to the other.

I am much obliged to your correspondent for his pleasing picture of the "gathering of the clans," and can imagine how the heart of the rugged and redoubtable outlaw, "Rob Roy," would have danced within him at the sight of the Scottish chief arrayed in Mr. Anderson's *chef d'œuvre* of picturesque perfection. I am glad that our friend has succeeded in his task, and have no doubt but that he will be equally successful in laying before your readers an illustration of the principles of cutting, commencing at the pantaloon as shown on diagram 11.

I may observe that when I examine a system or a pattern, the first thing I invariably do is to look well at it, to satisfy myself if the inventor's idea of form is a correct one; or, in other words, to ascertain if he has a correct knowledge of the superficial anatomy of the human frame. I do this to save time; for I know from experience that, if the superficial geometry of a system is incorrect, no matter how accurate the quantities may be which are employed in its production, it must ultimately prove to be a "delusion and a snare." Now, I like the form embodied in Mr. Anderson's system, and believe that it approximates to the truth.

I will begin at the top of the diagram, giving my ideas as I proceed downward; with the twofold object of endeavouring to discover "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth," and also to enlist the assistance of others in the prosecution of this object.

First, then, I like the waist-bands in the groundwork of a trouser system to be cut entirely separate; because the system is supposed to fit all figures; and when we come to one 13 inches waist and 18½ seat, we then find the best plan to be adopted is that of cutting the band off; and, instead of reducing the trousers to the waist-measure, it is advisable to cut them larger than the measure, and have them slightly fulled in all round, both front and back, in order to prevent the trousers creasing across the stomach and the seat.

I should esteem it a favour if your correspondent would communicate his ideas upon waist-bands, as I believe that a great deal of carelessness and misapprehension exists in the trade upon this little matter.

With regard to the fork-seam, I should like to have Mr. Anderson's opinion upon one point—viz., the shape of the *undress* side, at the fall-seam. Would it be an improvement, when the article is striped, to take a little off that side from the hollow of the fork to the waist at top, adding the quantity on to the other, or *dress* side? I am aware that, in the case of cutting a pair of trousers, the pattern can be placed so as to accommodate itself to any article with a striped pattern on the face; as, for instance, a Bedford cord. In the case, however, of "peg-top" trousers, with a stripe down the sides, the example is reversed, as, in that instance, we are fettered by having to place the side-seam of the top-side to the edge of the article. I should be glad to have Mr. Anderson's opinion upon this question.

The subject of "dress" is one in which I take a deep interest. Aiming, as I do, at perfection of fit, this question is one which I should like to see well ventilated, and the following are the points I would wish to be considered in the discussion.

Supposing the two top-sides are laid one on the other, with both leg-seams even up to where the *dress* commences, is it correct that the leg-seams should both rest on the line which cuts through at the fork? Is it not requisite that the leg-seam of the *dress* side should be the longer from the knee upwards?

I am anxious also to have the opinion of your correspondent as to the difference required in the under-side of the *dress*-side at the fork, as I think it is only reasonable to suppose that *some* difference in treatment will be necessary at that part, as well as in the fork of the top-side.

When cutting pantaloons, I have generally noticed that considerably more than half of the calf is on the outside of the central line, and less at the leg-seam side. Your correspondent appears to have provided for this in his diagram.

If Mr. Anderson will kindly communicate to the trade his ideas upon this subject, I am quite convinced that his remarks would be perused with great pleasure by a large circle of your readers at home and abroad.

Yours very sincerely,

"Watchful Eye."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "GAZETTE OF FASHION."

Dear Sir,

There is, I know, a difference of opinion in the trade as to the advantage of cutting patterns for customers, and of preserving them. It is argued that, in a trade of any magnitude, it would be impossible to cut the patterns of the garments first, as the amount of work would not admit of the time this process would occupy. Another objection which has been advanced is, that the cutter runs a risk of getting confined in style by having his pattern to refer to instead of drafting at once to the prevailing fashion of the day. I admit that in the first argument there may be some reason, as with the system so generally adopted in such houses of trying on, the cutter does not draft with that degree of care which he would consider necessary if he had not that ordeal to depend on. I am not, however, prepared to agree to the force of the other objection, as it is just as easy to draft a garment to the prevailing fashion with a pattern produced to a different style, as the principal points would not be altered, merely the different widths and lengths, which are of no importance.

I am an advocate for cutting and keeping patterns, as in my experience I have found the plan of great service to me. I do not mean only for particular customers whose figures require certain deviations to be made from a standard, or who have particular fancies of their own as to dress. I intend my preference to be understood to apply to all indiscriminately.

An instance lately occurred which proved to me the advantage, if not the necessity, for keeping patterns.

I had tried a coat on a customer with the facings sewn on and the sleeves basted in, and it was to be finished as I had cut it, as I could not see that it required any alteration. You can perhaps imagine my annoyance, on seeing it on my customer when finished, to find that it was anything but satisfactory. I could not myself understand the cause, and was obliged to make some sort of explanation to the customer. On taking the coat home I had the sleeves ripped out and the collar off the neck, and took my pattern to see if I could discover any sufficient reason for this difference, and thanks to this same habit of mine in cutting by patterns, I found the cause conclusively. The journeyman had put the collar on three-quarters of an inch too short, and had altered the sleeves to make them go easier into the scye. The first defect was remedied by a new collar, but the second involved more trouble, for I discovered, by laying the pattern on the sleeves after being pressed, that the workman had cut three-quarters of an inch off the top of the hind-arm-seam and reduced the sleeve-head.

The result of this clever management was to shorten the sleeve by this quantity, and destroy the balance between the relative lengths of the hind-arm and the fore-arm.

Any of your readers will readily imagine what a pretty effect this specimen of superior judgment would produce. I say superior, for it was evident that *my* cut did not please the journeyman, and that he considered it rather to my advantage to make the alteration which *he* considered necessary, than to make up the coat as *I* had cut it.

I have no doubt but that many others of your readers could furnish you with similar instances in their practice, as I have no reason to suppose that mine is an isolated case.

While on my experience of the advantage of patterns, I may refer to another proof which as fully convinced me at the time of the correctness of my view.

I had cut a pair of trousers for an exceedingly fidgety and cross-grained customer, of the light grey mixture merino which was substituted in the army for white duck. Knowing my customer, and having to send them some distance into the country, I took more than ordinary pains in cutting the trousers. From something in their appearance when they were brought in, and I had "laid them on the plank," I could see there was something very wrong about the shape of the fork. I ripped the fall-seam from the top of the leg-seam through the fly-tacking, and about two or three inches up the seat-seam. On referring to my pattern, which I had had for some years, and laying it on the trousers, I found that in making them up, the journeyman had stretched the edge—the article being very elastic—to that extent as to make a difference of one inch in the length from the fly-tacking to the point of the fork; and in doing so he had also stretched the fork almost straight. I cut the top-side *to* my pattern, had the trousers made up, and sent them home, never hearing any complaint.

Supposing, however, that I had *not* had the opportunity of comparing the trousers with my pattern, I know perfectly well what would have been the consequence. In his usually agreeable manner he would have simply sent me the trousers back per rail, "carriage *not* paid," with the pleasing curt intimation that "they did not fit." He would never have condescended to enter into any explanation as to the locality of the fault, and I should have had them on my hands with the idea that he did not like the article when made up, or that his confidence in me had been shaken by this deviation from my usual success.

I know an instance of a friend of mine who gave two box-coats to a man to make. There were five whole capes and three "shams," and you would scarcely credit it, that he seamed the front-edges of the capes together, and sewed the "lights" to the edges of the back-seams. You can imagine what a pretty effect this arrangement had. The whole fulness of the capes was hanging down the centre of the back, and at front, instead of hanging gracefully and well forward, the capes ran back on to the arms. You can also picture to yourself the delight of the journeyman in having to take the capes entirely to pieces and make them up properly.

Really it would seem as if some men were but "animated lumps," without an atom of brains in their thick sconces.

I am, dear Sir,
Respectfully yours,
"Experience."

FRENCH FASHIONS AS ISSUED BY THE PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY OF MASTER-TAILORS OF PARIS.

From the plate distributed by the above society to its members, we glean a few hints as to the several styles of dress which the Fashion Committee recommend for adoption this season.

For dress-coats, black cloth, with a plain collar. The waist cut to a medium length; the hip buttons of the average width apart, and the back much in the usual style. The lapel moderate in width and pointed, with five holes worked in it. The front to turn very low, and the turn full. The skirt rather short, and broader at bottom in proportion to the top. The sleeve wide all the way down, and made up with a round cuff.

Collar low and narrow, cut away at the end, but with a small light. Edges turned in and stitched. White quilting waistcoat, with a roll collar, to open very low, and three buttons and holes at front.

Black doeskin trousers, cut a little shapely to the leg, but easy over the boot. Plain side-seams.

Frock-coats are recommended to be cut double-breasted, but *without lapels*. As represented on the plate, the step is much narrower than we usually cut the lapel of a *single-breasted coat*. The forepart is cut large enough to button over, as if a lapel were added on. There are five holes; the turn is moderately wide at top, and the front is made to turn to the second hole. Skirt short and flat. Collar narrow and low, very much sloped off at front. Large sleeve, with cuff, and one button. There is no particular feature in the shape of the back.

Double-breasted with lapels to turn to second hole, and fronts faced *with* silk to the edge.

A single-breasted frock, with a long turn and a front similar to the first style we have noticed, but with one row of holes only. The end of the collar rounded off, but the corner of the lapel pointed.

Fancy coatings in blue and black, and light colours in Tweed and other articles, are to be adopted. For morning wear, both double and single-breasted coats are suggested. The single with a bold front, three holes and buttons, the top one only being fastened, and the front-edge of the forepart cut away immediately from it, and the skirt—which is short and square at the bottom—to run with it. The lower part of the waistcoat, cut without a collar, shows well in the opening. The waist is short, the back broad across to the back-scye, but narrow at the bottom. Flaps at the waist-seam.

Large checks in colours, and stylish patterns, in fancy makes of coatings, are recommended. The double-breasted coat has the lapel sewn on. It is narrow, more like that of a dress-coat. The front turns low, but is not broad. There are five holes marked up, but the bottom one is omitted, owing to the width of the lapel at bottom. Collar same shape and style as on the dress-coat. Brown is to be made up. No flaps, plain cuffs and edges. White waistcoat, without a collar, four holes and buttons at front. With the single-breasted morning-coat we have described, the suit to be of one pattern and colour.

Morning-trousers are cut straight, and *with a slit at the bottom of the side-seam.*

Over-coats in the Chesterfield style, single-breasted, cut short, and with a whole back. Large sleeve, with a deep round cuff. Fronts of forepart faced with silk. Velvet collar to match.

MORNING-DRESS.

We have selected for illustration, on one of the plates for the current number, two styles of coats, differing materially in character, but both well adapted for morning wear; while each possesses special qualifications, rendering it better adapted for certain localities and occasions than the other.

On the first figure, we give a representation of the front view of a lounge-jacket, the back of which is shown on another plate. It is short, and cut away at front, so as to make it more resemble a morning-coat. The back is moderately wide, and has a seam at the centre, with a short opening. A rather bold lapel is cut on, and there are three buttons and holes at front. The corner of the lapel is pointed, and the end of the collar cut off rather sharply, and not so wide as the top of the lapel. The collar is low, and rather narrow in the fall. The pockets are at the front of the skirts, with plain openings, and one outside the left forepart. The sleeve is easy, and rather wide at the hand. It may be made plain, or with one hole and button, but in either style *without* a cuff. The edges are turned in and stitched.

Checked coatings are much in request for this style of jacket, and we find included in the goods several large patterns, but toned down by the character of the mixtures and the make of the article, by which the size of the design is deprived of the startling effect which the proportion would produce. The blue elastic coating, in a variety of patterns, is also much patronized. Fancy buttons in a variety of material are much used; those made of buckhorn have a stylish appearance but will put the ability of the journeyman to make a strong hole to the full test.

On the other figure we have illustrated one of the most fashionable styles of double-breasted coat for morning wear; it has, nevertheless, a light appearance, as there is but one button and hole at front used to confine the coat on the breast. The lapel is broad, and square at top. The end of the collar is sloped off, and square to match the lapel, but is narrower. The skirt is cut to run with the lower part of the lapel, which is cut away almost at an angle, but there is just sufficient left on to take off the abruptness. Flaps at the waist-seam are optional, and will depend upon the pattern and character of the article made up. On the blue fancy coatings, without flaps the coat would have a smarter effect; while made up in checked coatings, or in open mixtures in various articles, flaps would give a character, and be more in keeping. The sleeve is easy to the arm and at the wrist, and is finished with a moderately deep cuff, with one hole and button only, or with one in the cuff and one above. The edges are turned in and stitched, or bound narrow. Fancy buttons of various materials are worn.

JUVENILE DRESS.

The "Eton" jacket shown on the figure of a youth on the same plate with the representation of the back of the lounge-jacket, notwithstanding that it possesses no novelty in feature to recommend it more one season than another, continues to be the favourite style for *dress*. It is still cut rather short, so as not to reach much below the hollow of the waist, usually from two to two inches and a half. The back is rather broad at the back-scye, and moderately narrow at the bottom, and the side-seam curved to the average degree. The jacket is single-breasted, with a bold lapel cut on from the top button, and made to turn low. The lapel is pointed, and the end of the collar is cut to run well off, but is not so wide as the lapel. The sleeve is cut rather full all the way down, and has one button and hole in the cuff. The edges are trimmed with a narrow silk braid sewn on flat. There are four holes and buttons at front. Blue is much worn, with fancy gilt or silk buttons. The fancy coatings are effectively made up for this purpose.

The style of waistcoat mostly worn with this style of jacket is single-breasted without a collar, and to button up rather higher than the bottom of the turn of the jacket. It is cut off a little at the bottom of the front-edge. White quilting in small diamond figures, or in neat patterns, is mostly worn, with covered buttons.

Trousers for youths are cut rather full in the leg, but close upwards from the fork. They are made with fly-fronts, and the openings of the pockets generally in the side-seams. They are made of blue fancy coating to match the jacket, or of black doeskin. As shown on the back view on another plate, they may be made of a light colour in doeskin, when this style of jacket is worn in the day.

We have illustrated a smart style of dress for little boys on one of the figures on our plates, and have given a pattern of it in our collection for this month. It consists of a loose jacket, cut in the style of a "Tweedside" jacket, and fastened round the waist by a narrow belt. The front is fastened by buttons and holes, and may be worn open, as shown on the plate, or can be fastened up to the throat. It has not a collar, but the neck is cut high. When the front is worn open, and turned back, the space between the two edges is filled up by a piece which will represent the front of a waistcoat, and is fastened by buttons and holes in the same way as the jacket, or the holes can be worked in a fly, so as not to destroy the uniformity of the front. The sleeve may be cut in one piece, as shown on the diagram, and fulled on to a narrow wristband, or cut like an ordinary sleeve, with four buttons at the bottom of the hind-arm-seam. The edges are turned in.

The trousers are cut short and wide, with fulness both on the top and under sides, and gathered on to a narrow waistband. Small patterns in check angolas and coatings are made up to advantage in this style of dress, which is only intended for an out-door costume.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PATTERNS IN DIAGRAM.

PLATES 1581 AND 1582.

Diagrams 1, 2, 4, 6, and 10, are the pattern of a single-breasted morning-coat, one of the prevailing styles of the season.

Diagrams 3, 7, 8, and 11, are the pattern of a youth's dress-jacket, in the style known as the "Eton" Jacket, and is also illustrated on one of this month's plates. The original was produced to 15 inches breast, but the several quantities marked on the diagrams refer to the divisions on the "graduated" measures, so that the same shape and style can be drafted for any other size for which the character of the jacket may be suitable.

Diagrams 5, 13, and 14, are the pattern of a fancy dress for a little boy. The style will be found represented on one of the figures on the plates for the current month. This pattern is reduced from one produced for 12 inches breast; but, as in the case of the round jacket, the quantities refer to the divisions of the *graduated* measures, and the pattern may be drafted for a larger or smaller size.

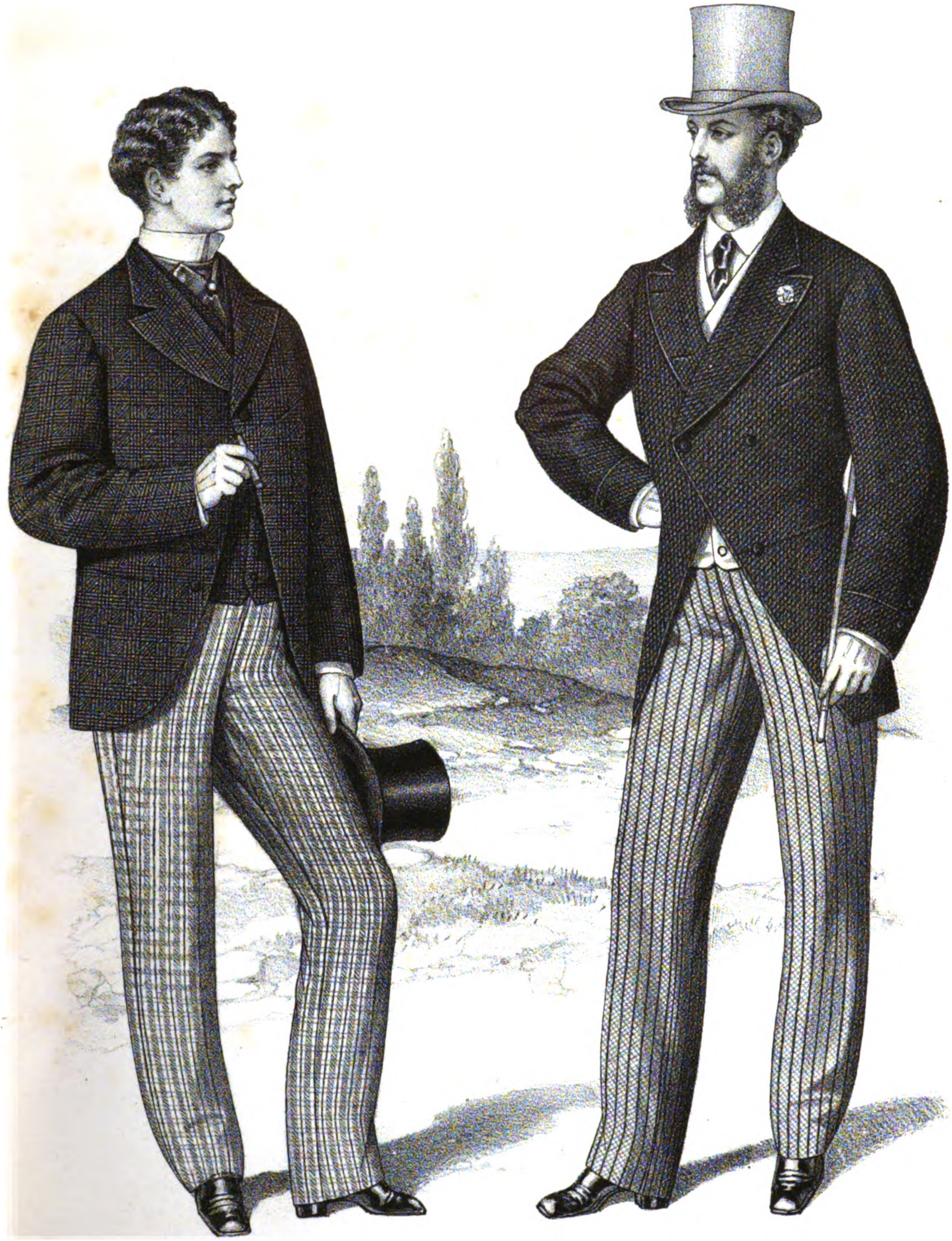
Diagram 9, is the pattern of a pair of trousers for morning wear.

Diagram 12, is the pattern of a pair for evening-dress.

In both cases we have made the *dress* top-side wider than the *undress*. This will give our readers an opportunity of testing the effect of this plan, which has now been before them in our pages for some time, being first introduced to their notice by Mr. Reeves, of New York.

* * *

From a recent "return of the trade or occupation of persons taken into custody during the past year by the metropolitan police," we find that for simple larceny there were 60 journeymen-tailors, which placed that body the sixth from the highest number in the list; for common assaults, 129, or the third on the list, beginning at the highest; and 333 for being drunk or drunk and disorderly, or the second on the list, carpenters taking precedence of them by four only; while shoemakers, who are frequently found to run very close with tailors, only figure for 250.



Lacour & Cie dessrs

June 1872.

Imp. Lemercier & Cie Paris

GAZETTE OF FASHION.

EDWARD MINISTER AND SON
8, Argyll Place Regent Street
London, W.

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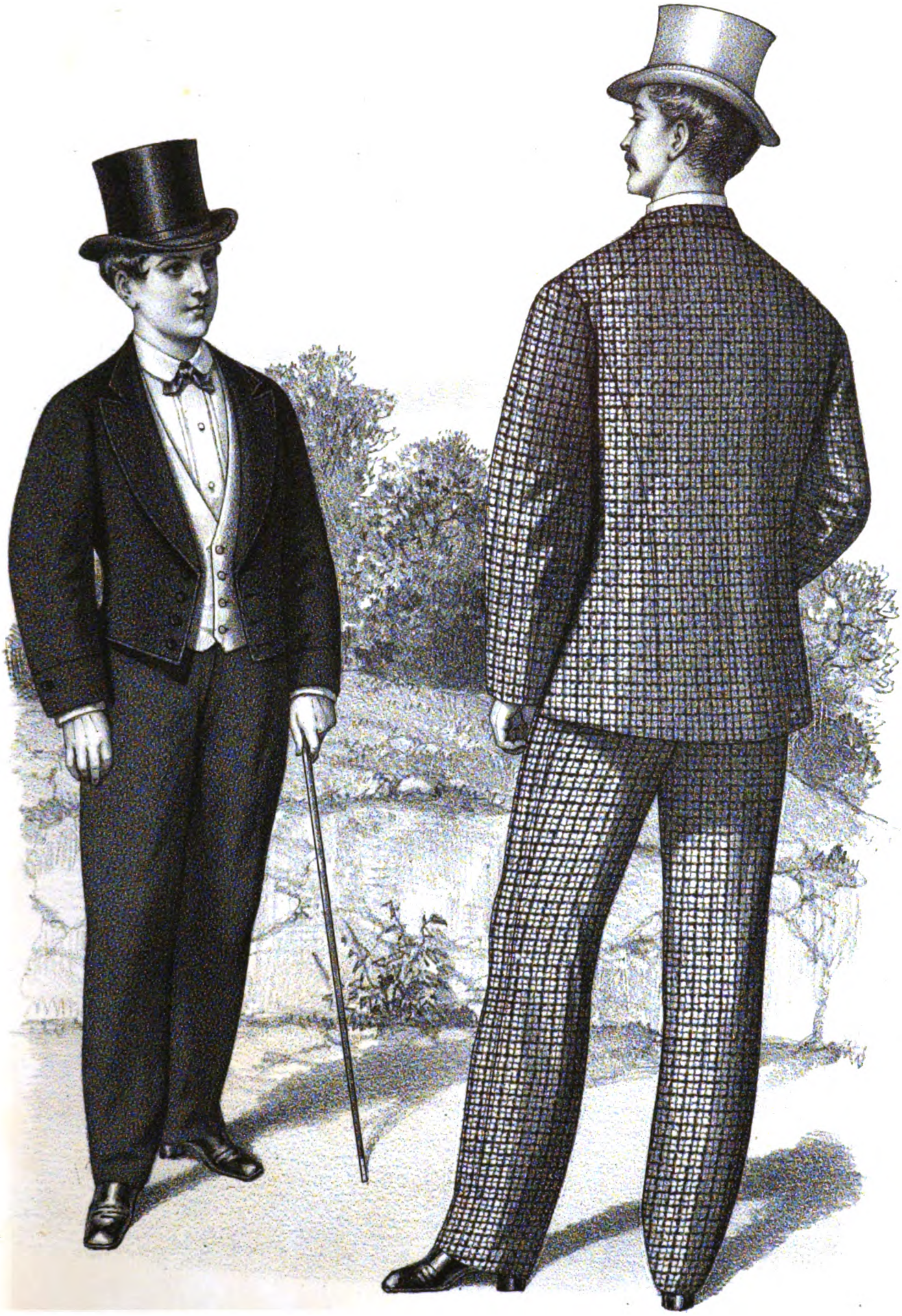

Lacour & Cie dessrs

June 1872.

Imp. Lemercier & Cie Paris.

GAZETTE OF FASHION.

EDWARD MINISTER AND SON

8, Argyll Place Regent Street

London, w.

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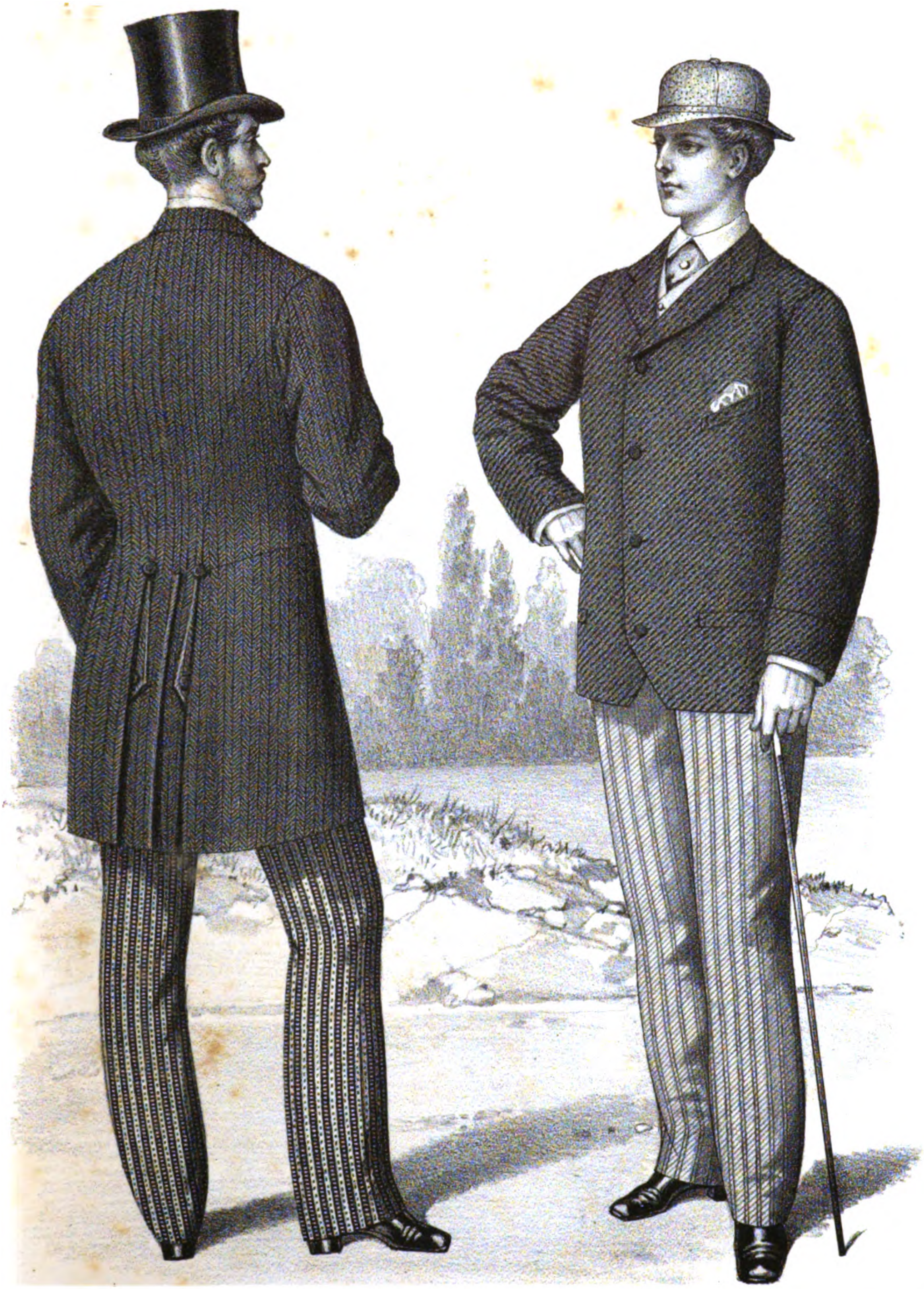

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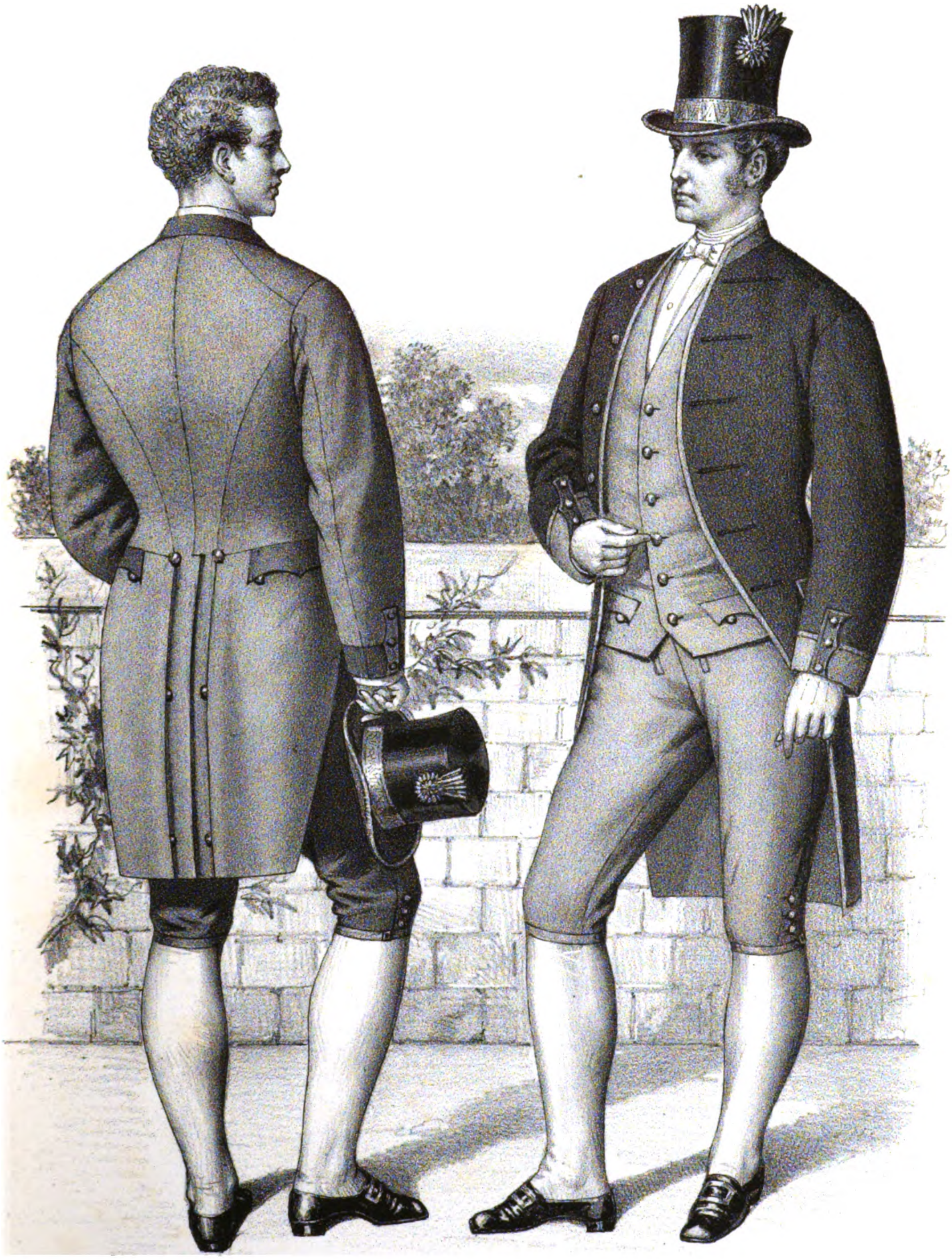

Lacour & C^{ie} dess^{rs}

Imp. Lemercier & C^{e} Paris.

July 1872.

GAZETTE OF FASHION.

EDWARD MINISTER AND SON
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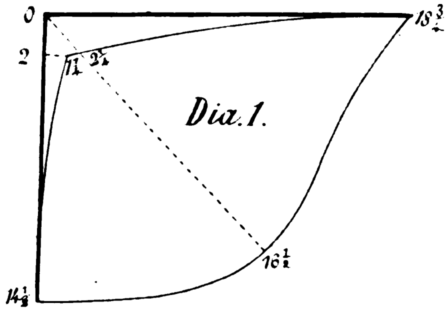
London, w.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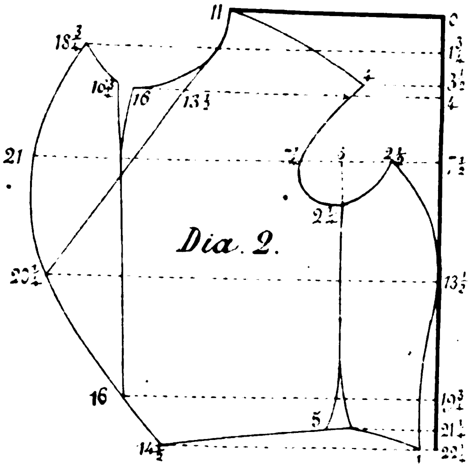
18¾
2
1¼
2¼
16½
14½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11
0
18¾
1¾
16¾
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13½
4
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21
7¼
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20¼
13½
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1
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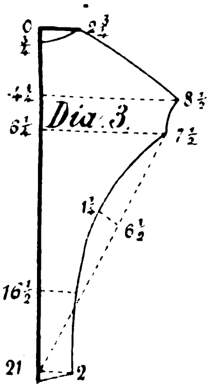
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8½
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7½
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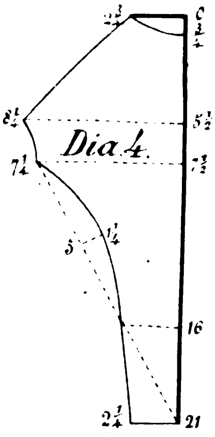
21
2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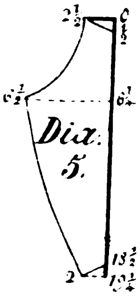
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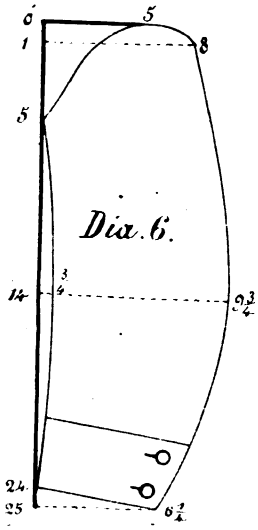
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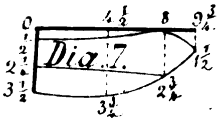
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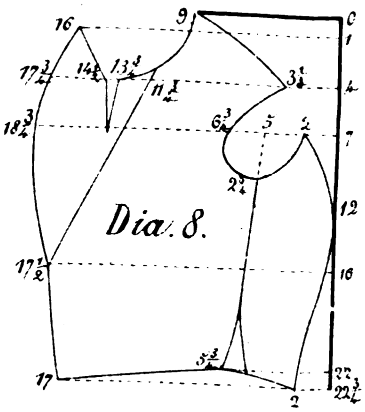
3½
3¼
2¾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1
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13¾
11½
3¼
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18¾
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12
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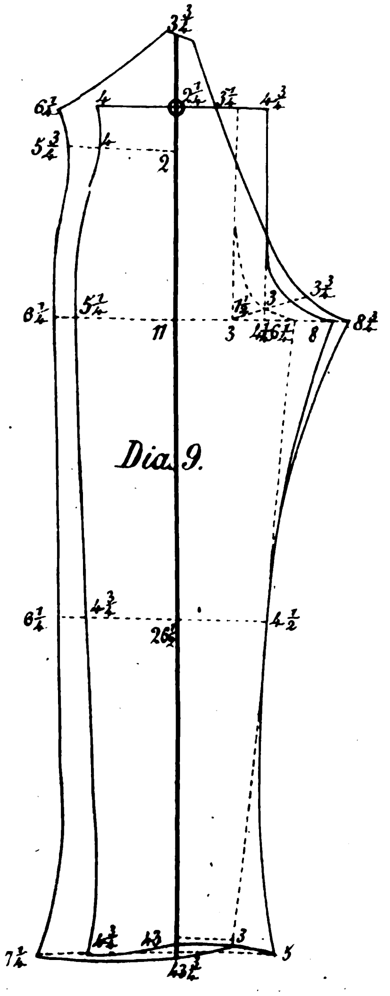
G. C. Minister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7¼
4¾
43
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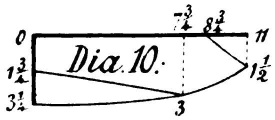
43¾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11
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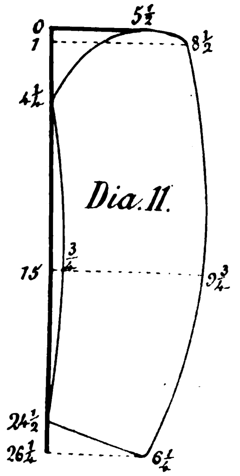
3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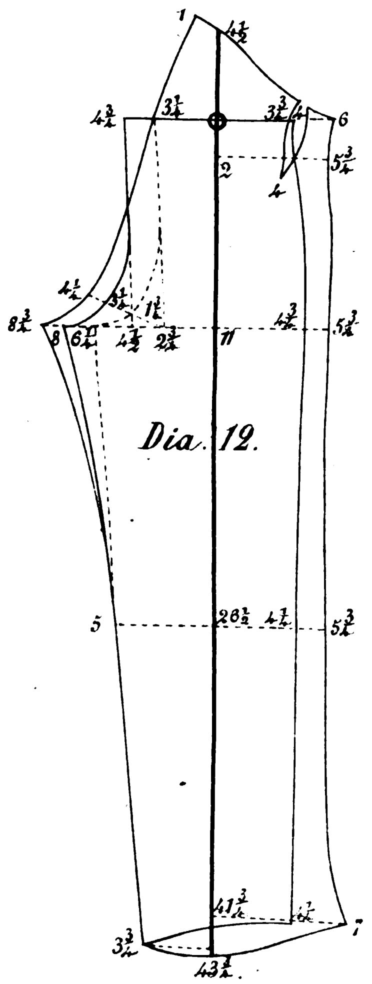
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4½
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7
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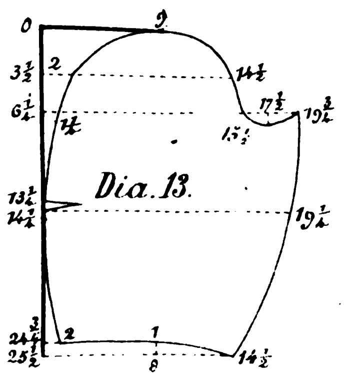
43¾


Dia. 13.
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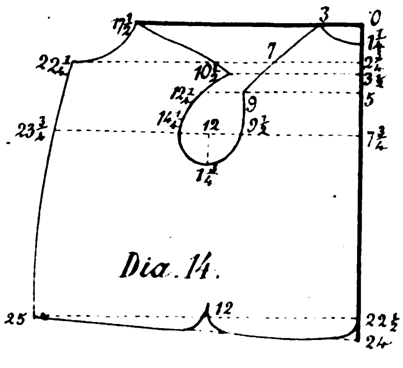
Dia. 14.
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Paris Lith Michelet, rue du Hazard, 8

GAZETTE OF FASHION,

AND

CUTTING ROOM COMPANION.

BY

EDWARD MINISTER AND SON,

Tailors and Habit Makers to Her Majesty,

No. 8, ARGYLL PLACE, REGENT STREET, LONDON. W.

No. 315. July, 1872. Vol. 27.

AVVISO.

Preveniamo i nostri Signori Abbonati pel nostro Gazette of Fashion e "Report of Fashion" figurino (quest' ultimo comparisee due volte all' anno, ciovè nel mese di Marzo e quello di Settembre), che col primo de Luglio potere procurarsi dall' Uffizio delle poste in Italia, un Ordine pagabile in Londra, del valore sino dieci Lire Sterline, soggetto ad una piccola tassa.

Siamo dunque a raccomandare ai nostri Amici di volere prevalersi di tale facilitazione, per farci rimessa in caso occorente.

L' ordine menzionato qui sopra, dove essere pagabile in favore di

Edward Minister and Son,

ed è pure necessario, che il nome di battesima della persona ò la firma della casa che manda l' ordine sia espresso ben chiaro nell' avviso che sarà mandato dall' Uffizio delle poste in Italia a quello in Londra per evitare delle inconvenienze.

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION FOR THE RELIEF OF AGED AND INFIRM JOURNEYMEN-TAILORS.

An election of three additional pensioners on this Institution will take place at the close of the extraordinary general meeting, which will be held on Monday, the 29th of July.

We refer any readers interested in the success of a candidate to the statement of the last election in February, which we published in the April number, with the numbers of votes each candidate had accumulated on the different occasions. This will prevent many votes being thrown away by members; as, after reaching a certain number—which will be sufficient to secure the election of a candidate—all votes given in excess will be completely useless so far as that particular case is concerned; while, added to the votes already polled by another candidate, they would forward his chance of being elected at an earlier period than if left without this aid.

The Eclectic Repository.

"A gatherer and disposer of other men's stuff."—*Wotton.*

Edinburgh.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "GAZETTE OF FASHION."

Dear Sir,

In my letter which you published in your May number, I treated on a model figure, and sent you the pattern of a pair of pantaloons and stockings combined, which I had cut for a customer who was proud of his lower limbs, and was not unwilling to have their symmetry displayed to the best advantage. As I informed you, I succeeded perfectly in my task, to the satisfaction of myself as well as of my customer. I had had considerable trouble, but was fully repaid by the result.

Unfortunately for us cutters, our task is not all smooth sailing, and we now and then come in contact with some awkward customers, who try our patience and our skill by their ungainly figures; and who, perfectly conscious of their shortcomings, look to us to disguise their defects from the eye. Viewed in this light, we ought, perhaps, to consider the task imposed upon us as a compliment paid to our ability; but, unfortunately, we do not always get an acknowledgment of our deserts, or compensated for the trouble we have taken.

My present communication treats on a figure the very opposite in make to that described in my last. As, in this case, my customer is anxious to hide his legs as much as possible from the "vulgar gaze", or, at least, to conceal their shape, which is by no means attractive. I had to make them appear of a respectable shape, and in this I was as successful as in the other instance.

The pattern I send you on diagrams 1 and 5 will give your readers some idea of the trouble I had, by the peculiarity of the shape. I must trust to their confidence in me, to believe my statement of the result.

I have made trousers for this customer for years, and, meeting with the pattern a day or two ago, I thought it would make a good contrast to the pattern of the pantaloon I sent you. I may describe his knees as riding one upon another; and, in consequence, his feet are spread outwards. You can judge, by the arrangement of the seams, that the deformity is, to a great extent, disguised.

The side-seam and the leg-seam of the top-sides are well shrunk in between the two points denoted by marks, and the bottom of the top-side is also shrunk in at the centre. A broad band was stoated on the side-seam to keep the fulness it was necessary to put on in its place, and give the side-seam the appearance of being of the ordinary shape, as if the trouser had been cut in the "peg-top" style, the same as for a well-made man. From the hip to the seat the under-sides are straight, so that while my customer's knees ride one upon the other this defect is not observed when he is walking.

Now, in my opinion, the anatomy of the figure has as much to do with constructing trousers for such out-of-the-way conformations as in the case of a perfectly-made man.

Previous to drafting for such a figure, it is necessary, first, to have a knowledge of a principle by which we can cut with certainty to fit a proportionately made man. But as in practice we have so frequently to deal with exceptional cases from this standard, it is scarcely possible to lay down rules which will alike apply to all makes. In fact, so far as my own experience and investigations serve, it is an impossibility. Establish a basis of a general character, and then let your observation and experience do the best they can in guiding you to the desired end.

A person of any experience can almost tell at a glance the shape which would suit the person he is measuring. Styles, also, are so constantly changing, that the shape which finds favour with the public to-day, is discarded to-morrow for some fresh novelty. To be able to meet them as they spring up, it is necessary to be always on the watch, and ever ready to adapt one's self to the different forms, or a cutter would soon find himself left in the rear.

Your correspondent, "Watchful Eye," is evidently anxious to open up a subject which no doubt is of great importance even to myself; but, on the other hand, I cannot find time for such investigations. I have to earn my daily bread; however, I will not forget the hints given, and may on some future occasion have something to say on the matter.

His case of a man 13 waist, and 18 hips, might be taken up in various ways. I find that such a measure does not always represent a guide for proportions, as the haunches in such cases are frequently at the expense of the thigh, making it inclined to be hollow instead of round; hence, the front requires to be reduced; and it is not necessary to make so much provision for the *dress*, as the *scrotum* in such instances lies more in the hollow of the leg. The quantity deducted from the front will require to be allowed on over the haunch, from the knee upwards, by this means giving a greater angle from the haunch to the knee, and flattening the inside of the thigh. By this alteration, the seat-line is made straighter, so that you will perceive the measures are not always a guide in cutting.

I might discuss this question at a greater length, but all experienced cutters are fully aware of the effect of these changes, and I will bring my remarks to a conclusion by inviting your correspondent, "Watchful Eye," to throw a portion of his experience into the common lot with others of your contributors who have so cheerfully communicated their ideas through the medium of the pages of your magazine. We should then have the advantage of the knowledge he has acquired by his experience in the trade, which, judging from his remarks, would be of interest to your readers; as, in my opinion, he possesses the facility of communicating his ideas, and has evidently thoroughly studied the various details of his profession. I consider he is also in duty bound to give it freely. I shall be glad to follow him up, so he must now lead the way, or you will not be troubled with anything more from me for some time. It therefore rests with him to keep me to the work, and he may be quite sure that I will not show the white feather.

I am, dear Sir,
Yours truly,
JOHN ANDERSON.

FOOTMEN'S DRESS LIVERY.

In some recent numbers of this work, we published illustrations of the undress livery for a coachman, a groom, and a footman, and also represented the styles of great-coat worn by the two latter servants. We now add to our collection, by illustrating the style of *dress* livery worn by footmen on such occasions and at such times that the coatee would be out of place.

We have selected a *plain* livery, such as any quiet family might adopt for their servants, as it is more the *shape* we wished to illustrate than any style of lacing, which might be added. Our standard work, THE CHART OF BRITISH LIVERIES, includes various styles of livery adapted for special and ordinary wear, and is complete in all the several details which form so important a feature in this department. As a work treating on this special branch of our trade, it may be considered the most comprehensive that has ever been issued, and as near perfection in character as could be realized. Tailors are sometimes consulted with respect to a particular style of livery, and therefore such a plate as that issued with our present number and those to which we have alluded are of great service on such occasions.

The shape of the dress livery-coat for a footman is invariably round-breasted, with a stand-collar to reach to the end of the neck, and run with the edge of the forepart. The quantity cut off at the waist-seam, and the width of the skirt, will be governed by the widths and quantity of the laces used in trimming. We extract the following particulars from our work on this subject:—

The collar, as diagram 14 on the sheet of patterns published with this month's number, is brought to the end of the neck, and the front cut to run with the edge of the forepart, forming a graceful curve to the bottom of the skirt. There are usually six buttons on the right forepart, placed at equal distances, and near to the edge; and six graduated notched holes on the left forepart to correspond. The button-hole which is worked on the waist-seam is 2 inches long, and the top one 3½, the intervening holes being made of a proportionate length. When there is a row of notched holes on each forepart, then the buttons are placed at the back of them. We have used the term "notched holes," but it is now very usual to make them of a double cord, as the appearance is the same, and a considerable saving is effected in the time for working them.

There are either pointed *flaps*, as diagram 2, sewn on at the waist-seam, with three buttons under, or pointed *welts*. These which are but very little patronized, are placed half on the body and half on the skirt, the pointed edge upwards, and three buttons sewn along the centre. The bottom edge of a welt requires to be well stretched out when sewn on to the skirt, otherwise it will contract the hip, and prevent the centre falling in to the hollow of the waist.

The sleeve properly belonging to this style of coat has a slash sewn in on the top-side, as shown on diagram 11, about 1½ inch from the fore-arm seam. There are three coat-sized buttons on the slash, of which diagram 3 is a pattern; but it is only necessary to work two holes, the third button not being required to be used. A portion of the buttons is concealed by that part of the sleeve which projects over the back of the slash. The centre point should be in a line with the top-edge of the cuff. The slash may be merely sewn on to the top-side sleeve, and fastened down all round; and a two-button cuff made up in the regular way. In that case, plain flexible or covered buttons would be substituted for the crest buttons at the back of the cuff, so as not to be seen. The advantages of this plan of making up a slash-sleeve are, the sleeve can be cut smaller at the hand, and the points of the slash are kept in better form than when left loose, as in the other method. Sometimes there is a notched hole at each end of collar, about four inches long, with a *breast*-sized button at the back, or a laced hole of the same length, formed by a three-eighths vellum lace, the front and back of the hole being made parallel with the end of the collar. The button is in that case placed *on*, instead of at the *back* of the lace. There are two medium-sized hooks and eyes—either gilt or plated, to match the buttons—sewn on to the most prominent part of the forepart, by means of which the coat is fastened when required.

When the collar, cuffs, and flaps are of the same colour as the coat, the forepart, facings, collar, and skirt-linings are made of cloth. When they are of a different colour to the coat, it is usual to line the coat throughout with shalloon to match them. There are always side-edges, and when the coat is lined with shalloon it is usual to line them and the flaps with the same. There is one button at the hip, one in the centre of the side-edge, and one at the bottom.

A single-breasted skirted waistcoat, as shown on diagram 8, with pointed flaps (diagram 4), and a stand-up collar (diagram 12), is the proper style for a dress-waistcoat. The collar is brought to the front, and cut off with the top of the front of the forepart, to show the shirt. There are usually five or six buttons at front, as it is not customary to fasten the waistcoat high up. The skirt commences from an inch above the full length of a morning-waistcoat. The front and back of the flaps are tacked down about an inch and a half. The openings of the pocket are underneath. It is necessary to cut a ketch on to the front of the right forepart for the buttons, beginning from the top, so that the top of the skirts may diverge from the centre of the bottom of the waistcoat. The side-seams are closed only to the top of the skirts. It will be noticed that the skirt cut on to the back is not so long as that allowed on to the forepart; this is correct. The flaps and skirts are lined with shalloon to match, and the outside backs made of the same. The seams are sewn double for strength. We recommend not to put sleeves to footmen's dress-waistcoats.

Breeches for dress are worn very short, so as only to reach to the small under the knee. They are cut easy to the thigh, but not full, and to fit smartly at the knee. They are invariably made with "split fall," and "frog-mouth" pockets, with welts.

There are three small crest-buttons at the knee, seven-eighths of an inch apart. The side-seam of the top-side is not cut very forward at the bottom. The top-side is held on a little in making up, and the under-side stretched out. A garter of the same material as the breeches, about seven-eighths of an inch wide, but regulated by the width of the buckle, is sewn on. It is lined with linen or cloth like the frog-mouth facings. A button-hole is worked for the buckle, and the lining left loose at the back, or an extra piece sewn on. Some trades substitute cloth for the garter instead of plush. Plush breeches require to be cut a little higher upwards, and a trifle longer in the leg as well as easier generally, to allow for the stubbornness of the article and the large seams taken.

When a lace garter is worn, the breeches require to be cut longer, as it is sewn *on* to them, and not at the bottom, as in an ordinary garter. It falls short at the under-side about two inches. When a fringe is added, it is attached to one end of a piece of the same lace, about two inches long, and the other end sewn on to the under-side, at front of the hole for the buckle. Instead of sewing on a piece of cloth and not lining the edge as formerly, it is now customary to cut the under-side of the breeches longer at the part under the buckle.

Gaiters, as diagrams 10 and 15, are made of drab cassimere, or of black cloth in mourning. They reach from just above the top of the garter to the sole of the shoe. They are cut to fit well round the top, easily at the calf, and moderately loose round the ankle. There are seven covered moles down the side at regular distances. The tongue—as diagram 10—is rather large, and covers the foot well. It is generally whole, and stretched at the edges, where it is sewn into the gaiter, and shrunk in at the centre, to produce the requisite hollow on the instep. Sometimes they are cut with a seam down the centre. It is quite immaterial.

When the collar, flaps, and cuffs are of a different colour to the coat, and whether laced or plain, it is usual to make the waistcoat, breeches, and lining of the coat to match it. The flaps and cuffs may be of the same colour as the coat, and the collar of another, if *not* laced. Sometimes, when the colour of the facings is very delicate, the cuffs are made to match the coat, to prevent the risk of their being soon soiled. The colour of the coat and of the facings, and of the button, is regulated by the colours in the crest. Dress-breeches may be made of plush or of cloth. The latter is considered more stylish, and the former is more general.

* * *

On one of the plates we illustrate a style of jacket which is always more or less in demand. We have not much novelty in style to notice. They vary from time to time in length, and in the width of the lapel, but the character of the garment is much influenced by the pattern and article in which it is made up. The fancy coatings, in a variety of patterns and checks in the same make of goods and in a coarser quality, are much in demand this season.

The other figure represents the back view of a frock-coat, the front of which we published in our May number.

We have given an illustration on another plate of a style of out-door jacket for ladies. Made up in a light colour and a suitable article, and trimmed with some darker colour, it has a smart appearance.

On the same plate we publish a becoming style of dress for a little boy to wear at the sea-side or in the country. It is cut like a "sac," short and full, and confined round the waist by a narrow belt and a button and hole. There are three buttons and holes at front, and the corners of the front-edge are rounded off at the bottom. There is no collar, and the neck is cut moderately low. The sleeve is wide, and gathered in to a narrow wrist-band and fastened with a button and hole. The back is cut whole and broad. Checks in angola or a thin make of Cheviot are very effective in this style. The edges are turned in and stitched narrow.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PATTERNS IN DIAGRAM.

Plates 1586 and 1587.

Diagrams 1 and 5, are the pattern of the pair of trousers referred to by Mr. John Anderson in his communication which appears in the present number.

We trust, for the benefit of our readers, that they may not have occasion to make use of the pattern in their own connexions, but if, unfortunately, they may have among their customers any figures for which the shape may apply, we feel sure that they will be but too thankful to our correspondent for the assistance which his pattern will be to them, and for his kindness in giving them the benefit of his experience and time in investigating the requirements of this particular conformation of legs. To those who are disposed to devote themselves to a study of the various forms which come under their notice in the way of business, the shape of the pair of trousers shown by the diagrams, and Mr. Anderson's description of the make of his customer, will afford an opportunity for inquiring into the effect desired to be produced, and of the nature of the cause for so great a deviation from the ordinary shape.

Diagrams 2, 3, 6, 7, 9, 11, and 14, are the pattern of a footman's *dress* livery-coat, single-breasted, and with a round front.

Diagrams 4, 8, 12, and 16, are the pattern of a waistcoat to correspond with the coat.

Diagrams 10 and 15, are the pattern of a pair of gaiters for a footman.

Diagram 13, is the pattern of a pair of dress breeches for a footman.

TAILORING PAST AND PRESENT.

A paper on the above question was read by Mr. Tapson, at a recent meeting of the members of the City of London Society of Practical Tailors, and, by the kindness of the lecturer, we have been favoured with his MS., from which we extract the following remarks.

From the title, as it appeared in the prospectus of lectures issued by the society, of which we published a copy in a former number, we were under the impression that the lecturer intended to review the past and present state of our trade, with the view of making a comparison between the conditions of things as they existed at the two periods. We find, however, that Mr. Tapson has treated the question from a different point of view, as our readers will judge for themselves from our extracts.

The lecturer opened his remarks by admitting the difficulty of bringing so wide a subject within the scope of a short essay; and stated "that his limited observations might lead to a more lengthened and interesting discussion of the question."

He would not attempt to trace the history of tailoring from the earliest times down to the present, as it would involve an amount of research which might make an antiquarian hesitate to undertake the task. He stated that his object was simply to offer a few remarks, which his connexion with the trade has suggested.

Speaking of the origin of clothing, Mr. Tapson observes: "The tailor's art is a necessity. To drape or clothe the human figure has been a study among all civilized communities, and we first get a glimpse of this feeling in the history of our first ancestors, who, when they had eaten of the forbidden fruit, and had their eyes opened to their condition, made themselves aprons by sewing fig-leaves together—a lesson, by-the-by, that we should not exclude female labour."

"It is probable that the idea of covering the body originated in warm climates from a sense of decency, and in cold climates from a feeling of the necessity of promoting the circulation by artificial warmth.

"The form and nature of the covering would depend upon the ingenuity of the individuals and the materials at their command. Vegetable substances would be available in the Torrid Zone, and skins of animals in the Frigid. Every new generation has turned to advantage the advances of science and civilization, and availed itself of the improvements which were the natural consequences of this onward march of knowledge, by improving the character of their clothing, and to gratify the gradual love for luxury, by imparting a more artistic appearance.

"There can be little doubt but that the tailor's art, as much as any other, has tended to foster an improved taste in dress, and to engender a better conception of the advantage of combining grace with comfort in the different articles of clothing coming within their sphere, and which the advancement of civilization and the growing intelligence of the population so materially assisted in promoting.

"Having thus briefly stated my idea as to the origin of our trade, I pass over the intervening period of history which elapsed between that to which I was referring and one which will be within the recollection of many of our members—namely, from 1830 to 1840—when 'broad cloth' was sold at 25s. the yard and upwards, and was principally cut by that very ingenious, if unscientific, method known as the 'old thirds.' This period may, I think, be viewed as representing the *palmy* days of tailoring—at all events, for masters—for there is no doubt but that in London and large provincial towns the master tailors were then making large profits. There was little or no competition; they could almost command their own prices; and many, it is well known, amassed considerable fortunes.

"The journeymen at that time assumed a dignified bearing; they were proud of their art, and jealous of maintaining its position. But, alas for this happy state of things! as the prosperity of the masters and the dignity of the journeymen were both to be disturbed; and I will endeavour to show by what means this was effected.

"During the apparent lull which followed the termination of the Peninsular and the Continental war, by the battle of Waterloo, men turned their attention to political and social questions, and among the latter was the grievance that the artizan was not sufficiently well paid for his labour, while at the same time the public thought they were paying too much for their various commodities. Simultaneously a demand was made by the journeymen for an increase of wages, and by the public for a reform in their tailor's bills, which, of course, was not merely confined to that particular body, but was equally intended to apply to all branches of trade. Then arose, if I may so term it, a revolution in the tailoring trade. A strike ensued, and the effects of that strike produced a radical change in the condition of our trade, affecting the masters, the workmen, and the public in general. By means of a great influx of foreign labour, the strike was frustrated in its object, and was but of short duration. The consequence was that a large amount of unproductive labour was thrown on the market, and shrewd capitalists seized the opportunity to utilize the superabundant hands by creating ready-made clothing establishments, thus cheapening clothes to the wearer and lowering the wages of the workman, which is a sure cause for deterioration in workmanship.

"Let me now say a word or two on strikes, and ascertain if they are necessary, and if they are productive of any good results to the workmen. You may, perhaps, be ready to reply that the illustration I have just given proves that a strike is a failure and a great blunder; but, after some consideration of the subject, and from the experience of the last twenty years, I am of opinion that the workman is benefited eventually by a strike.

"It is true that labour is a commodity, and its value will always be regulated by the supply and demand, and that strikes are often ill-timed; still I maintain that too little consideration has been shown for labour, and not a sufficient remuneration paid to the artisan for his skill and ingenuity. What inducement is there for a man to study his trade, when the most he can earn will barely keep himself and family decent, to say nothing of making any provision against sickness or old age?

"I am of opinion that, as science and mechanical inventions have rendered the accumulation of wealth easy to the capitalist, so the artisan—who has, no doubt, frequently been of great service to the man of science in carrying out his inventions—should also share in the benefits which he has, in a certain degree, assisted in creating.

"Returning to the strike of 1834, the rate of wages in town at that time was, I believe, 6d. per hour, and 2 days 6 hours was allowed for a dress or frock coat; but, as some of you know, few men could make a coat as they were then made in the time. Garments were becoming very heavy; coats were rantered across the waist, and sometimes the side-body was also rantered. Three holes in the sleeve, edged, and collar of an interminable length. What man, I would ask, could, single-handed, earn 36s. a week on such work? In the country the prices were much lower. At Tiverton, where I was apprenticed, the wages paid for a coat made as I have just described, was the munificent sum of 6s. 6d., and a waistcoat 2s. I have known a man to work for a whole week, and earn 10s. It was found that men could not make the wages at these prices; day work was, consequently, discontinued to a great extent, and one man perhaps kept on to instruct any apprentice.

"It appears to me that with such a state of things the journeymen were not to be blamed for demanding a higher rate of wages."

The lecturer then proceeded to review the past and present social condition of the working classes, and dwelt upon the spread of education, and attributed to its influence on the character of the workmen, the better conception they had of the justice of the grounds on which they made a demand for the opportunity of improving their position in society.

He spoke of tailors going to farm-houses, and working for the farmers and their family, as it was formerly practised, and adverted to the custom of binding apprentices for the long period of seven years. He commented on the demoralizing effect which was frequently produced upon the boy by associating with the men in the shop. To this he partly attributed the decline in the number of apprentices from respectable families, and thought that people just above the working classes considered it derogatory to let their sons learn the tailoring business. From a feeling of pride, they were anxious that their children should aspire to something above the position of a mechanic, although many would not be so well off if engaged as clerks in merchants' houses, with a certain appearance to keep up suitable to their calling. Masters were averse to taking apprentices, from a feeling of the responsibility it would involve, and of the trouble it would entail on them; consequently we have to look to the reformatories for our supply of journeymen, or to the sons of journeymen. But the former bring with them, in many instances, the germs of vice, and the latter not learning their trade so well at home as they would with a stranger, leave before they are proficient, and seldom have the opportunity afterwards of completing their knowledge, to make them competent for their business. Although there are some bright exceptions in the first category, still it may be argued that this is not a legitimate way of procuring a supply. "I am inclined to think that, by the progress making in society, and the necessity which it entails for an increased excellence in art and manufactures, a stimulus will be given which will produce a higher class of mechanics, and any not up to the standard will be left in the rear."

The lecturer then referred to the existence of the "slop" system, and pointed out its baneful effect on the character of the journeyman. He likened the condition of the workman so situated to that of one on whom the ugliest creature in creation—a vampire—was preying, and consuming his vitals; while the middleman throve, and fattened to repletion.

"Notwithstanding the unfavourable picture of this state, it has its uses by employing the lowest and unskilful class of operatives, who would otherwise become paupers and die of starvation. The evil might be greater but for the fact that there is a large number of persons who are not in a position to pay high prices, and give employment to journeymen of this standard, whose work and the quality of the goods made up come within the price they can only afford. The 'export' trade has also created a great demand for low-class work. In time the persons for whom this supply was created, as they grow in prosperity and intelligence, look for some improvement in the articles of their dress, and this circumstance will show the necessity for fostering a superior class of journeymen. It cannot be denied but that there is a dearth of good workmen in our trade, and it is a difficult matter to say how we shall supply the deficiency.

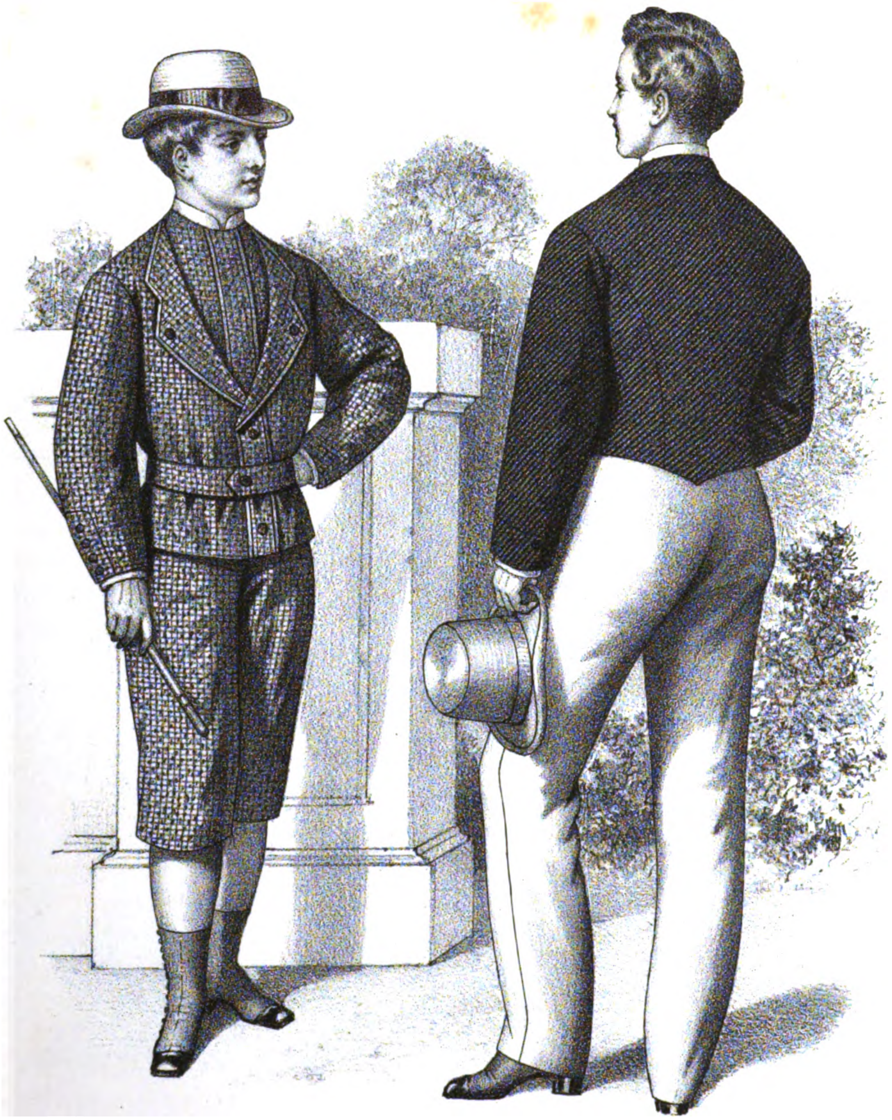
"I would suggest that employers should encourage any man whom he finds excels in his business, so that he may, when practicable, impart his knowledge and skill to others desirous of improving themselves. I believe, however, the most effective plan would be to establish some kind of an institution or guild similar to those which exist in many of the continental cities, and offer annually prizes for the best made garment. This would act as an incentive to excellence, and stimulate young men in the trade to seek the distinction which would necessarily attach to the fortunate holders of these prizes.

"The practice of men working at their homes has acted prejudicially to the interests of the trade, by doing away to a certain extent with the opportunity which workshops offered for the communication of ideas from one to the other. I am not, however, going to advocate these shops, although they may have some advantages; for the men, if married, can, with the assistance of their families, get through a much larger amount of work, and with his superintendence much of it might be turned out as well as if done by himself.

"The plan I would suggest would be to establish clubs where the men might meet together of an evening and discuss matters relating to the trade. A lecture or an essay might occasionally be given by an employer, or a workman of practical experience. These would have the effect of producing emulation among his class, and make him take a greater pride in his calling. This, however, would require funds, and an organized staff to carry out all the necessary arrangements, and there would be the difficulty. The social condition of the man would be improved, while, under the present system, his home is so commonly the abode of wretchedness and squalor, from which he seeks a relief too generally in degrading pursuits, to the detriment of his own health and character as a member of society, as also to the prejudice of his intelligence as a workman.

"Although a regeneration of journeymen-tailors may appear remote, I maintain that they cannot be exempted from the general laws of progress. There condition is more hopeful now than it was thirty years ago. Their labour is less and pay better. The new scheme of education will affect them as well as all other operatives, and exercise a beneficial influence on them and the future generation, by the development of intellect and the dissemination of improved ideas.

"In conclusion, let me observe that the future is hopeful; there is no cause for despair. I have faith in the world's destiny, and believe that perfection is the goal to which it is tending. Let tailors, then, take courage, for as the resources of nature and art are developed, and taste cultivated, so will good workmanship be in request and obtained, and a sense of right will predominate which will award remuneration for that excellence. Have no fear, then, that the tailoring trade will decline. Be assured that the tailor's art will ever keep pace with the advancing state of society, and that it will find its proper place in the annals which may hereafter record the achievements of industry and skill."



Lacour & Cie dessts   *June 1872*   Imp. Lemercier & Cie Paris

GAZETTE OF FASHION.

EDWARD MINISTER AND SON

8, Argyll Place Regent Street

London, W.

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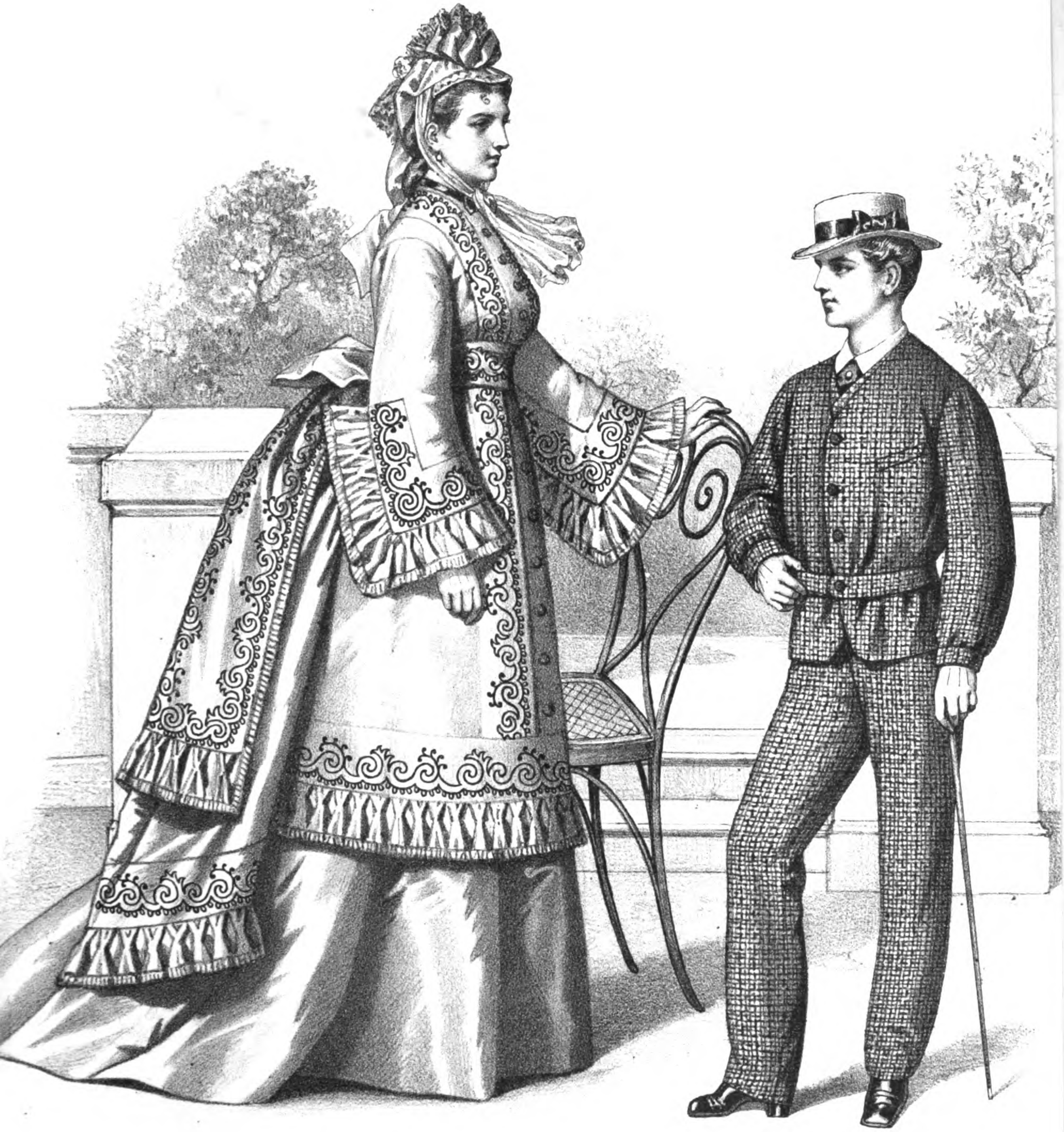

Lacour & Cie dessrs

July 1872.

Imp. Lemercier & Cie Paris.

GAZETTE OF FASHION.

EDWARD MINISTER AND SON
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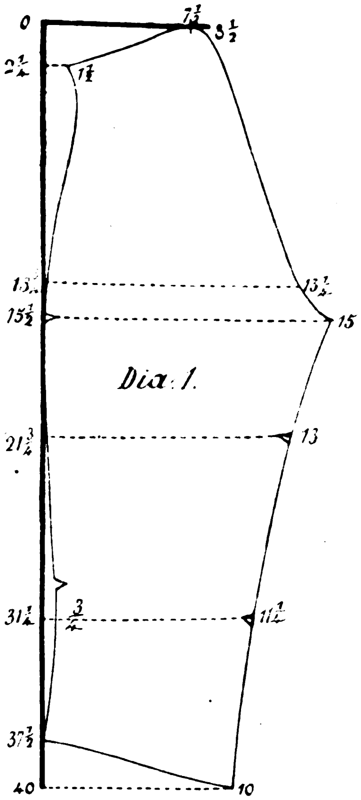
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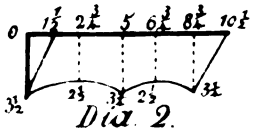
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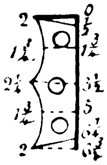
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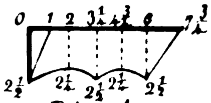
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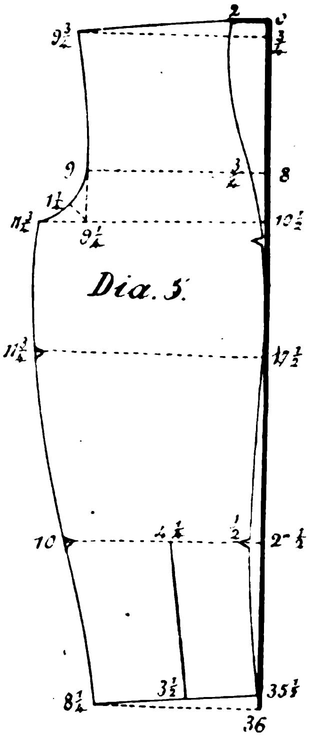
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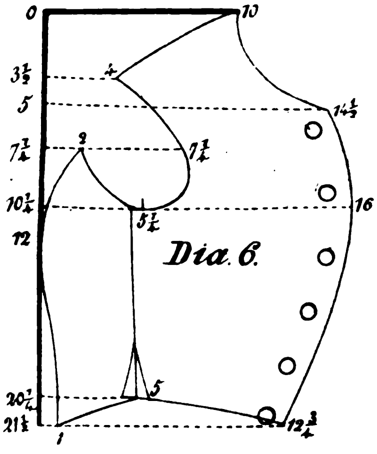
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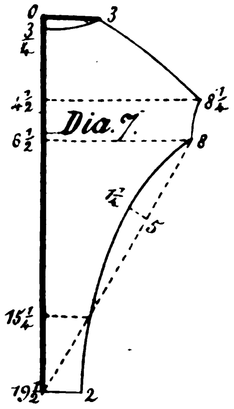
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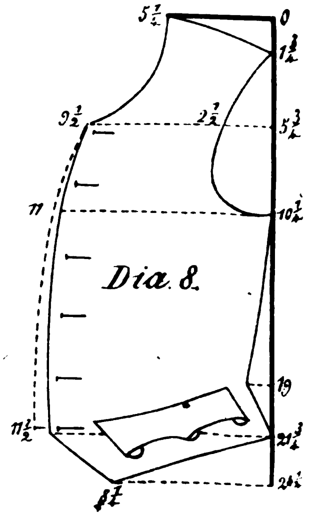
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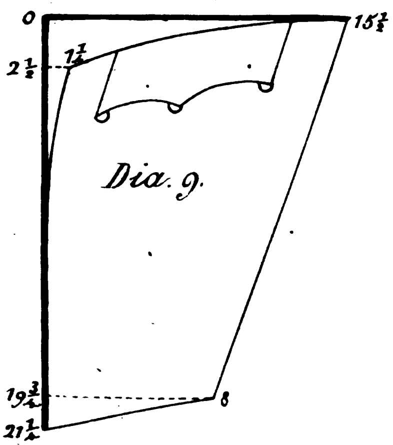
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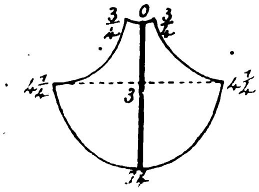
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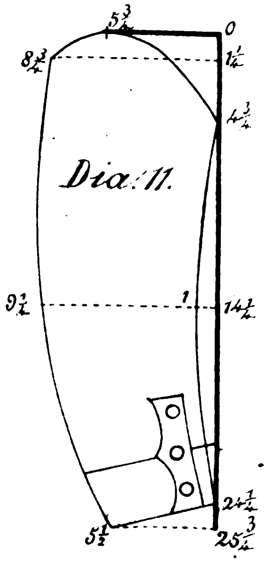
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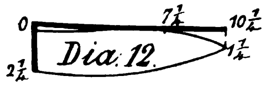
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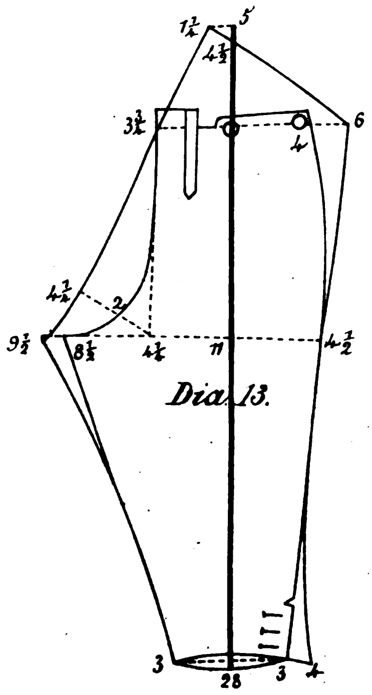
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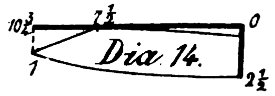
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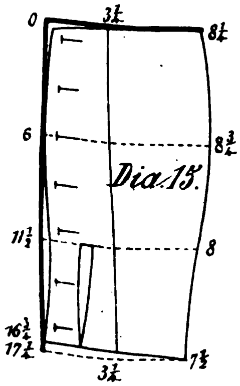
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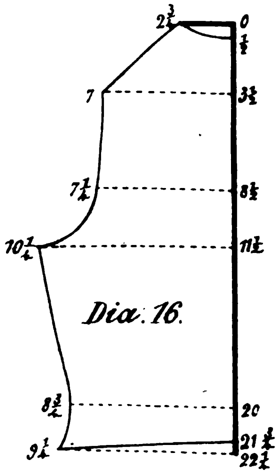
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Paris, Lith. Michelet, 6, Rue du Hazard.

GAZETTE OF FASHION,

AND

CUTTING ROOM COMPANION.

BY

EDWARD MINISTER AND SON,

Tailors and Habit Makers to Her Majesty,

No. 8, ARGYLL PLACE, REGENT STREET, LONDON. W.

No. 316. August, 1872. Vol. 27.

The Eclectic Repository.

"A gatherer and disposer of other men's stuff."—*Wotton.*

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "GAZETTE OF FASHION."

Dear Sir,

I was much pleased with the letter from your valuable correspondent, Mr. John Anderson, which appeared in the July number of your work, the Gazette of Fashion. The diagram which accompanied his remarks is another illustration of "the pursuit of knowledge under difficulties."

Your correspondent offers it as his opinion that I am anxious to open up the subject of trouser cutting, which is of great importance to every member of our profession. He is quite correct in his supposition. I do want to open out the subject, because I am thoroughly dissatisfied with the present method by which they are cut, and am continually having my eyes offended by the hideous bags which I see hanging in huge wrinkles and unsightly blotches round the anatomy of my fellow-men. Among the many abortions produced in cloth under the name of cheap fashionable trousers, there is one particular "trade mark" which is a fit subject for the study of enlightened minds. Walking through the street of a large provincial town, I happened to espy it, and as I journeyed on, musing, I could not but wonder what this singular "trade mark" could mean. There it was, perfectly discernible—a crease running from the side-seam in a diagonal direction down the back of the thigh, curving round the back of the knee, and running upwards in a diagonal direction to the fork. Practical cutters will at once recognize it, from my description, as that peculiar kind of misfit which is made known in the trade by the name of the "horse-shoe crease."

I could not help thinking, as I wandered on, that the "horse-shoe" brand must have some particular meaning which a persevering mind might successfully investigate.

Newton, by the force of genius, laid bare to the minds of his fellow-men the principle of those laws which hold the planets in their course. The geologist digs deep into the bowels of the earth to trace the history of the world through ages past. The antiquary collects and keenly scans those stone tablets which have engraved upon their surface the history of ancient empires and kings. Be it, then, our task to lay bare another of the hidden mysteries of nature, so that future generations "as they run may read;" and let it not be said of us "that we have eyes and see not, and ears which hear not, neither do we understand."

In the first place, I give it as my opinion that we shall always discover a hidden meaning under everything, if we have but the ability to find it out. Secondly, I want to make out the particular meaning which is hidden under the term "horse-shoe crease." Is it produced by some peculiarity in the anatomy of the customer, or is it the result of the law of gravitation? Can it be possible that nature, in one of her freaks, has taken this opportunity to give a gentle, but effectual hint as to the cause which produces this monstrosity? Let us ask the question how it is that this misfit takes the peculiar form of the "horse-shoe;" why it does not follow a zigzag direction, or a serpentine shape like the letter "S," or form an acute angle like the letter "V?" Since this letter stands for *victory*, and the feature is clearly an illustration of a *defeat*, it is evident that we have not found the clue in this last explanation. In an old phrenological chart which lately came under my notice, one of the organs is represented with the figure of a donkey, and called in the list, obstinacy, or stupidity. Now, the inference is that if the donkey is the emblem of stupidity, the man who is endowed with the largest development of this questionable gift, must approach the nearest to the species known as the ass; and, this admitted, we may reasonably presume—arguing from analogy—that when nature has set her stamp upon the article under discussion, she unmistakably intended us to understand that the "horse-shoe" was placed where we find it, with a meaning—namely, to denote the genuine brand of the "ass's masterpiece," the only title to which many of the fashionable trousers of the present day can lay any claim as works of art. It is with a view to remedy, if possible, this deplorable state of things that I have endeavoured to draw out the ideas of Mr. Anderson, or of any other gentlemen who may feel inclined to give the trade the benefit of their ability and experience; being quite willing to throw my mite in among the general contributions of ideas. With your permission, I will open the discussion by sending an article for insertion in your next number, trusting others will follow up the subject.

I am, dear Sir,
Yours truly,
"WATCHFUL EYE."

DEAR SIR,

It is a singular coincidence that Mr. Tapson's lecture should appear in the number of your publication immediately following that in which the letter from your correspondent, "J. W.," appears, as the views expressed by the two writers are so widely different, and the ideas entertained by these two gentlemen are so diametrically opposite to each other.

Your former correspondent comments on the past and present states of the trade, and on some of the causes which, in his opinion, explain the falling off in the quality and character of the workmanship of our times. From his position as a master or employer of labour, his sympathies are perceptibly with his class; while he is at the same time not indisposed to consider what is best calculated to conduce to the comfort and well-being of the journeyman.

From the heading of your account of Mr. Tapson's lecture, I was led to think that, as a practical man, he was about to compare the present state of the trade as to the quality of the cutting or of the making up, with those in past times; and I thought, with such a purport, he would be able to draw a favourable picture, at all events, of the *former* as it exists in our time, if he could not speak so favourably of the other by comparison. Judging by your remarks you appear to be under the same impression, and I could have wished to have had from the lecturer—who, I have no doubt, is perfectly capable for the task—a review of our trade as it has existed in past times, and so bring us down to the present period.

Showing the different phases it has gone through, marking the peculiar features which have characterized it at different times, and pointing out any particular progress or advancement which has been distinguished at any period of the history of our trade. It appears to me that in the hands of one who has given attention to the subject, there would be ample scope for some interesting matter properly treated, and that much valuable information might be obtained from such an investigation. Of course, Mr. Tapson was at liberty to treat the subject in any way he thought proper, and to bring out what, in his opinion, he considered the most salient points of the question; but at the same time I cannot but regret that he should have given so much undue prominence to that which, in my opinion, constitutes the less pleasing feature—namely, the character and cause of strikes, with their consequences.

Your correspondent, "J. W.," takes up the question of the efficiency of our trade at the present time, compared with former periods, with a practical view of the subject; and, by the evidence he brings to bear upon the point, clearly shows, at least to his own satisfaction, that there is cause to deplore the falling off in the character of the work performed by the journeyman. He refers to the quantity of *trade* which it was customary to put into garments formerly, without going back to any very distant period, and gives the prices which were paid at the scale of wages then acknowledged. He remarks that he "does not remember that any great distress was experienced by men not being able to earn enough to keep themselves by their work at the wages then paid according to the log in use." Mr. Tapson, in his lecture, refers to the state of things immediately following the close of the Peninsular War as the primary cause which engendered the dissatisfaction then noticeable in the working classes. Why he should fix upon that particular period is not quite clear to me, as the experience of our times plainly shows us that it is not a necessary feature in disputes, that the mind of the workman should be free from any particular question which might engage his attention and occupy his thoughts. It is usually when trade is at its best, and work plentiful, that the opportunity is taken to make new claims for a further advance of wages, or for a reduction of the hours of labour; so that it would appear that the occupation of the intelligence of the journeyman or mechanic by his daily work does not so wholly engross his mind, but that he can find both time and disposition to discuss such matters.

Referring to the period between 1830 and 1840, which the lecturer terms the "*palmy days of tailoring,*" *at least for masters*, he remarks that "the journeymen at that time assumed a dignified bearing—they were proud of their art, and jealous of maintaining its position." Considering the odium which, until within a very few years, was attached to the calling of our trade—to masters as well as to journeymen employed at it—I should have thought that Mr. Tapson would have rejoiced at the *present* social position of the operative tailors, unless, as one well acquainted with the trade, he thought that the qualification of a journeyman-tailor stood higher at the time he mentions than it does under the present state of things—that he was more proficient in his art than is generally found in the journeymen of the present age.

The picture he draws of the position in which aspirants to the trade were formerly placed, would suggest an inquiry whether workshops were the best places for a youth to learn his trade; and whether, when practicable, it would not be preferable to place an apprentice with a steady and respectable journeyman working at his own house, until sufficiently advanced at his trade and of age to take his place on the board with men. Fortunately, the lecturer himself demonstrates the remedy for this evil by placing reliance on the effect which the advancement of education and the cultivation of the intelligence are to produce upon all classes of society, but more especially with reference to the operative class.

Mr. Tapson is evidently a well-wisher to all engaged in his particular trade, and desirous for their progress; and the scheme he proposes as a means to forward this development of their intelligence is commendable; but I should fear its practicability, judging from what experience we have had of similar institutions, which have been found to become opportunities for discussing any other subjects than those for which they were established. Still, I should be sorry by any observation of mine to throw cold water on the attempt, and should be but too happy to witness their perfect success, to the utmost of the proposer's wishes.

The plan adopted by the Philanthropic Society of Master Tailors of Paris, which you described in one of the numbers of your monthly magazine, of giving prizes for the best specimens of workmanship, might, I consider, be adopted in this country with equally good result, and it would, I have no doubt, conduce to a marked improvement in the quality of the work, by imparting a stimulus for increased exertion, and an interest in that on which the workmen were occupied. Such a scheme, taken up by some of the leading houses in the town, might be tried, at least, and the result would determine whether it should be persevered in, or allowed to fall without any satisfactory issue.

Although I disagree with Mr. Tapson in some of the conclusions he arrives at, as also in some of the remedies he recommends, I am entirely with him in his suggestion that masters should encourage any signs of excellence in their men, so as to draw out the abilities which may be noticed in any man in their employ. The trade, as a body, will also endorse his hopes for the future, which he draws in such glowing colours, and in which he evidently has a firm conviction.

I am, dear Sir,
Yours respectfully,
"X."

TAILORS' SHEARS.

Any cutter who has had a fair experience in his professional duties will readily admit the important part shears play in carrying them out, and will bear testimony to the difference in degree of comfort and expedition when they are constructed on a correct principle.

Weight was formerly considered a *sine quâ non* in the manufacture of tailors' shears, as, owing to the erroneous idea of the proper position of the leverage, the weight in the upper blade, by its own action, was required to cut through the thick substances which were formerly common in the different articles for clothing. As a natural result, cutting for any length of time became an actual labour, and the hand was worn out by the mere exertion necessary to raise the upper blade after every fall. Cutters in large livery-trades and in slop-trades were especially the victims to this inconvenience, from the stubborn nature of the articles on which they had to operate. Thanks to science, and to the necessity being felt for some better arrangement, cutters have now no longer to complain of the hardship they underwent formerly, as we have now, in

MERCKY'S PATENT SHEARS,

an instrument performing its duty with perfect ease to the manipulator, and with a degree of comfort of which those unacquainted with its construction can have no conception, judging merely from their knowledge of the penalty imposed upon them by the old makes.

These shears—the shape of which originated with a practical cutter at one of the leading provincial trades in this country, from a conviction of the room for improvement—perform their work with the utmost ease, and without imposing any fatigue upon the operator. The leverage is so carefully and scientifically placed as to dispense with the necessity for any pressure being exercised in the act of lowering the upper blade, as the weight is properly distributed. The handles are planned so as to fit easily to the shape of the hand, with a lip to support the thumb and allow it to bear a part in the downward action. They are made of wrought iron, and covered with a bronze varnish, which is sightly in appearance, and does not soil the hand, as plated or gilt handles are apt to do. The blades are made of the very best steel, and carefully tempered by being submitted two or three times to a *moderate* heat, whereby the quality of the steel is maintained and much improved by this process, compared with steel subjected only once to a great heat. The shears are made in two convenient sizes to suit the different fancies or the articles they are required to cut.

They are manufactured solely to our order, and with a thorough understanding of the importance the construction and finish of every part is to the cutter, and to the wear of the shears in use. They have given universal satisfaction to the numerous houses we have supplied, and we have received highly flattering testimonials of their superiority to all other makes which have preceded them in the cutting-rooms. We offer the patent shears to the trade with perfect confidence, and every assurance that they will be fully appreciated immediately they are in operation.

TRADE UNIONS.

We quote from the July number of "Linthicum's Journal of New York Fashions," the following excellent remarks upon TRADE UNIONS, and recommend the arguments advanced to the consideration of our readers, for the force of their logic, and the correct view the writer has taken of the effects of such combinations.

Appearing in a journal which is published in a country where, of all others, freedom of discussion is universally admitted, and the liberty of the subject held sacred, the observations on the *right* of dictating terms to employers come with additional force in their bearing upon this point, and deserve attention for their pertinency to the question.

"Among the many exciting topics of the times, there are probably none that exercise the public mind to a greater extent than TRADE UNIONS. Certainly, there has never been a better time than the present for witnessing the results of such organizations, and, most assuredly, opinions regarding their good or evil effects have been diversified in the extreme. As a rule, TRADESMEN'S UNIONS have met with but little opposition in their formation; for public sentiment considered that united protective systems were beneficial in a great many respects, and they should have kept the vantage-ground and not allowed themselves to be carried beyond the principles which most of the societies claim as their basis. The freedom of our country, the benefits and rights of the inhabitants thereof, is the pride of every true American heart, and the slightest indication of the condensing of these—as of one class trying by force to trample on the privileges of another—arouses public indignation; and in this way are many of the leading unions bringing themselves into disfavour. The grouping together of members, and endeavouring by physical strength to compel other journeymen, who do not coincide with their views, to relinquish work and join their forces, is certainly not a way to create faith in their principles, and every disturbance so raised, and every blow so given, does more to weaken their power than all the arguments that could be brought to bear against them. In protecting their interests as a class, they have no licence to abuse the individual rights of others. If not suited with the prices and treatment received from employers, it is their privilege *to refuse to work for them, but there comes the limit of their lawful interference.* They have a perfect right to decline to work for a certain employer, and so has the employer equal right to refuse any demand made by TRADE UNIONS, which he may consider as injurious to himself. No one in business is going to be so neglectful of his own interest as to refuse to listen to and ameliorate all *just* causes for complaint; if they are *not just* causes, then it is a matter of principle for him to refuse to be dictated to, and his duty—in case intimidation or force is used by TRADE UNIONS to compel the acceptance of their terms—is to appeal to the law. To conduct their societies wisely, and make them prolific of good, requires skill and judgment, and, to merit the sympathy and respect of all, they should confine themselves to *self-government*, without trying to draw the reins of their restrictions around others of the same trade, who do not happen to belong to the Union. 'Equal rights and equal liberty to all,' is our American motto, and it is well to know the precise point where the law steps in to maintain it."

DESCRIPTION OF THE PATTERNS IN DIAGRAM.

PLATES 1591 AND 1592.

Diagrams 1, 2, 3, 5, and 10, are the pattern of the "Norfolk" jacket, represented on one of the plates issued with the present number.

Diagrams 4, 6, 7, 8, and 11, are the pattern of the style of shooting-jacket for the ensuing season, and also illustrated on one of the plates published with the number for this month.

Diagrams 9 and 12, are the pattern of a pair of military overalls, the production of a cutter of great experience in this department of our trade, so that the pattern may be accepted by our readers as illustrating the prevailing style and shape of this garment. The "plumb"-line is merely introduced by us as a convenient guide for drafting the pattern by the several quantities annexed, and is not connected with any system of cutting by which the pattern may have been produced. The quantities refer to the divisions on the ordinary tape-measure.

MORNING-DRESS.

We have illustrated on one of the present plates a style of morning-coat which is much in favour at the present time, and is likely to be worn all through the winter. Some time since we represented a somewhat similar style which had been recently introduced, but had not for a time a decided success. Later on it was revived, and more generally adopted by the trade, and eventually became one of the leading styles. This coat had two buttons only fastened, and was made both double-breasted and single-breasted. This gave place subsequently to one with three buttons and holes, placed closer together usually than they would be if marked up regularly with others. The peculiar feature of this style of front is the circumstance of the front of the forepart being cut off at a sharp angle to run with the front of the skirt.

The waist is generally cut rather long, but there is no particular feature in the form or width of the back. The forepart is made to fit easily to the body, and to button without any strain on the buttons, especially at the lower one, as otherwise it would have the effect of drawing the coat and causing it to bind at the hip. The front should hang perfectly smooth. The turn is necessarily rather small, the lapel is narrow, and the end of the collar cut off at an angle. The skirt is long, even longer than our artist has represented, and rounded off at the bottom. It may be worn with or without flaps. When cut long they have a better effect without flaps, but small flaps may be worn when the skirt is cut to the length shown on the first figure on the plate. The sleeve is easy to the arm, and moderately wide at the hand, with a cuff and one button and hole. The collar is low and narrow. The edges are usually turned in and stitched narrow.

This style of coat admits of being made up in a variety of fancy articles and patterns, either in dark or light colours, as it is equally adapted by its character for plain goods or stylish checks and patterns, of which we have such a variety in the new goods for this season. Fancy buttons in horn, wood, or stained ivory are worn; the blue steel engraved button with monogram, is very effective on dark colours.

The most suitable form of waistcoat with this coat is single-breasted, without a collar, to button up rather high, long and cut away at the bottom of the front-edge so as to form a decided skirt. The trousers are now worn quite plain and straight. They fall well on the boot, and the side-seam is cut to spring forward at the bottom. Borders are being attempted.

SHOOTING-DRESS.

In anticipation of the forthcoming season for this popular sport, and to enable our patrons to be prepared for the occasion, we issue a special plate this month, illustrating the most prevailing form of shooting-jacket, which, together with the pattern also published with this number, will place our readers in possession of all the different details and shape.

The waist is neither long nor short, taking into consideration the particular style of the coat, but the hip-buttons are placed wider apart than on other styles of coats. The back-scye is also broader, and the side-seam less curved. The skirt is comparatively short, rather flat and cut away at front. There is a small turn to the forepart, the corner of the lapel is well rounded, and the end of the collar to correspond, but smaller. There are five buttons and holes. The coat is cut quite easy to the measure, and, although not intended to be buttoned at the waist-seam or at the hole above, it should be large enough to hang freely. By this means a bolder skirt is obtained. There is usually a "pouch"-pocket outside each breast, or a pocket with a plain flap, and one in each skirt with a deep flap. A small opening is left in the right waist-seam and a pocket sewn in. The small facing sewn on to the bottom of the forepart to go *in* the opening of the pocket is a security against anything falling out. Edges stitched broad. Various stylish and quiet patterns in different makes of goods for the purpose tell to advantage in this form of coat. Velveteen in a rich shade of brown is very effective and becoming.

The waistcoat is cut long, in the style described for morning wear, or made with a step collar to turn down and button up high. The skirt should be deeper than for morning wear. Knickerbockers in the usual style complete the dress, and the whole suit is made up in the same pattern or article.

THE NORFOLK JACKET.

The form of garment known under the above name has become one of the established styles worn by gentlemen tourists and at home in the country, and certainly few are so becoming or so comfortable for such purposes. If properly made up and in appropriate articles there is a character which is quite peculiar to the shape of the jacket, and on a well-proportioned man it unquestionably sets his figure off to advantage.

The jacket we illustrated in the spring, with plaits all round both back and forepart, did not have the success we anticipated, although it was taken up favourably for little boys. That which we have illustrated this month on one of our plates has a "box"-plait in each forepart, and one at the centre of the back. It is made without a collar, and fastened at front by three buttons and holes. The forepart and back have the shoulder-seams cut with a certain amount of fulness, and are sewn on to a narrow shoulder-strap an inch wide. Over this a strap, cut in the shape of diagram 10, is sewn at both ends, and left loose so as to admit of a strap being passed underneath when attached to a bag, waterproof cape, or field-glass in a case. The sleeve is large, and gathered at the hand on to a narrow cuff (diagram 2), which is fastened by a button and hole. The bottoms of the side-seams and of the front-edges are rounded off.

A belt is fastened round the waist, with a hole at one end and two buttons, placed one behind the other, at the other end, and both rounded off. The pockets are under small flaps, or in welts across the skirts, and one outside the left breast. Some have a breast-pocket inside, or outside down the edge of the plait on the left forepart.

Trousers cut rather full, or Knickerbockers in the usual form, may be worn with this style of jacket. The suit is mostly made of the same pattern, and no heed need be paid to the extravagant character of the pattern or to the make of the article, as all are admissible in this costume, and the most extravagant are frequently the most approved of. The edges are invariably turned in and stitched moderately broad, so as to make a bold finish.

It is very usual to wear short drab gaiters with this dress when trousers are substituted for Knickerbockers. The trousers are then cut sufficiently short to allow of the gaiter being seen all round.

TRANSITION IN MALE COSTUME IN FRANCE.

A writer in one of the numbers of a Parisian contemporary, referring to the various changes which have been made from time to time by French tailors in the costume for gentlemen, and to the peculiar circumstances which had led to these alterations, states in his remarks, that "about the year 1830 two distinct styles of coat were introduced, but, meeting with scanty favour, soon disappeared. From that period a new series of costume made its appearance, which fashion, desirous for a change, borrowed from England and Germany—two countries which, since 1814, had adopted certain styles after their own ideas, and possessing a character suited to their particular tastes. This was the beginning of what may be termed our *fancy styles*, which the *habit à la française* (a dress-coat with a very long skirt) had so favourably inaugurated.

"The style of frock-coat known as the *propriétaire*, with a skirt reaching to the heels, which had replaced the Frock Great-coat in light drab cloth, was an innovation which met with great success. Later on this over-coat reappeared under a new name, the *balayeuse*, or still later under that of the *comfortable;* but the skirt, which was worn shorter than that of its predecessor, merely reached to the calf.

"The *paletót*, which had been worn for five centuries by the fishermen of Brittany, was adopted, and, after certain modifications had been made in the shape and details, became one of the fashionable styles of the day, patronized by the *beau monde* of that period. It subsequently underwent fresh changes, with a variety of names which completely altered its character.

"After this we had *le twine*, which at first was an over-coat distinctly defining the shape of the figure (corresponding with one worn at one time in this country under the name of a 'Taglioni'). From a close-fitting garment it changed to the style known as the *pardessus demi-sac* (same shape as our Chesterfield), a name which it still bears. Some houses are endeavouring to revive the original shape by cutting them closer to the figure."

By way of illustration of how little is required sometimes to effect a change in style, and how trifling a modification is sufficient to satisfy the fancy, "people got tired of *l'habit à la française*, and clamoured for some other shape—no matter what, so long as it was something different in appearance. For want of anything better, they reduced the lengths of the skirt of a dress-coat one-half, and served the frock-coat the same, which had the effect of shortening it to about ten inches."

JAPANESE PAPER CLOTHING.

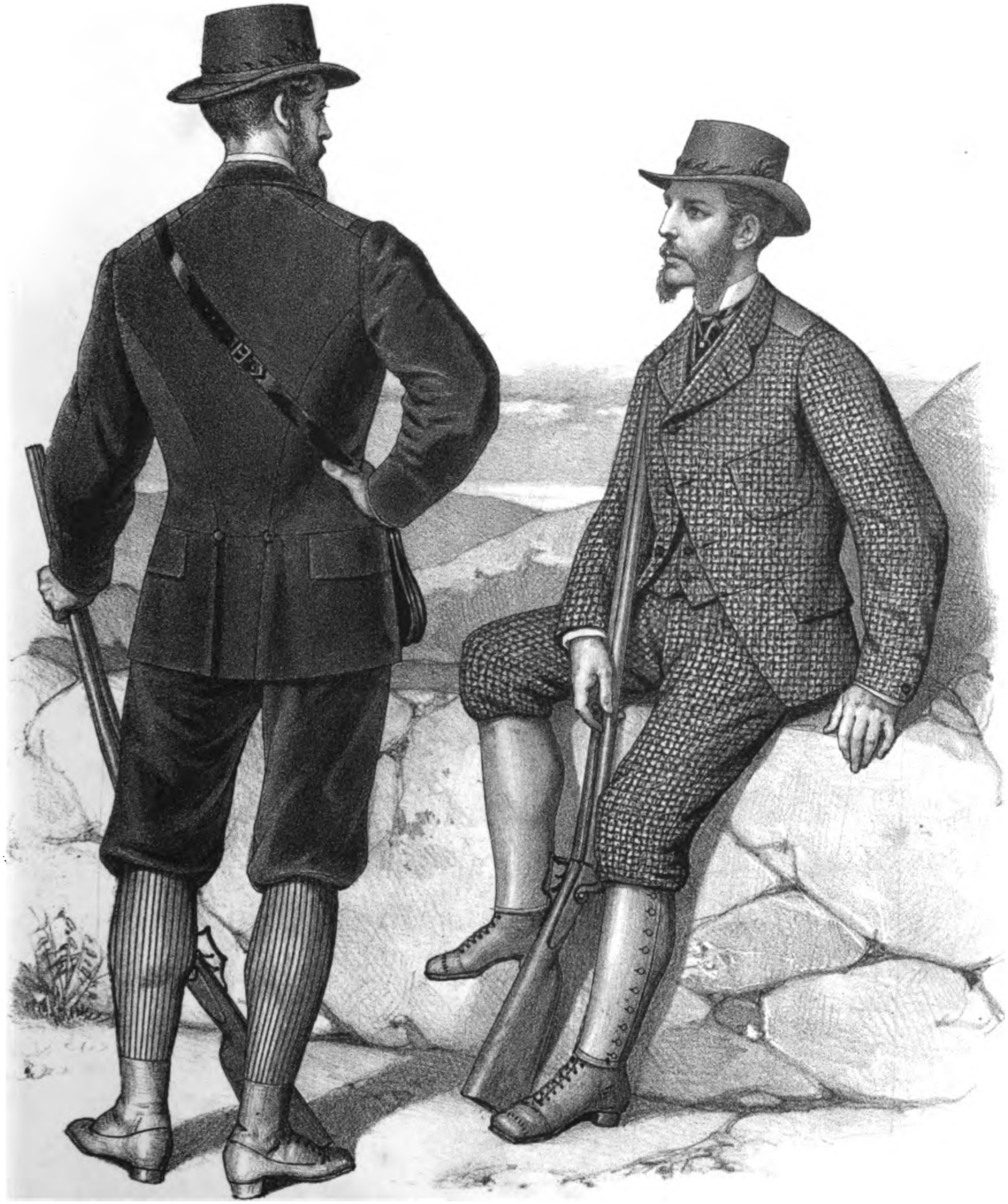
In the extract we made some months since from the report furnished to the Foreign Office by the Consul-General at Japan, on the manner of preparing certain materials by the natives of that country to be made into paper, and of the many purposes to which it is subsequently applied, we noticed that sundry articles of clothing were mentioned in the list. We find, by an account in one of our leading journals, that a suit, complete, of this article, may be purchased at Boston, U.S.A., for 50 cents., about equivalent to 2*s.* of our currency, so that as it is rendered perfectly waterproof, a man can shelter himself from the weather at a very small cost. We will not say much as to the style or the workmanship.

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION FOR THE RELIEF OF AGED AND INFIRM JOURNEYMEN-TAILORS.

The election of three pensioners on the funds of this Institution, which was fixed for the 29th ult., took place at too late a period in the month to admit of our publishing the names of the successful candidates in our present number, but, judging from the high numbers which three out of the thirteen names mentioned in the list have already accumulated at the preceding elections, there can be no question as to their success, unless some most extraordinary efforts have been made, from the pressing circumstances of the case, to ensure the election of some particular candidate on this occasion. It would, in fact, be a sheer waste of votes on the part of any subscriber in adding to the numbers; as the difference between the *lowest* polled by one of the three, and the *highest* standing to the credit of the next in number of votes, is so great, as, but for the possibility of such a case as that to which we have referred, the chance of either of the three not succeeding this time is beyond the pale of doubt.

The annual dinner of this Institution, which usually takes place during the spring, or at the latest in the early part of the summer, is unavoidably postponed until some day in November, to suit the convenience of the nobleman who is expected to preside upon this occasion. We will hope that the alteration of time will not prejudicially affect the interests of this praiseworthy Institution, nor interfere with the digestion of those gentlemen who may take part in these interesting and important ceremonies.

We shall be happy to learn that the special appeal made to the trade by the committee for funds to pay for the repairs required to the Asylum, may be thoroughly successful, and prevent the necessity of encroaching upon the funded capital of the Institution, and so lessen the annual income derived from this source of revenue.



Lacour & Cie dessts

August 1872.

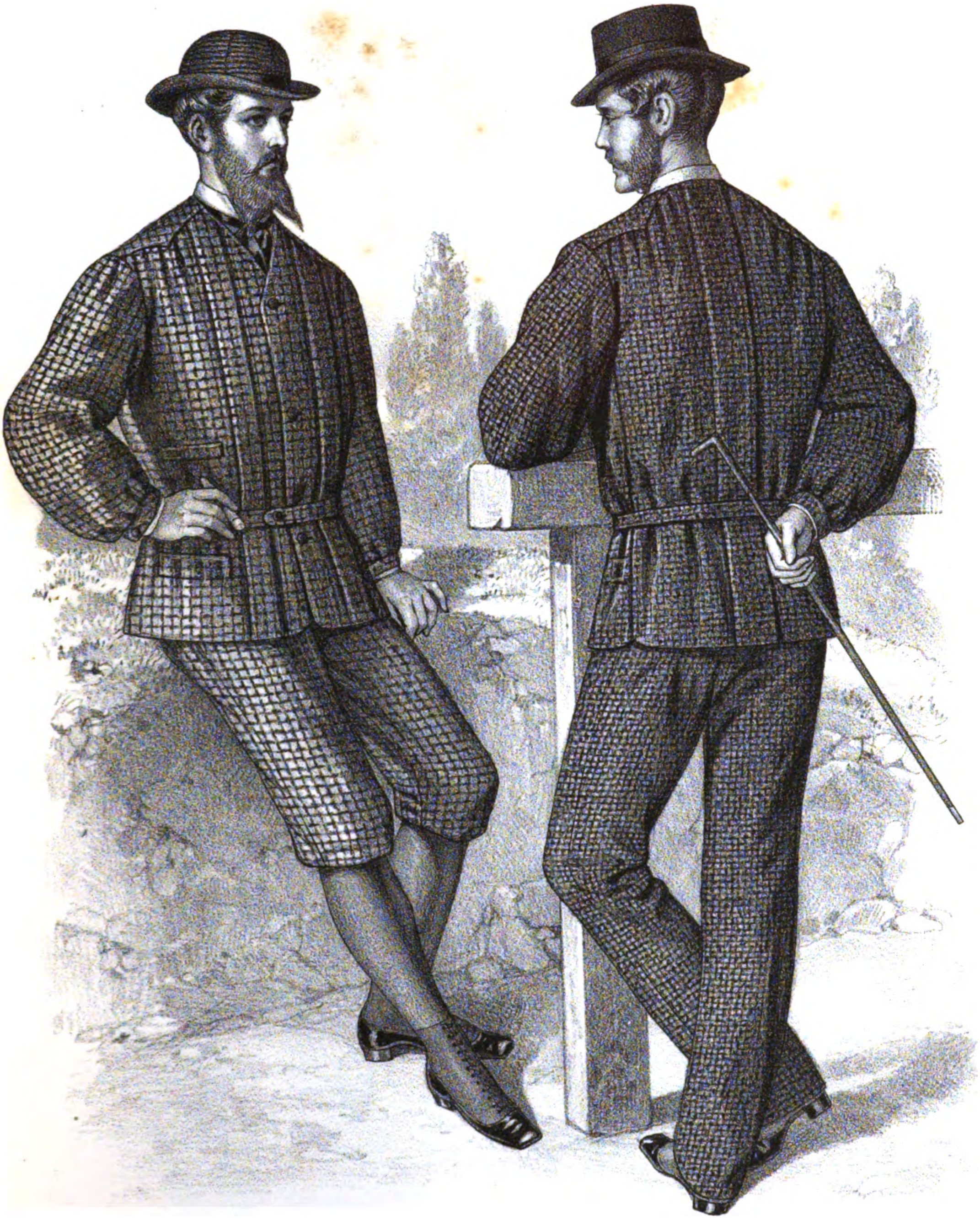
Imp. Lemercier & Cie Paris.

GAZETTE OF FASHION.

EDWARD MINISTER AND SON

8, Argyll Place Regent Street

London, W.



Lacour & C^ie^ dess^rs^

August 1872.

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GAZETTE OF FASHION.

EDWARD MINISTER AND SON
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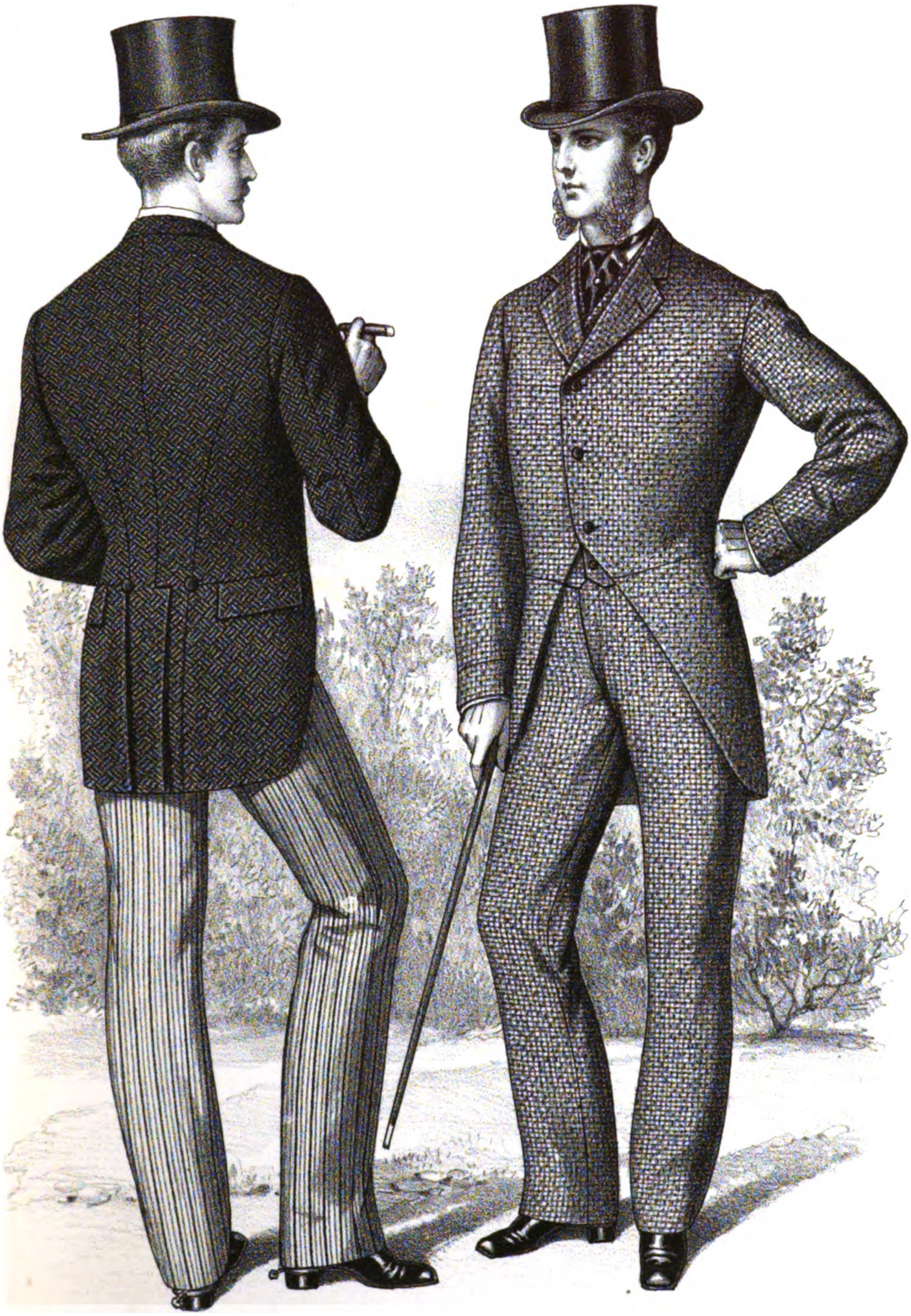

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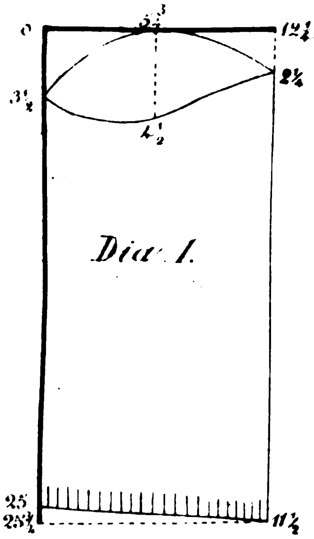
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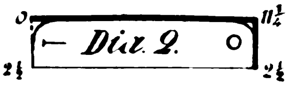

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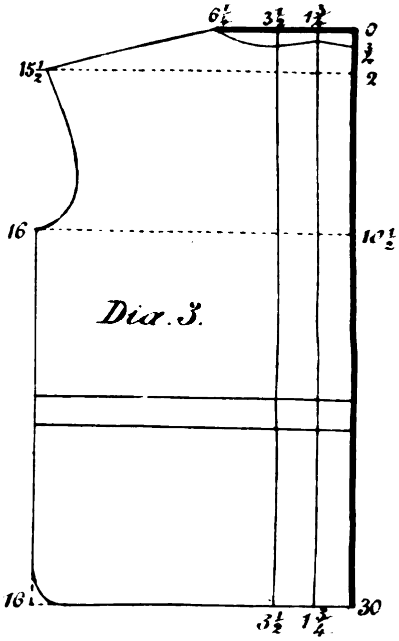
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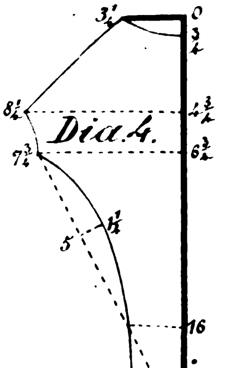
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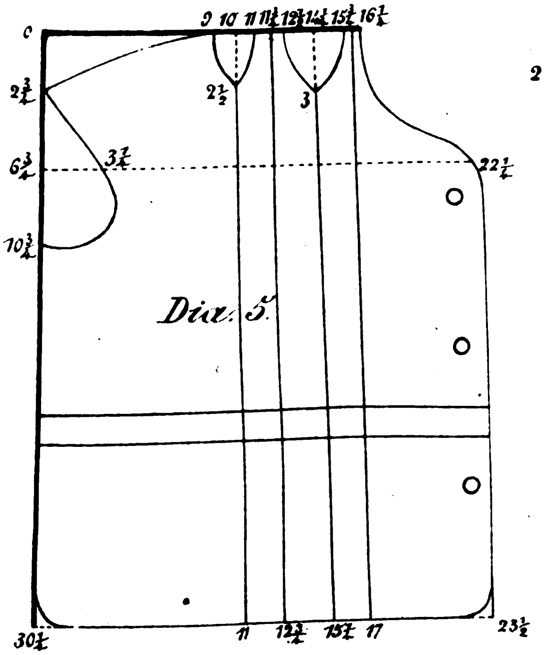
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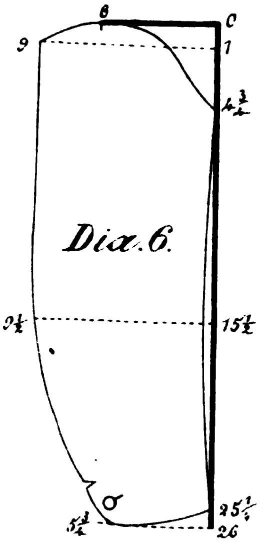
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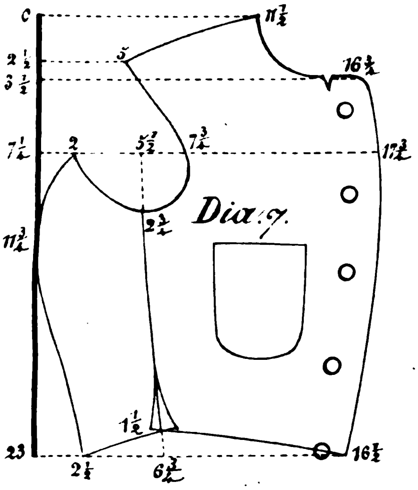
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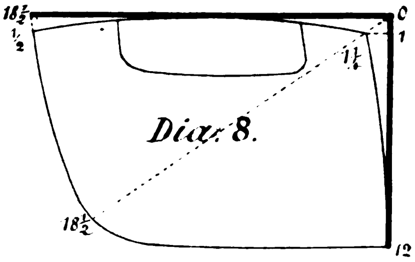
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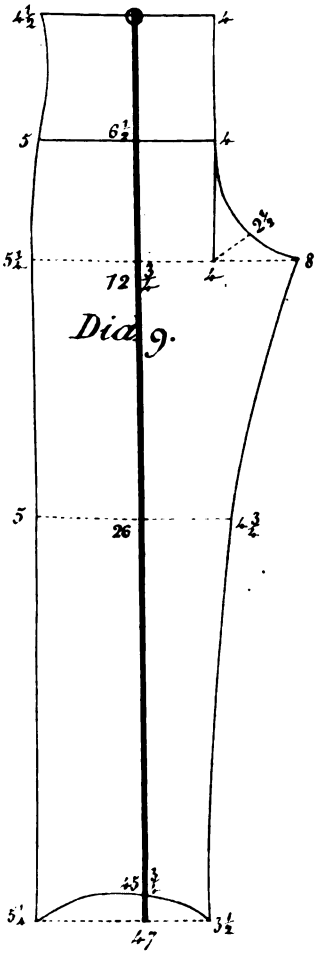
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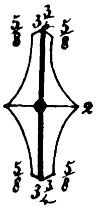
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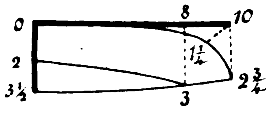
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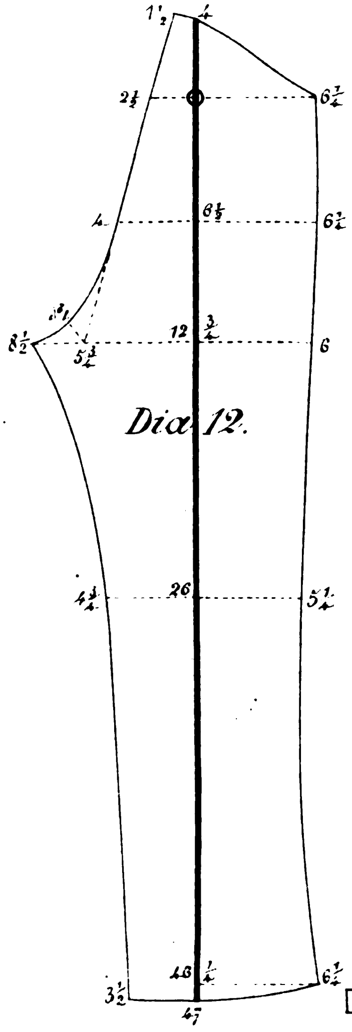
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Paris, Lith: Michelet, 6, r. du Hazard

GAZETTE OF FASHION,
AND
CUTTING ROOM COMPANION.

BY
EDWARD MINISTER AND SON,
Tailors and Habit Makers to Her Majesty,
No. 8, ARGYLL PLACE, REGENT STREET, LONDON. W.

No. 317. September, 1872. Vol. 27.

The Eclectic Repository.

"A gatherer and disposer of other men's stuff."—*Wotton.*

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "GAZETTE OF FASHION."

Dear Sir,

Deeply interested in the professional progress of our trade, in forwarding these few observations for your consideration I am taking what I believe to be the effectual steps to open up the subject of trouser cutting for a thorough discussion and a searching investigation. I have no particular system nor pet theory to promulgate, as I consider that to learn a system is one of the *last*, instead of the *first*, things a young cutter ought to accomplish

In my opinion, the all-important duty—too frequently overlooked—which should engross the student's thoughts should be the acquisition of a thorough knowledge of the human frame. After he has mastered this information, and completely digested it, *then*, and not before arriving at that stage, is the proper time for him to *learn*, and not *invent*, a system.

The usual course—which, although pursued in ignorance, is entitled to a certain amount of credit, as the intention was good—has been for the student, on finding the plan he had been taught result in a failure, to form the rash resolve to invent one for himself; and then, simply because it was the emanation from his own brain, to pin his faith on it throughout his practice, and require others to have as high opinion of its merits as he entertains for them.

I believe I have a good idea of the principles upon which every system of note in the United Kingdom is based, and, with two or three exceptions, there is not in one out of the number, the most remote connexion between principle and the requirements of superficial anatomy. I am anxious to add my *quota* to the general stock of information upon this subject, and to induce others to do likewise.

I enclose a diagram illustrating the nude figure from the waist downwards, and this, in my opinion, is the best manner to commence our studies and acquire a professional knowledge of this essential and important part of our trade. The diagram represents the bendings of the body above and below the fork, and exhibits the two most important positions of the leg—viz., the straight and rigid, in an upright attitude of the body; and the bent, as in the action of walking. With the diagram for our first illustration, a few questions naturally suggest themselves for explanation.

Are the different trouser-systems in use based on a correct knowledge of the anatomical form, and do the instructions given to work them, provide the necessary freedom for the various positions which the body assumes in the course of its movements? I, for one, should emphatically say *no!* If the author of a plan for cutting trousers were to have legs and bodies made to fit the shapes he produces, I fear he would not be so enamoured with the result as Pygmalion was with the beautiful statue he chiselled from the block of cold marble. We may be thankful that we have to exert our brains to fit bodies and legs already shaped for us.

It will be evident, on examining the diagram, that it requires great care and scientific arrangement in order to produce the proper form to correspond with the size and shape of the figure; not only for the bulk which is indicated by the different measures taken on the body, but, what is a more difficult task, to provide the geometrical arrangement of surface to allow for the various bendings of the limbs. For example, the form which would be necessary to allow for the action of the body in bending from 1 to 2 must be obtained, and we must, at the same time, make a provision for the increased length from the knee to the back of the calf, when the leg is thrown in the position shown by the angle from 3 to 4. Unless all these are taken into consideration in drafting the form of the trousers, they will have an ungraceful appearance; and, no matter how wide they may be cut at the bottom, they will, owing to the contraction at the calf, never lie well on the boot, but always have a tendency to hang away from the back of the heel.

In my next communication, with your permission, I will make another step in advance on the subject of trouser cutting, and hope that the field will not be left to Mr. Anderson and myself, but that others of your readers will enter the list, and enlighten the mass generally with their views.

I am, dear Sir,
Yours truly,
"Watchful Eye."

SUB-LIEUTENANTS IN THE CAVALRY.

Some misunderstanding, it would appear, having arisen relative to the dress to be worn by Sub-Lieutenants in the Cavalry, the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has issued the following official notice in the General Orders dated the 16th ult., and the regulations appointed will be strictly adhered to:—

Tunic.—The same in make as for all other officers, but *without lace*, except the gold shoulder-cords, and with white edging on the cuffs and collar.

For Sub-Lieutenants of Hussar regiments, gold cord, according to pattern to be seen at the Horse Guards, will be substituted for the gold-chain lace worn by other officers. This cord will also be worn round the collar. No lace or braid to be worn.

Trousers.—As for other officers, but with *cloth* stripes.

Pantaloons, over-boots, cloak, spurs, forage-cap, and *sword,* as for other officers.

Pouch.—Black patent leather, as worn by the Royal Artillery in undress, without any badges.

Pouch-belt.

Sword-belt.—White leather.

Sword-knot.—White leather, with white acorn.

Stable-jacket, as for other officers, but without lace, except shoulder-cords.

The above regulations do not apply to the Household troops.

ON THE POSITION OF JOURNEYMEN-TAILORS WHEN AT WORK.

Considering the remarks which have been constantly made for years past on the injurious effects produced upon the health of journeymen tailors by the cramped position in which the body is placed while they are at work, we have often been surprised that in this age, so pregnant with inventions and mechanical contrivances, the attention of some ingenious person has not been attracted to the opportunity for devising something which might do away with the necessity for continuing the position recognized in the trade.

It has been clearly demonstrated by medical men, that the health of journeymen tailors is affected by the position they assume, so that we cannot plead ignorance of the effects produced.

The only invention we remember to have heard of or seen was one invented by Mr. Ivimey, a master tailor, and which we noticed in the number of our work for December, 1851. The several contrivances introduced in connexion with our trade since that period, would appear to render the task to which we have referred more simple at the present time, as by supplying the means of performing certain portions of the work, such as pressing by steam, which was considered one of the greatest drawbacks, &c., there is less to contend with.

The late Mr. Thackeray, in a number of "Chambers's Edinburgh Journal," writing upon the prejudicial influence of various occupations, after treating on the effect of crowded rooms and the defect of muscle owing to a want of proper development by the nature of position remarked: "Tailors are very unfortunately situated in this respect. Sitting all day in a crowded atmosphere, and often in a room too crowded, with the legs crossed and the spine bowed, they cannot have respiration, circulation, or digestion well performed.

"The employment, we must admit, produces few acute diseases, but disorders of the stomach and bowels are general, and often obstinate. Pulmonary consumption is also frequent. Some of the men state their liability to pains of the chest, but the majority make no complaint. It is, nevertheless, apparent, even from observing only the expression of the countenance, the complexion, and the gait, that the functions of the stomach and the heart are greatly impaired, even in those who consider themselves well." He then proceeds to draw a comparison between the size and build of tailors and other operatives, and adduces statistics of the age reached by them, contrasted with other classes.

After dwelling on the cause and results from the occupation, as carried on under the present system, the writer proceeds to the consideration of a remedy. "Can we correct these evils? The position might be amended. He now sits cross-legged on a board, because in the ordinary sitting position he could not hold a heavy piece of cloth high enough for his eyes to direct his needle. *Let a hole be made in the board, of the circumference of his body, and let his seat be placed below it.* The eyes and the hands will then be sufficiently near his work; his spine will not be unnaturally bent, and his chest and abdomen will be free."

The idea of the apparatus invented by Mr. Ivimey arose from his desire to bring his sons up to the trade, but was very anxious that they should not incur the risks which were inseparable from the position in which they would have to sit at work. Consequently he sat his brain to work to contrive some plan whereby this evil would be avoided, and yet enable his boys to learn their trade properly.

The machine consisted of a frame composed of deal, for economy, 22 inches long, 12 wide, and 8 deep. At each end there was affixed a large pad, made of stout canvas, well stuffed with horse-hair or wool, and covered with baize. These formed artificial substitutes for all the purposes for which the knees are used in sewing. A hole about 14 inches square was cut in the board for the legs to pass through, and the journeyman, being seated, placed the frame in front of him. In the space between the pads, sufficient room was left for the left elbow when holding the work on the right pad. By this system, the stooping posture was obviated, as the garment was brought so close as necessary to the eye, while the body retained an upright position. For pressing, there was a considerable advantage in using the frame, by the workman being enabled to bring a much greater amount of power into action than when the knees formed the support for the sleeve-board. To render this invention complete, in the depth of the frame, there was a drawer with divisions to contain all the different implements of the journeyman; so that, upon leaving his work, he secured the contents under lock and key until he again required them for his use.

This apparatus did not necessarily render it imperative to have a board fixed in the usual form; as, where space would not admit of that arrangement, a narrow counter might be fixed down the centre of a room or along the sides, and the men seated in front on chairs or stools, with their legs underneath it, and the frame placed before them. The cost, if we remember rightly, was a mere trifle—a few shillings only.

With men accustomed for any length of time to the cross-legged position on the board, we can easily understand that the new arrangement would not meet with favour, as it would necessitate an alteration in their manner of working, and put them to a little inconvenience. This need not, however, influence the trial with youngsters beginning their trade, especially, it might be tried with any weakly lad, whose health might be affected by following the old plan when at work. The inventor, we remember, assured us that he had used the apparatus for several years, and that he could get through a greater quantity of work by means of it, and with less fatigue, whether *standing* or *sitting*, than he could in the ordinary position, cross-legged.

THE "LINCOLN" SLEDGING HELMET HOOD AND HEAD PROTECTOR.

On one of the figures issued with the November number of our work for last year, we illustrated a novel style of travelling cap, invented by Mr. John Anderson, of Edinburgh, and to which he gave the characteristic name of the "Washingtonian Sledging Helmet Hood," and, as at the time described by our correspondent, "capable of being worn as a cap only; as a cap and cravat; and last, though not least, as a cap, cravat, and a face protector."

As represented on the plate, the cap, in shape, has much the appearance of an iron skull cap or helmet fitting to the form of the head, and affording perfect protection to the ears, and to the back of the neck.

Although the superseding of the late means of locomotion from one part of our island to another, or to foreign countries, by the "iron horse," has materially diminished several of the inconveniences formerly experienced by travellers, and removed many of the discomforts which attended a journey of any length, by a prolonged exposure to the inclemency of the weather, the comfort which Mr. Anderson's new form of cap will afford, renders it, even under the new and improved state of things, a desirable article on a railway journey, on a drag, or on board a steamboat.

In the cap to which we have just referred, by a peculiar arrangement of sundry oddly shaped pieces sewn on to the cap, and fastened up by buttons and holes, when released from their position and turned down, form a perfect protection for the back of the neck, covering the ears, and fastening at front under the chin. It would be considered that these advantages would be deemed conclusive as to the construction of the cap, and to the comfort it afforded in wear; but we have only enumerated a few of the qualities of this wonderful cap. In climates where the severity of the weather would necessitate a still greater protection for the wearer, to resist the biting winds and the peculiarly sharp frosts, which are the accompaniments of ordinary travellers, there are still more important features in the cap ready to meet any emergency.

Mr. Anderson has evidently—both in the name he has selected, and in the contrivances of his cap—had in view the particular features of a Canadian climate during the winter; and, from the different accounts of the trying severity of the cold in that climate, the "HELMET HOOD" would appear to recommend itself as especially adapted for the purpose for which the designer intended it.

In the "Washingtonian," the front part of the cap admitted of being let down, and in that form afforded a perfect protection to the face, which it completely covered, leaving merely apertures for the eyes, nose, and mouth, so as not to impede vision or respiration.

We at one time thought of giving a pattern of this cap, as Mr. Anderson had kindly furnished us with one, as well as with the specimen he sent us, but abandoned the idea for the time. Since that form of cap was illustrated in our work, the inventor, never satisfied with what he had achieved, but restless and anxious to improve upon what he had planned, has concocted another cap partly upon the basis of the Washingtonian, but combining a still greater number of qualities for comfort, and affording increased protection. On the plate to which we have referred, it will be observed that the back of the cap reaches to a certain distance only down the neck, but by unfastening the back part it will, when turned down, reach and protect from the cold the whole of the neck, as the bottom-edge would extend below the collar of the coat.

In the "Lincoln" Mr. Anderson has introduced several improvements, and the form is, perhaps, better adapted for severe climates than its predecessor, but not, in our opinion, so well suited for general purposes as the Washingtonian. With a view of enabling our readers to form an idea of the difficulty the inventor had to contend with in devising the particular shape of the various component pieces of the cap, we have given diagrams to illustrate their several shapes. They are drawn to the scale of a tenth of an inch, but we have purposely omitted any guide whatever towards producing them, as, although we had been favoured with a pattern for publication, we considered that we might prejudice Mr. Anderson's interest in his invention if we enabled any of our readers to put the pieces together, although that gentleman, with his usual liberality, would be disposed to waive his objection.

The shapes of the pieces may convey to the reader an idea of the form of the cap when made up, and enable him to judge of the comfort which it would afford in wear.

Diagram 11, is a pattern of the principal piece, and represents two sides reaching from the top of the head, at front, to the bottom of the cape behind. The larger piece is for the left side, and the smaller that for the right.

Diagram 4, is the pattern of a piece which is sewn on at front, and, when unfastened, protects the upper part of the face and the throat.

Diagram 13, is sewn on to the left side, and meets the edge of diagram 4, across the face and throat. An opening is left in the seam, and the rounded end of diagram 4 is passed through it and fastened to a button sewn on to the left side of the cap, to retain diagram 14 in its place.

Diagram 2, is the peak, which can be worn up or down at pleasure.

Diagram 15, is sewn on to diagram 11, and completes the shape to cover the head.

Since we received the pattern, we are informed that a *respirator* has been added, so that the protection, in the bitterest weather, would appear as perfect as human ingenuity can devise.

Mr. Anderson's fame is well established in Canada, where his former productions in the travelling-cap line have been universally appreciated.

On the plate introducing the figure of a little boy, we have given a representation of a style of morning-coat, reported by our cotemporary, Mr. J. B. West, of New York, as one of the leading styles for the spring and summer seasons. "The waist is ordinarily about one inch longer than the regular dress-frock, made without flaps, and the pockets are in the plaits. There are two buttons only at front."

It is well sometimes to give a glance at what is going on outside our own immediate range of observation; and, although American fashions would not, as a rule, suit the notions of Britishers, the style illustrated on the figure might well be adopted in our trades, as, with the exception of the very heavy turn to the front, there is nothing *outré* in the appearance.

On the child, we have shown a favourite style of dress. It consists of a loose shirt or "sac," with short wide trousers. The sleeves are full, and gathered on to a narrow wristband, which is trimmed with three narrow braids, white or black to fancy. The broad collar and fronts of the jacket are trimmed to correspond, and there are three braids on the shoulders to form shoulder-straps. A short slash is sewn on to the bottom of the sleeve, with three buttons in it. The trousers are cut very full, and gathered on to a narrow band, and have three stripes down the sides, placed farther apart than on the jacket.

Blue serge in a light colour is a favourite article.

LADIES' OUT-DOOR JACKETS.

On one of the plates issued with our present number, we have illustrated a smart style of out-door jacket for ladies, suitable to the season, and appropriate in shape and character either for the country or sea-side. It is double-breasted, cut rather short, and moderately fitting to the figure. The lapel is rather narrow, but wider at the top, and square. There are three holes worked in it. The back is not cut broad across to the sleeve-head, and is narrow at the waist. It is cut without a seam down the centre, but an opening is left from the waist downwards; or it may be cut with a back-seam, and a "banyan" plait formed at the bottom of the waist, and a plain plait at each side-seam. The sleeve is wide, and finished with a deep "boot" cuff, trimmed with three broad loops of braid with buttons at top and bottom. The loops are square at the bottom, pointed at top, and graduated in length. The collar is broad at front, and cut to run in a straight line across to the shoulder, and is deep behind like the collar of a sailor's shirt. It is quite low in the stand. The edges of the jacket are trimmed with a broad flat braid, and it is carried partly up the side-body-seam under the arm up to the hip-buttons, and on the top-edges and back of the cuffs. The pointed flaps to the pockets are trimmed to match. Blue serge and fancy elastics are much used for this style of jacket, and the lapels, collar, and cuffs are frequently faced with silk. They are also made in Melton, Tweed, or angola in light colours and mixtures, and the braid to match.

HUNTING-DRESS.

We have represented a prevailing style of hunt-coat for the approaching season, and publish the plate in ample time to enable our readers to be prepared for their customers. The pattern of this form of coat, which we give on our sheet of patterns in diagram, will put our patrons in possession of all the various details, and materially assist our description of the style.

The coat is double-breasted, with the lapel cut on to the forepart. It is moderate in width, but quite narrow at the bottom. There are five holes worked in it, and the collar is cut rather straight on the sewing-on edge to admit of the coat being buttoned up high, and to be free on the bottom-edge. The waist is rather long, but the back is plain in style. The skirt is short, not very full, and well cut off at front. There are flaps in the waist-seam with pockets under. The sleeve is quite easy to the arm, and has a cuff with two holes and buttons. The collar is low in the stand, and rather deeper than other styles of coats in the fall. It is square at the end, and cut to slope off. The opening to the breast-pocket may be plain, with a welt, or covered with a small flap. The edges are turned in and stitched rather broad. Scarlet beaver and milled cloth, with gilt buttons of the pattern of any particular club, or a "fox-muzzard," are mostly worn by thorough-going sportsmen, while green, steel, and Oxford mixtures, and a full shade of brown, are patronized by the more quiet sportsmen. With green and brown, fancy gilt buttons of the basket pattern are worn, and blue steel, engraved with the monogram, horn, or wood buttons, on the mixtures. There is a special pocket, aslant, in the skirt-facing, for a sandwich-case. The sleeves, body, and back are lined with flannel, of a bright shade of blue or scarlet, in checks or stripes, and sometimes a thin waterproofed cotton is inserted between the lining and the skirt to protect the thigh.

The most fashionable style of waistcoat is single-breasted, cut long, with a skirt at the bottom, without a collar, and to button up high. Some gentlemen have flannel sleeves put to them. Plush in various bright colours, and spotted, is a good article, and looks well made up with the scarlet coat. The article in wool with a curled face, or of the broad "plait" pattern in white, blue, orange, or purple, look equally well. Spots in different sizes and shapes make a showy waistcoat. The hunting-shirt, of which we have given a pattern, is worn by gentlemen in hunting and shooting.

Although may gentlemen prefer pantaloons for hunting, we consider breeches the more general wear. They are made of elastic doeskin, plain or ribbed, in white and cream colour, and cut long to reach on to the calf; easy in the thigh, and to fit close at the knee, and below. They have fly-fronts, and the waistband is cut on. There are four pearl "fish-eye," or gilt shank buttons at the knee, and a leather string in the garter, which is cut on. The side-seam is not cut to lie forward on the leg. Cords of various widths, and leather, are also much worn. The side-seams are usually lapped rather broad or raised. Frog pockets are usually worn.

The short legging of stocking, or thin chamois leather, is much used, as it is found to be so serviceable. It is cut about six inches in length, and is sewn on to the bottom of the breeches under the garter lining. It is cut to the shape of the leg, and is fastened down the side by small flat linen buttons. It keeps the breeches well down in their place, and is a protection under the "top," or with riding-boots.

Pantaloons are cut easy in the thigh, but close from the knee downwards. They have buttons at the knee, to imitate breeches, but there are not any holes. A narrow strap is sewn on to the bottom of the leg-seam, and after being passed under the foot, is fastened to the side-seam with a button and hole. There are three holes and buttons in the opening at the bottom of the side-seams. Pantaloons are made of drab or grey doeskin, plain, diagonal ribs, narrow stripes or broad ribs.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PATTERNS IN DIAGRAM.

Plates 1596 and 1579.

Diagrams 1, 3, 7, 8, and 14, are the pattern of a style of hunt-coat which will be generally worn during the ensuing season, and will be found illustrated on one of the plates issued with the present number. As it is usual to make hunt-coats up in stout cloths, we have drafted this pattern proportionately large to the measure, to afford the necessary ease for the substance of the material, and for the comfort of the wearer when in pursuit of this favourite sport.

Diagrams 2, 4, 11, 13, and 15, illustrate the various pieces comprised in a new form of travelling-cap, lately produced by our indefatigable correspondent, Mr. John Anderson, and which we have described in an article upon this invention.

Diagram 5 illustrates, by the representation of an anatomical figure, some remarks contained in the present number from our correspondent "Watchful Eye," and to which we refer our readers for further information.

Diagram 6, represents the appearance of a sporting hunting-shirt, of which diagrams 9, 10, 12, and 16 are the pattern. Although we published a pattern of this shirt some years ago, when it was first brought out, its great utility at the approaching season of the year, for all kinds of manly sports, as shooting, hunting, or fishing, renders it as much a favourite one year as at another, since it is a garment which is not affected by change of fashion, nor influenced in its popularity by the whim of the moment. As will be seen by the sketch and by the pattern, it is somewhat in the style of the "Norfolk" shirt, but cut closer to the measure, and shorter. There are several small plaits at front and at the back, and a shoulder-piece (diagram 10) is sewn in, as shown by the letters A and B, which are placed to correspond with some points indicated by corresponding letters on the back and forepart patterns, at the neck point of the shoulder-seams. The sleeve is gathered on at the bottom to a narrow wristband, which is fastened by a hole and button, and the corners rounded off. The shirt is fastened at the waist by a belt, with a buckle and strap, or by buttons and a hole. The collar is cut in the shape of a frock-coat collar, but very straight on the sewing-on edge, and not to turn at all. There are three holes and buttons in each breast, and a "pouch"-pocket on each forepart. These shirts are usually made of a thin angola or tweed, in grey or drab mixtures, or in small checks and stripes.

"THE REPORT OF FASHION."

However much some persons may rail against the "absurdity of being so careful of their personal appearance, and such slaves to the dictates of fashion," their influence is limited to the small fraction of society in which their views meet with corresponding opinions from others tinctured with the same foolish prejudice.

It does not necessarily follow that the mere fact of a gentleman conforming in the style of his dress to the fashion of the day, should subject him to the charge of effeminacy, or evince that he shows, by so doing, a want of proper respect for himself or for the position he fills in society. There is no inconsistency in a gentleman being well dressed, and paying that care and attention to his personal appearance which he has a right to study, for the effect they produce, and at the same time moving in the literary or scientific circle, of which he may possibly be one of the most highly enlightened members. Attention to dress need not be construed as stamping any man a devotee to fashion; it is as much his *duty* to bestow a certain amount of pains on himself as it is beholden on him to conduct himself as a gentleman in his behaviour, whether associating with his equals or in his intercourse with persons in humbler spheres. Our readers, we trust, will be convinced of the force of our arguments, and feel how incumbent it is on them to be prepared with the information which they are expected to communicate to their several customers.

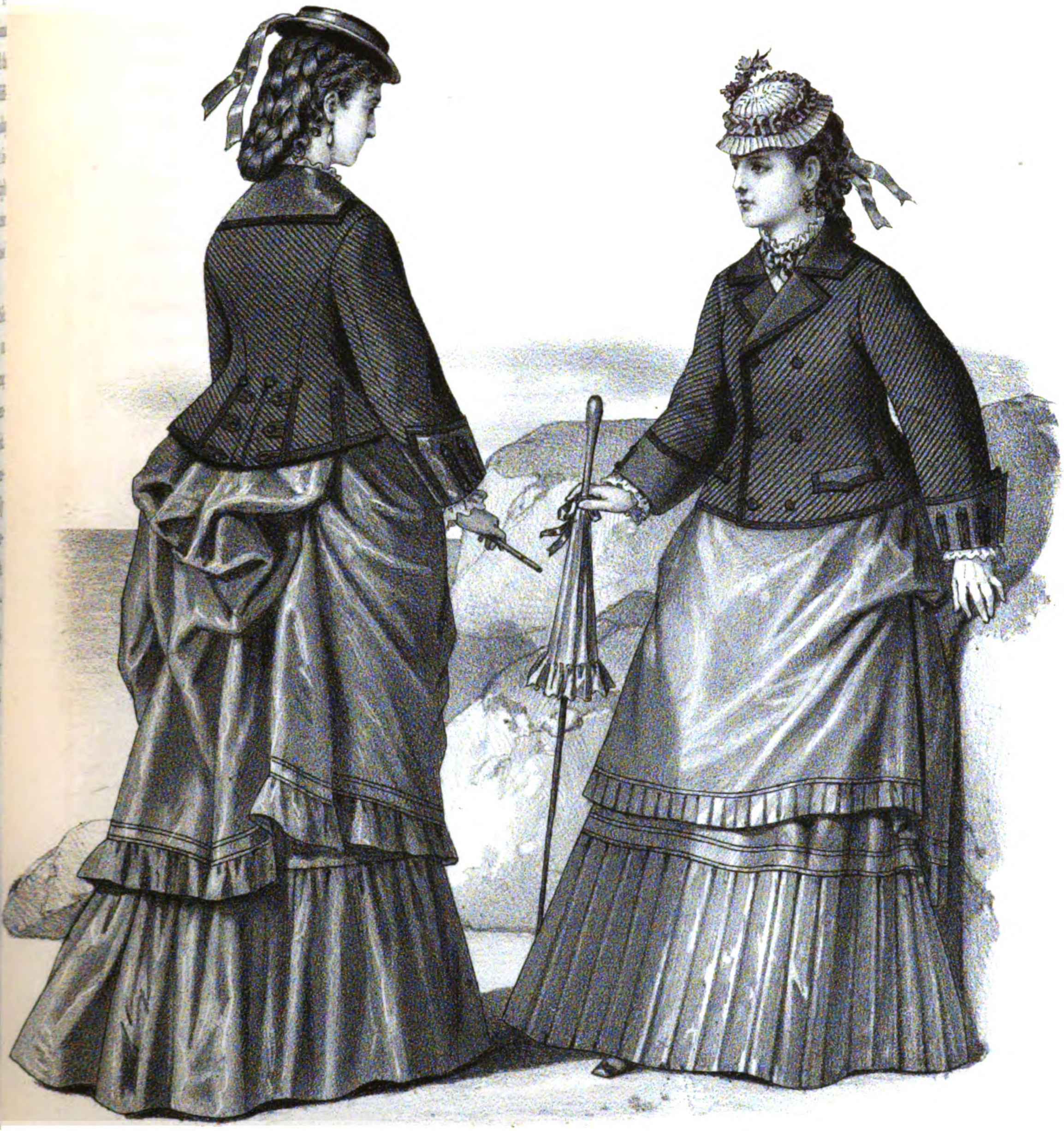
Having pointed out their duty, it becomes us to investigate ours. It is with that view we take this opportunity of stating to our numerous patrons and to the trade that we are now preparing our semi-annual plate illustrating the various novelties in styles of dress for the autumn and winter seasons, and, unless any unforeseen circumstance should intervene, we look forward with satisfaction to being prepared to supply the absorbing wants of our subscribers, new and old, at an earlier period than usual.

Our work, the "Report of Fashion," has now been upwards of 50 years before the trade, and its character for efficiency and practical utility thoroughly established by the continued and increasing patronage bestowed upon it by the leading houses in the metropolis and in all the principal provincial towns in the United Kingdom. It is found by experience to possess all the qualities for which we lay claim on its behalf. We profess it to be a correct exponent of the various styles of dress as make up each season in the first-class trades at the West End, whose dictum, sanctioned by their several aristocratic connexions, becomes the guide for others to follow. If at times the changes may neither be startling nor of any decided character, as mere reporters of other men's acts, we should not be blamed for our fidelity in that capacity as if we were responsible for the non-appearance of a sensational style. The principals of our leading trades, and the members of our craft to whom is entrusted the difficult task of fitting both head and body, are nowaday too enlightened, and are endowed with too much intelligence to run the risk of introducing a style which would not bear a scrutiny, as their character would be jeopardized, and they would fall from their elevated position in the trade.

As every day fresh candidates for a share of public favour in the shape of new trades, are starting on the road to fortune, or old faces replaced by young ones anxious to display their abilities, we may be excused for a short summary of the contents of our work.

It consists of a large beautifully coloured engraving containing Twenty-two figures, carefully and artistically drawn by first-rate artists, illustrating the leading styles in gentlemen's and juvenile dress, comprising dress-coats, frock and morning-coats, overcoats of various forms, lounge jackets, youths' and children's costumes. With this is issued a collection of patterns of garments—reduced to scale for the purpose of being produced to the full size, by the "Graduated Measures," to any breast-measure for which the style may be appropriate—and sheets of patterns in full size. A copious and comprehensive description accompanies the plates, conveying to the reader all the necessary information upon the several details of fashion, and making up, and containing a review of the "New Goods for the Season," in coatings, vestings, and trouserings, selected from the stocks of the leading drapers and mercers in town.

The subscription is £1 1s. for the year, payable at commencement, and each copy is sent *free* to all parts of the United Kingdom and the Channel Islands. A single copy is charged 12s. 6d., so that *subscribers* will make a saving of 4s. on the two copies included in the subscription. At the "book post" tariff, copies can be forwarded to all parts of the Continent and to the colonies, varying from 6d. to 1s. each. Any copy required to be sent to any house for enclosure should be advised early.



Lacour & Cie dessrs

September 1872.

Imp. Lemercier & Cie Paris.

GAZETTE OF FASHION.

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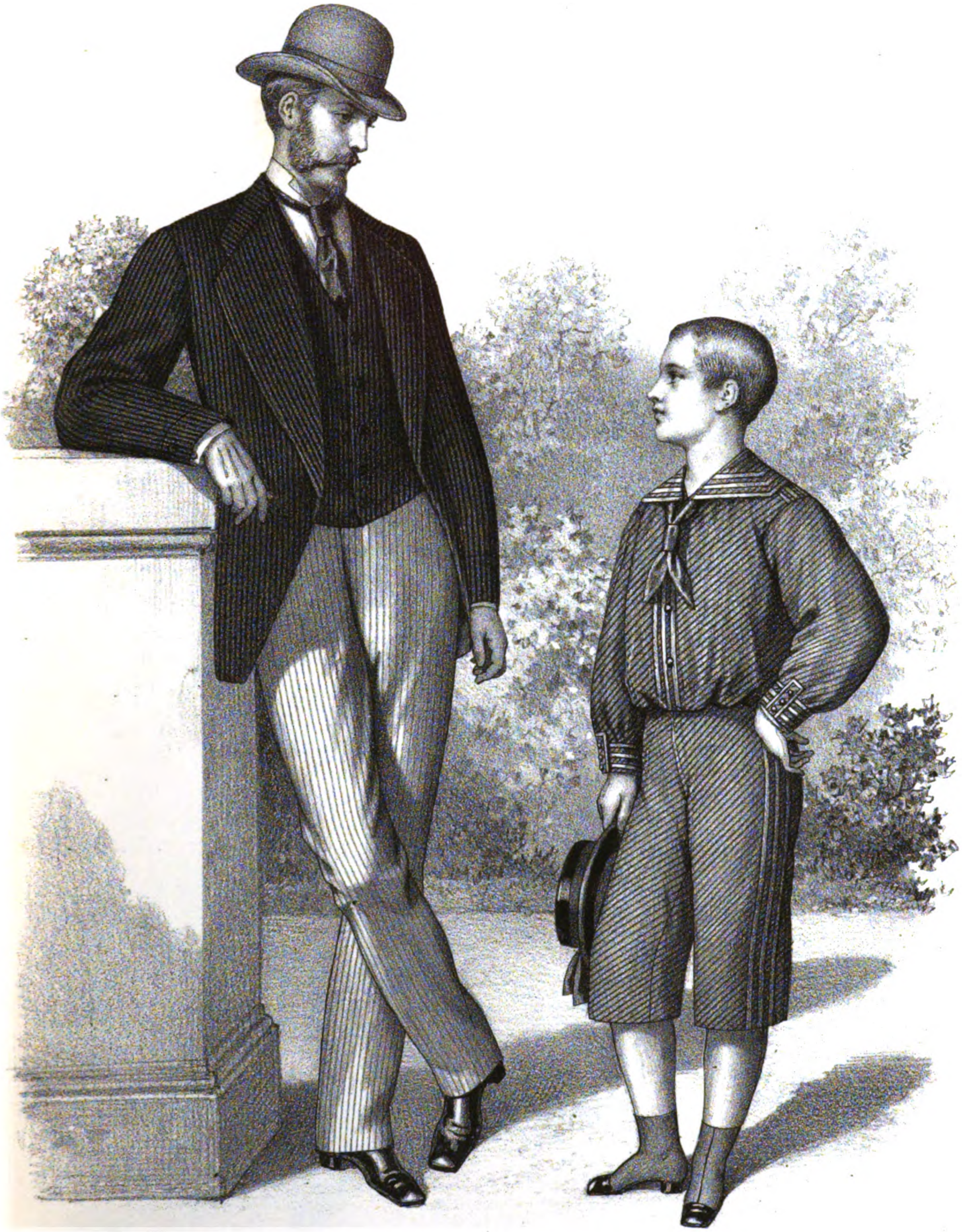

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GAZETTE OF FASHION.

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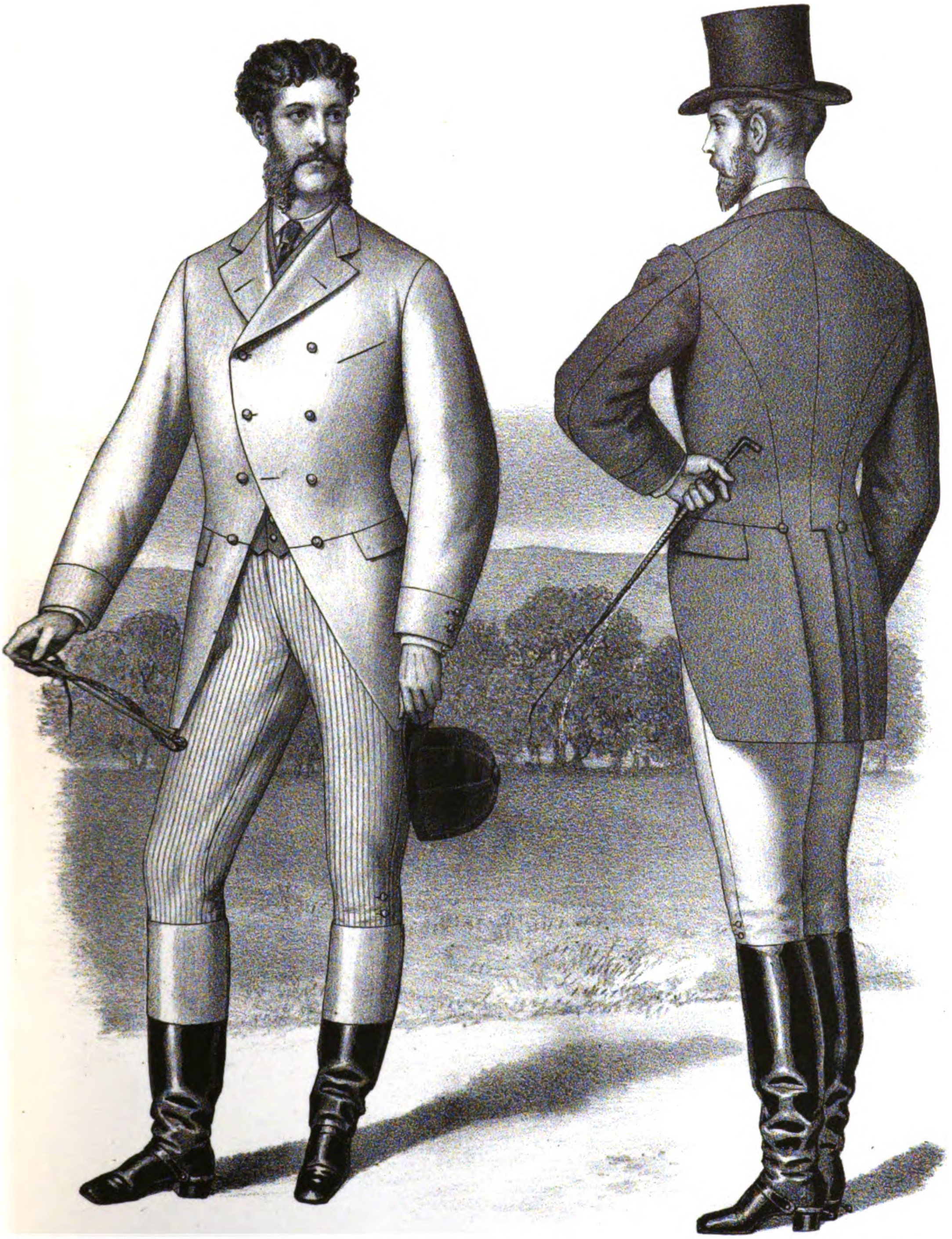

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GAZETTE OF FASHION.

EDWARD MINISTER AND SON
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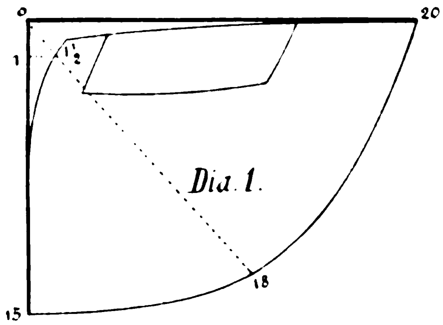
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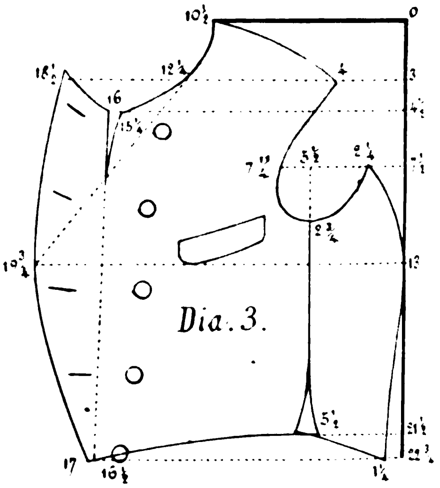
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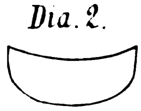
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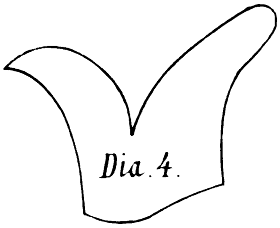
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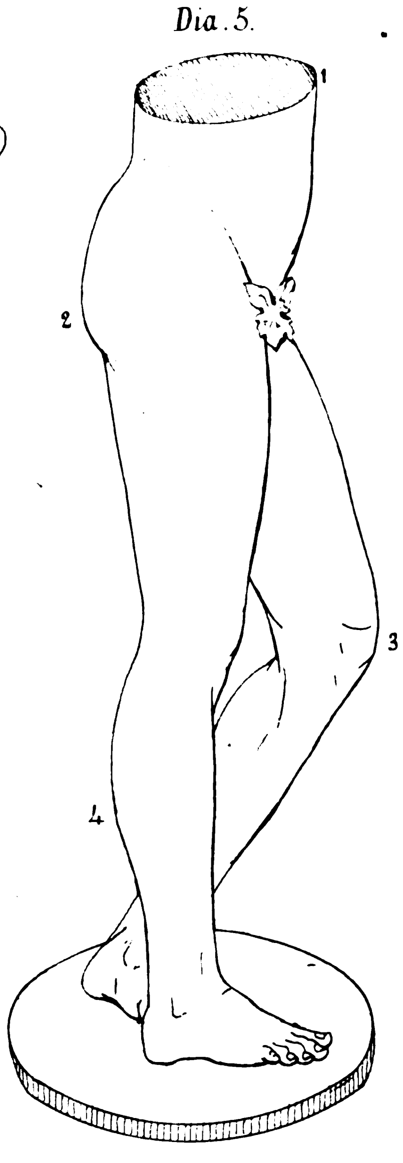
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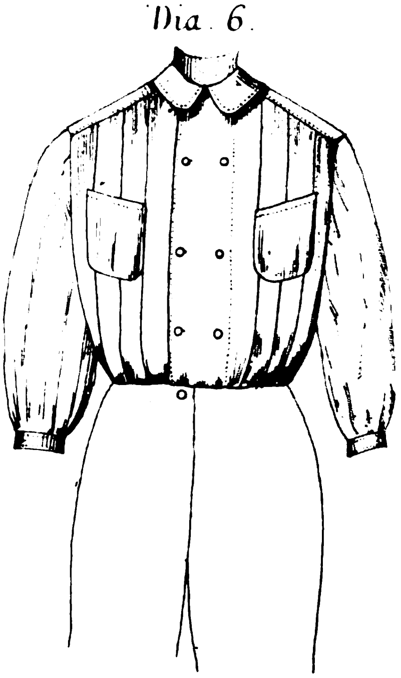
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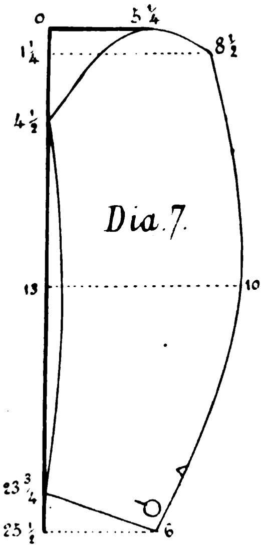
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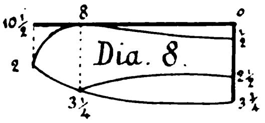
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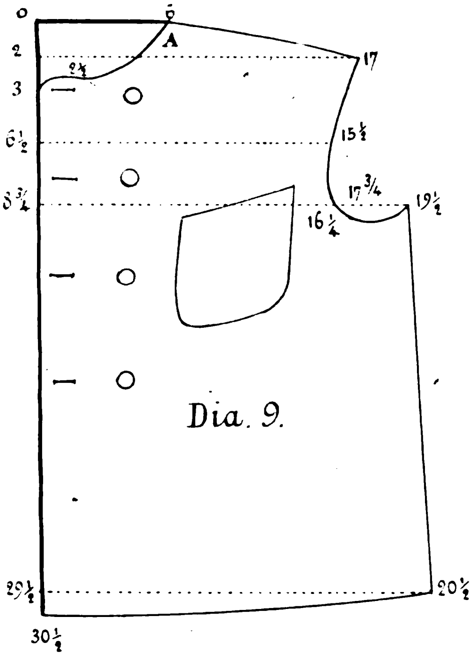
E. C. Minister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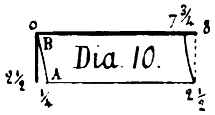
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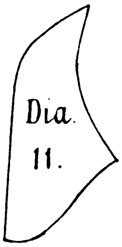
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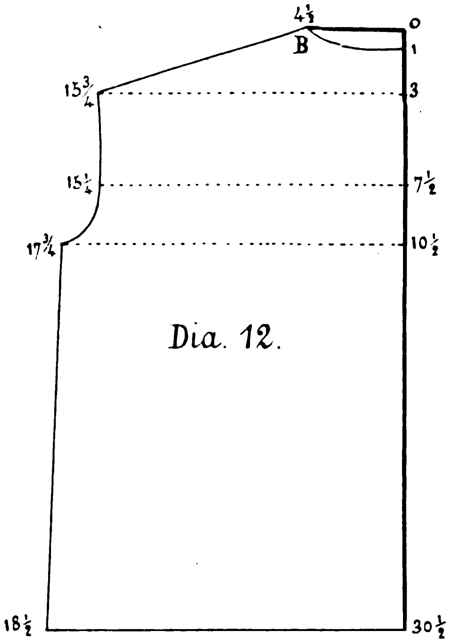
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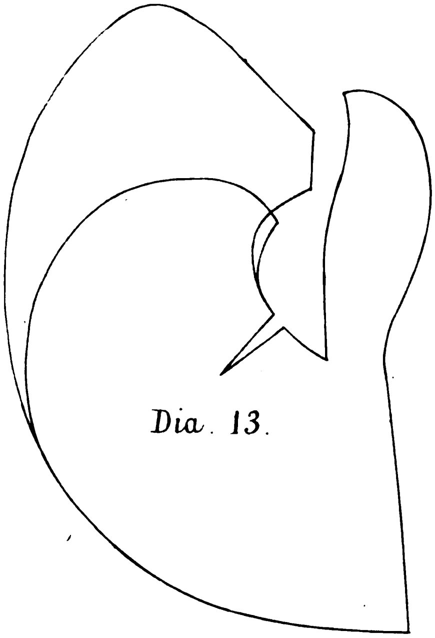
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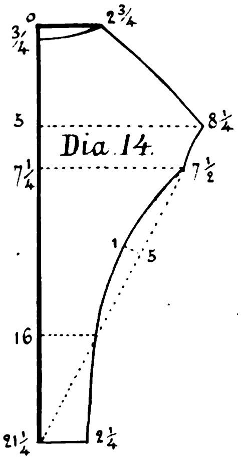
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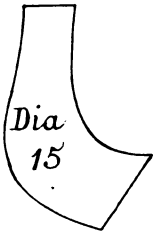
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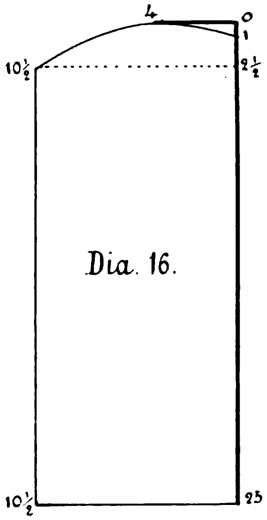
Dia. 16.
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Imp. Michelet. 6, r. du Hazard. Paris.

GAZETTE OF FASHION,

AND

CUTTING ROOM COMPANION.

BY

EDWARD MINISTER AND SON,
Tailors and Habit Makers to Her Majesty,
No. 8, ARGYLL PLACE, REGENT STREET, LONDON. W.

No. 318. October, 1872. Vol. 27.

NOTICE TO THE MEMBERS OF OUR TRADE IN THE EAST INDIES.

We have the pleasure to direct the attention of our patrons in India to the notice just issued by the Post-Office authorities in London of their intention to extend the system of Post-Office orders to that country, and that the privilege will come into operation on the 1st of this month. We take the opportunity of suggesting to our subscribers, and to the trade generally in that empire, the desirable opportunity this boon presents for remitting to us the amount of the annual subscription to our monthly and half-yearly publications, the Gazette of Fashion and the Report of Fashion, as we are aware much inconvenience has frequently been experienced by our friends on account of the smallness of the amounts.

The annual subscription to the Gazette of Fashion is £1 2s., and to the Report of Fashion £1 2s. 4d., both sums including postage.

Post-Office orders should be made payable to Edward Minister and Son.

NEW PATROL-JACKET FOR OFFICERS OF INFANTRY REGIMENTS.

A new patrol-jacket has just been approved of for officers of infantry. It is of the same shape and size as that now in use, but is totally different in character and appearance. The following details will put our readers in possession of all the necessary information as to style and making up. We published a pattern with full particulars of the blue patrol-jacket when first ordered, in the April number of our work for 1867; but, for the benefit of our new patrons since that date, we shall issue a pattern of the new jacket with our next number.

Patrol-jacket of *scarlet* cloth or serge, according to the climate, edged with white, *with the exception of the collar;* 28 inches long for an officer 5 feet 9 inches in height, with a variation of half an inch longer or shorter for each inch of difference in the height of the wearer. Five regimental buttons at front. Bottom of front-edges rounded off. Low stand-collar, rounded off at front, of the regimental facings; openings at the bottoms of the side-body-seams, 5 inches long, and edged with white. Shoulder-straps, edged with white; 2 inches wide at the sleeve-head, and slightly rounded off at the other end, and narrower. A small regimental button, and the number of the regiment in gold embroidered figures, three-quarters of an inch high, and half an inch from the lower end of the straps. Sleeve as on the mess jacket,* according to rank. Lined with scarlet. One pocket across each forepart, with flap to go in and out, and a hole worked in the left forepart opposite to the waist-belt for the hook to be passed through, so that the sword may be worn suspended from it on the *outside* of the jacket.

Field officers to have the distinctive badges embroidered in gold on the collar.

The *scarlet* patrol-jacket is to be worn without the sash at drill, and on parade when the men are dressed in frocks.

The blue patrol-jacket may be worn on regimental boards and on fatigue, stable or orderly duties, but not on parade. Officers of line regiments are *not obliged* to provide themselves with blue patrol-jackets, but may wear the scarlet-jacket on occasions when the patrol-jacket is authorized to be worn. The sword-belt to be worn under the jacket.

Distinction on the Sleeves according to Rank.

Colonel and *Lieutenant-Colonel.*—A row of gold braid on top-edge of cuff, and another above, five-eighths of an inch apart, terminating in an Austrian knot. A row of single eyes above the top row of braid, and another under the lower row, and an ornament on the cuff.

Major.—As for Colonel, but omitting the *lower* row of eyes.

Captain.—Two rows of gold braid, with an Austrian knot, but without any eyes. Ornament on cuff as for other ranks.

Lieutenant.—One row of braid only, and Austrian knot and ornament on the cuff.

Sub-Lieutenant.—Pointed cuff, one inch and three-quarters deep at back, and five inches to the top of the point.

Depths from top of Austrian knot to the bottom of the sleeve:—

Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Major	10 inches.
Captain	9 ,,
Lieutenant	8 ,,

The Eclectic Repository.

"A gatherer and disposer of other men's stuff."—*Wotton.*

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "GAZETTE OF FASHION."

Sir,

May I beg the favour of a small space in your magazine, to correct an error into which your correspondent, "X," has fallen, when stating, in his communication which appeared in the May number of the Gazette of Fashion, that the patrol-jacket had been substituted for the shell-jacket. If he intends to refer to the officer's dress, I would beg to observe that the mess-jacket is still retained for mess, and that the patrol-jacket replaced the undress blue frock-coat. The important point, however, of his letter is the desire, expressed or implied, to see a practical plan for drafting that particular form of garment. As mine is especially a military business, and I have been almost daily in practice in cutting patrol-jackets, I have sent you the pattern of one drafted by my plan, thinking it might be acceptable to your readers.

My system is so plain and so simple in its working, that I think any cutter who saw it would comprehend it at a glance. If any of your readers should wish any point in my pattern to be elucidated, I shall be happy to give any explanation.

Yours very respectfully,
"Mark-Well."

[Our correspondent sent us a diagram with the forepart and back closed at the side-seam, and had marked at different points, such as the depth of the scye from the top of the back-seam, the straightness; the width of top of the back, and distance to the front of the scye; certain quantities, proportions of the breast-measure. Not being, however, accompanied by any explanation as to the manner of producing this garment by system, we thought it better simply to publish the shape as a pattern, rather than arrange any rules ourselves for working the plan, which is at all times an unpleasant task, and frequently a difficult one to carry out. Probably our correspondent may be induced to favour us with his method, for publication in some future number of our work. In the meantime, as a cutter of long experience and a thoroughly practical man of business, the pattern represented on the diagrams 1, 3, 5, and 6, will be useful to our readers, as a guide to draft *block* patterns to the several sizes. We saw the error in "X.'s" communication, but thought it would be too obvious, to need a special notice on our part.—Ed. Gaz. of Fash.]

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* See Gazette of Fashion, March, 1872, for illustrations of different sleeves.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "GAZETTE OF FASHION."

Dear Sir,

Believing in the good feeling existing among the members of our trade, and in their disposition to assist any one soliciting their kind services, I would beg some one of your readers to give me the benefit of his experience in remedying an evil which for the moment baffles my skill. I have a customer who is very particular in the fit of his trousers, and, being a well-dressing man, I take pleasure in studying his wishes. He is a good figure, and I succeed very well with one exception. I do not fit him with trousers so well as I could wish. His calf is very prominent, and projects, as it were, suddenly from the back of his leg, and, consequently, causes a drag in his trousers from the instep.

I have tried several plans, such as holding on the under-side at both seams, and throwing the fulness on to the middle of the back part of the leg, but without meeting with the result I could desire.

Some of your subscribers must have such makes to deal with, and I should be glad if they would favour me with the plan they adopt, to overcome this difficulty.

I am induced to make my request through the pages of your work, as the remedy might be beneficial to others, as well as to myself, or I would not trouble you in the matter, nor request a space for my begging letter.

I am, dear Sir, yours respectfully,

"Timothy."

WINTER OVER-COATS.

We have made the fashionable forms of Over-coats for the season a feature on the plates we issue with this month's number of our work, as our patrons will be looking for the latest novelties, in anticipation of the inquiries from their customers on this head.

On one of the plates, we have illustrated the shape known as the "Chesterfield" Over-coat, and have accompanied it by a pattern, showing the proportions and style. We extract the following particulars from the printed description published with our work, the "Report of Fashion," just issued for the present and forthcoming seasons:—It is mostly double-breasted, with a bold lapel, and five holes worked in it. A little round is added on towards the top to give a fuller appearance to the turn. They are moderately long, just covering the knee. The back has a seam down the centre, and is of a medium width all the way down. A long fish is taken out down the forepart from the bottom of the scye to the pocket opening, and the side-seam is strained down a little in making up, to assist in producing a hollow at the small of the waist, and give the requisite spring over the hips and seat. The sleeve is large all down to the hand, and is made up with a deep round cuff. The collar is low, but deeper in the fall, and is rounded off at front. The pockets are at front of the skirts, without flaps to the openings, one outside the left breast, and a small one on the right forepart. An opening is left at the bottom of the back-seam. The edges are turned in and double-stitched, trimmed with braid sewn on flat, or bound with velvet or braid. The collar is invariably faced with velvet to match, and velvet cuffs and front-facings are much patronized by leading members of the *haut ton*. The seams are lapped when Melton or any fancy article of a similar make is used, and sewn plain when made up in looser makes of goods. Napped beaver, fur-beaver, mixed Meltons (dress and plain), and some of the stouter makes in fancy coating, are mostly preferred. Some light colours are in demand. Blue is still a favourite colour in rich shades; a beautiful shade of olive green, and a full shade of brown are also fashionable this season.

The Frock Great-coat, represented on another of the plates, continues a leading style. It is double-breasted, with a wide lapel sewn on, with five holes worked in it, and it is worn to turn to the third. The waist, as shown, is not long, but the skirt is cut longer, some even to reach to the calf by some houses, which imparts quite a different character to this form of Over-coat to that we have lately reported. The sleeve moderately wide, and made up with a deep cuff and two buttons and holes, or without any at all. The skirt is cut with more compass, especially when cut long, to take off the clerical appearance. The edges are trimmed with braid, or stitched according to the article made up. Velvet collar indispensable; fronts to option. Figured buttons are usually worn. There are side-edges to the plaits. Mixed Meltons, dress and plain; fancy coatings and beavers, in various makes, are the articles generally worn. Both light and dark shades are patronized. The substitution of a rolling-collar for the ordinary lapel and frock-collar gives an elegant appearance to this style of Over-coat when faced with fur, and cuffs and edging to match. This style suits blue, or a rich brown, in dress beaver.

On the third plate we have given a representation of the present style of lounge-jacket, a garment so generally worn by many gentlemen, either over a morning-coat or without another coat underneath. The jacket is generally made double-breasted, and is cut rather short. The back is moderately wide, and the back-scye three inches and a half to four inches deep. The side-seam is curved so as to define the hollow of the waist, as the jacket is usually cut to sit in a little to the figure. The lapel is cut to a medium width, and there are mostly four holes worked in it. The turn is lower, and rather broader than we have lately reported. The corners of the lapels are either rounded off or square, to fancy, and the shape of the bottom of the front-edge is left to taste. The collar is low, and rather narrow. The end is slightly rounded off, and narrower than the top of the lapel. The sleeve full, and easy at the hand; it is made up plain, or with a cuff and one button and hole. The edges are turned in, and double-stitched, or bound with a broad braid, according to the character and pattern of the article made up. Pockets across the front of the skirts, and one outside the left breast. The bottoms of the side-seams are left open, and the corners rounded off.

On the same plate we have selected for illustration the dress usually worn by the members of athletic clubs when playing at the favourite and national game of football. We are aware that the style of dress cannot be said to belong to our list of garments, as described in either of our works, but the illustration will be useful to show any gentleman in the country, to give him an idea of the character of the dress.

It consists in a striped Guernsey and white flannel knickerbockers, cut easy, and, as usual, gathered on to a narrow garter. A striped cap, in the shape of the forage-cap worn by officers of infantry regiments, and firm in make. There is a speciality in the shape of the upper part of the shoes. The drab leather forms a protection to the front part of the foot at the bottom of the lacing, and is rounded on the edge, as shown on the figure. Striped stockings. These and the guernsey are of the colours of the particular club.

ON THE ORGANIZATION OF LABOUR.

A pamphlet on the above subject, written by a master tailor in Paris, was circulated among the trade some few years since, at a time when there was a certain amount of agitation abroad on the question of work. Running it over again a few days ago, we were so pleased with the force of the reasoning and with the justice of many of the remarks, that we are induced to make a few extracts, the more especially as they tell with equal weight at the present moment as they did when penned for a particular occasion.

Adverting to the causes which had led to the impairment of our own trade, the writer remarks "that the occupation of a tailor has a greater claim on society at large, than is generally admitted, and that, as it is the means of providing a respectable living for persons of both sexes, it is entitled to the consideration which this fact establishes in support of its claim. The exercise of this calling does not in any way interfere with any other branch of industry, nor prejudice in any way the interests of any body of workmen." Then follow the writer's ideas of organization, which he submits to his fellow-tradesmen:—

"To carry on any business satisfactorily, it is indispensable to have skilful workmen. We are all well acquainted with the various causes which have conduced to the deterioration of the hand-work of our journeymen. In my opinion, doing away with workshops is the principal, and it may even be looked upon as the sole and real cause of this falling off. Ought we, however, to deplore an accomplished fact, and one which must inevitably come to pass? By what means would it have been possible to retain workshops? Who is there who is not aware that we are restricted in our leases not to have them on the premises? The municipal authorities would naturally appear to drive workshops and workmen from the centre of the town, but our business cannot follow them. But we have no cause to complain of this new system which encourages working at home.

"When it is clearly understood by the workman that a certain responsibility devolves upon him which he cannot shirk; and when we shall no longer hear such phrases, as that the workman does not work for honour, but for what it will bring him in, or which may, in other words, be expressed by the term *I cheat for money;* when we shall have learnt how to organize the machinery which is necessary in all businesses like that of a tailor, I think that then the *morality* and the prosperity of our trade will be materially advanced by the system which consists in the journeymen working at their own houses. For my own part, I am by no means in favour of a number of workmen congregated together to the exclusion of the other sex. I have often heard conversation among them which was neither edifying nor of a character to improve the morals of apprentices at work with them, who had, perhaps, but recently left respectable families in which they had been carefully brought up. I myself passed through that stage, and I perfectly remember how I at times was rather astonished by the language I was obliged to hear, and to which I had not been accustomed. Is it to be supposed that a certain number of the journeymen, perhaps all, will persevere in using the language of the shop, whether adopted by taste or habit, when among their families? Is it not rather to be expected that, removed from the influence of the example of others, they will feel the duty devolving upon them to set a good pattern to their children? This is, in my opinion, the advantage of workmen at their homes. If we were not disposed to look after their welfare, the benefits I have named would materially influence the question.

"It was not, however, with a view of flattering the journeymen that I directed my observations, in the first instance, to that class. I was desirous of going back to the very groundwork, and to show them that in the eyes of the Almighty and before men they stand exactly in the same position as their employers. They have the same legal rights, and might become masters on their own account, and dispense with their intervention between them and the customers.

"One grand source of discontent among workmen arises from indulging in wild theories and visionary speculations. I know some who, at the time of the late strike, not believing in the possibility any longer of periods of slackness, looked up to an excess of trade which might compensate them to a certain extent for the extra cost of living, and who at their leisure had occupied their time by calculating the enormous profits of their employers, and apportioning one-half to them, and awarding the other to themselves. But on what basis is such a line of false reasoning established? On the fact that some masters, placed in a more fortunate position, are able to charge higher for their articles, while they pay no more for making than other tailors who cannot realize such high prices from their customers. This may be justly considered a grievance by the men, and it would seem to offer a fair argument for a gratuity being given to them out of the year's profits, which may be supposed to have been in a measure increased by their skill.

"With respect to the high standard at which some men would place the payment for a day's work, I have known some of our own profession who would fix it as high as 12 or 14 francs, without taking the least into consideration whether they had earned it. I fully admit that a journeyman ought to be fairly remunerated for his work, but there is a limit, otherwise all would be confusion. The cost of living should regulate the price of labour, and it would be palpably unjust that a man living in a large town, where every article of food and lodging is proportionately dearer than paid by another in the country, should receive no more for his work than his fellow-workman placed under more favourable circumstances. If the town workman should be paid a price which his work would not justify, the consequence would be that the workmen from the country would flock to the town to enjoy the privilege which he possesses. This would have the effect of bringing to the towns a greater number of men than required by the amount of work, and drain the country of the hands necessary to execute that quantity of work allotted to country tailors.

"As heads of houses we are placed in the first rank in the knowledge of the cost of living, and of the sum to be withdrawn from business to meet those expenses. But neither the grumbling of the men nor their open hatred for their employers will mitigate our troubles. On the contrary, a sincere disposition on the part of both will have a much better effect. Both master and man would benefit by such an attempt. The business of a tailor is a necessity, and affords a gratification to all who take the least pride in dressing themselves with care and a proper attention to appearance. Masters and men should therefore combine to promote its prosperity, as it will be to their mutual advantage."

The writer attributes much of the misery experienced by the journeymen to the unequal amount of work distributed over the year. At certain seasons an undue surplus, so that it is not executed in the way it should be, for want of sufficient time allowed, or from the want of the necessary number of hands; while in the dull time the best men as well as the inferior are idling their time and only earning a bare pittance to support themselves and their families. The ready-made clothing, he considers, might be made to operate favourably in this respect, by having it made up entirely in the slack seasons, so as not to interfere with the regular and legitimate business. He especially recommends the establishing of courts of arbitration on disputes between masters and men, where all grievances might be fairly and calmly investigated, and arranged to the satisfaction of all parties, by the confidence reposed by both sides on the knowledge and honour of the arbitrators.

The coolness of the Transatlantic race is so completely established, as to have passed almost into a proverb; and we are so thoroughly accustomed to the 'cuteness of the genuine inhabitants of the United States, that we lose the feeling of surprise which, but for the frequency of the occurrence, might otherwise be created, as fresh instances of their intelligence are brought before our notice.

A short introductory paragraph in the September number of a magazine addressed to the trade, and published by one of our New York contemporaries, is a happy illustration of the gift to which we have adverted; and affords, in our opinion, so favourable a specimen of the influence which the writer of the remarks must evidently feel within himself that he possesses the means of exercising, that we cannot refrain from giving our readers the opportunity of judging for themselves, by extracting the paragraph in question for their perusal. One scarcely knows which most to admire—the supreme coolness of the address, or the perfect self-possession of the writer; and we are almost disposed to envy our contemporary the position he must feel he holds with his patrons:—

"A BLANK EDITORIAL.

"To our many lazy and indigent readers, they are advised not to read this editorial. Horsemen, in speaking of a horse when he is not up to time, say he is a little off. I rather guess that is my fix. I have just returned from the Buffalo Races. My head is all mixed up with horsey items; consequently, or otherwisely, we will let the editorial pass this month."

DESCRIPTION OF THE PATTERNS IN DIAGRAM.

Diagrams 1, 3, 5, and 6, are the pattern of a patrol-jacket communicated by a correspondent, writing under the pseudonym of "Mark-Well."

Diagrams 2, 4, 10, 12, and 14, are the pattern of a Chesterfield Over-coat, in the prevailing style, for the ensuing season, and illustrated on one of the plates issued with the present number of our work. The side-body is cut separate from the forepart, to allow of the coat fitting in to the waist, and provide the necessary amount of compass over the hips and seat. This plan will admit of a plait being allowed on from below the length of waist, as at the bottom of a side-seam on another coat, and give the opportunity for placing the pocket in this seam if desirable.

Diagrams 7, 8, 9, 11, 13, 15, are the pattern of a Frock Over-coat in the most fashionable style and proportions, which we have also represented on one of the plates for the present month.

REVIEW OF NEW GOODS FOR THE SEASON.

We extract from our notice of the leading novelties in the goods for Over-coats, and other styles of coats, introduced by the leading drapers, a description of a few of the principal makes and patterns, some of which we have selected for illustration on the several figures on the plates; and, with the care our artists have bestowed on their different delineations, our readers cannot fail to recognize them in our list.

In some of the new goods the face is mottled with two or three quiet colours intermixed, and the back is made with broken stripes. We notice principally dark colours, but sometimes with a bright shade sparingly introduced. Greys of various shades, but not any light, blue, brown with black, are comprised in the assortment.

Another article of the same character, but rather harsher to the hand, has loose threads of white wool over the face, so as to form an indefinite pattern, and bright-coloured wools sprinkled all over so as to form a stylish mixture. On some the curl on the face is much closer than on other makes. In some of these goods we notice the light wool scattered, and forms a relief to the plain colour in the ground. Blue, brown, and black and white mixtures predominate.

In the make of frieze to which we have lately been accustomed, we have a good selection of colours, all rather dark, but in effective mixtures.

We notice a make of beaver with a long face of loose wool, like hair. It is smart in appearance, and carried out in some effective colourings.

In a fine make of "dress" beaver we have some exquisite goods, of a good substance, firm, yet as soft as velvet, and what is, perhaps, of equal importance, they comprise a variety of beautiful colours. In brown, there are some very rich shades. In green there are also some shades which remind us of old times, when medley superfines were in fashion. There is also a nice assortment in olive. In blue we have a good show, and variety of shade.

Several of the new elastic make of goods are stout enough for Over-coats. In this article we notice several new patterns which form a pleasing addition to the assortment accumulated from season to season.

There are several patterns in ribs and welts. One of the former make has narrow dark stripes running down a fine cross-lined ground, and the way the two are arranged produces the effect of there being two colours, whereas there is really but one. A bold rib, with fine lines across, forms a good pattern, and the introduction of a different figure in the intervening spaces makes a nice variety. A small diamond figure between the stripes, which are wider apart and narrower, is equally effective.

We notice some larger and bolder patterns which do not so readily admit of a description, but are decidedly stylish.

In dress Melton, an article which is coming more and more into favour, we notice some very smart shades in drab, several of them quite different to those we have lately remarked. There are some good shades of brown and olive. The article is rather thin, and appears to us more suitable for autumn Over-coats of the Chesterfield shape. In stouter goods of this make, but with a plain face, we have a large assortment, and a variety of effective mixtures and self-colours. The different shades of brown, which appears a favourite colour in this season's goods, are stylish, and tell well. Claret shows to advantage in this article. A light shade of olive green, with a paler shade freely introduced, makes a good mixture. A dull russet colour, with a pale grey intermixed, shows to advantage. Some of the light grey mixtures are pleasing, and the darker colours are relieved by the cheerfulness of the colours which are woven with them. Drab in a medium shade, with grey, forms a stylish mixture; mixed with a pale shade of yellow, it is equally smart.

We have a good show of patterns in silk mixtures, and we notice them, as, but for the styles, the make would scarcely demand attention. On a broad twilled ground, in dark colours, we have moderate-sized checks, formed by a fine broken line in a bright-coloured silk—as, for instance, crimson or yellow—and over the whole of the face spots or threads of a rich shade of mauve and white, or any other colour, but different from those forming the squares. The article is made in a moderate substance, suitable to morning-coats, and is well adapted for that purpose. Checks of various sizes form the medium for some stylish patterns in some of the new goods. In a soft article, moderately stout, and of the "plait" make as a ground, bold checks are formed by a broken line of thick threads. There are several colours in the ground, and sometimes more than one in the lines forming the checks; in some there is but one, which contrasts strongly, and is conspicuous.

In the "honeycomb" make we have a large assortment, and some good patterns in a diamond figure of different sizes.

We must not overlook an exceedingly nice article, handling like a Vicuna cloth, combining all its softness with an amount of substance, which will render it available for either morning-coats or Over-coats. It is made in a variety of smart mixtures, with long soft hairs here and there on the face.

In diagonal ribs of various dimensions, we have a fair choice, and also of checks, generally small and quiet in character.

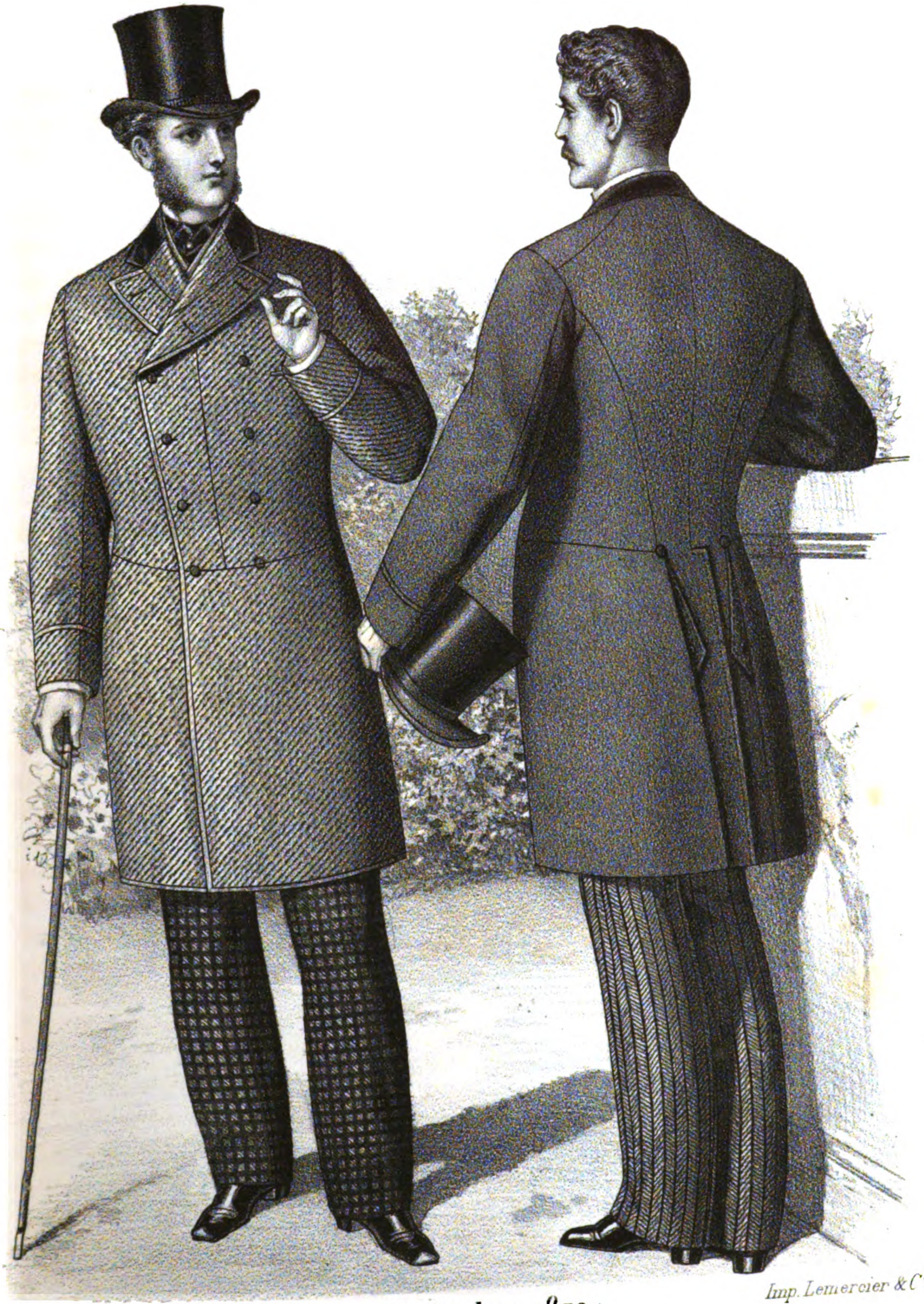
While on this class of goods, we may notice a very stylish and excellent article in several effective patterns. Between narrow ribs are diagonal lines, while, on some of this make of goods, these diagonal lines meet in the centre of the intervals, and form a half diamond pattern, or like the "feather-twill." A nice variety is effected by bright dots over the face in light silks. The colours are generally dark, but there are some smart shades in the goods.

In a good make of Cheviot we have some smart patterns, formed by double lines a little distance apart, and stripes of another colour down the spaces. As there is a considerable quantity of loose wool, the colours, although in many instances very showy, do a not stand out so prominently as they would on smooth face.

PROTECTION TO THE KNEES IN RIDING.

Probably some of our readers may not be aware of an excellent plan by which the knees of a horseman are protected, when in the saddle, from stormy weather or a driving rain; we will, therefore, for their information, describe the method by which this advantage is obtained.

We will suppose a horseman in a Chesterfield or a Frock-great-coat; the former shape is, however, much better adapted for the invention, as it does not fit to the waist. Two pieces of the article of which the coat is made, sufficiently wide to go round the knee, and about seven inches deep, are sewn together, and the two ends of the sewing-on edge are rounded off so as to make the middle longer, and reduce the other part to fit in to the shape of the knee on each side. The other edges of both pieces are rounded off at the sides. One piece is fastened up to the inside of the coat by buttons and holes, and the other hangs down, and so as to cover the knee, and is fastened round it by holes and buttons. In the event of the front of the coat flying open the knees are protected by this contrivance. When not required to be used as a covering, the lower edge is turned up, and fastened to the upper part of the coat. Gentlemen who have tried the plan have expressed themselves much pleased with the idea, and have derived great benefit from the plan. We remember a waterproof Over-coat, made for huntsmen, being introduced some years ago by a London house, with a similar method for the same purpose, and we have no doubt but that certain houses have a special arrangement of their own.



Lacour & Cie dessr

Imp. Lemercier & Cie Paris

October 1872.

GAZETTE OF FASHION.

EDWARD MINISTER AND SON

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London, W

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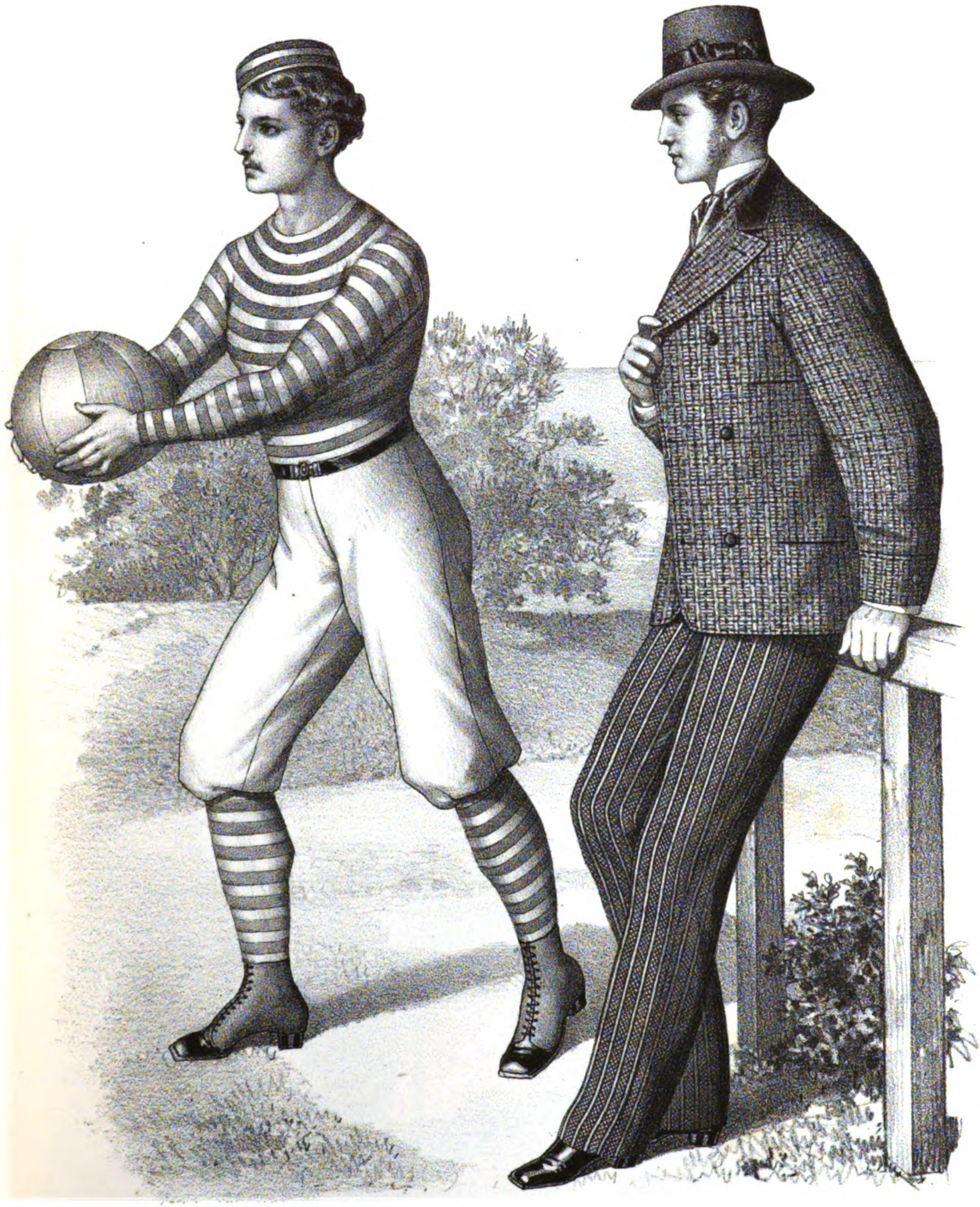

Lacour & Cie dessrs

October 1872.

Imp. Lemercier & Cie Paris.

GAZETTE of FASHION.

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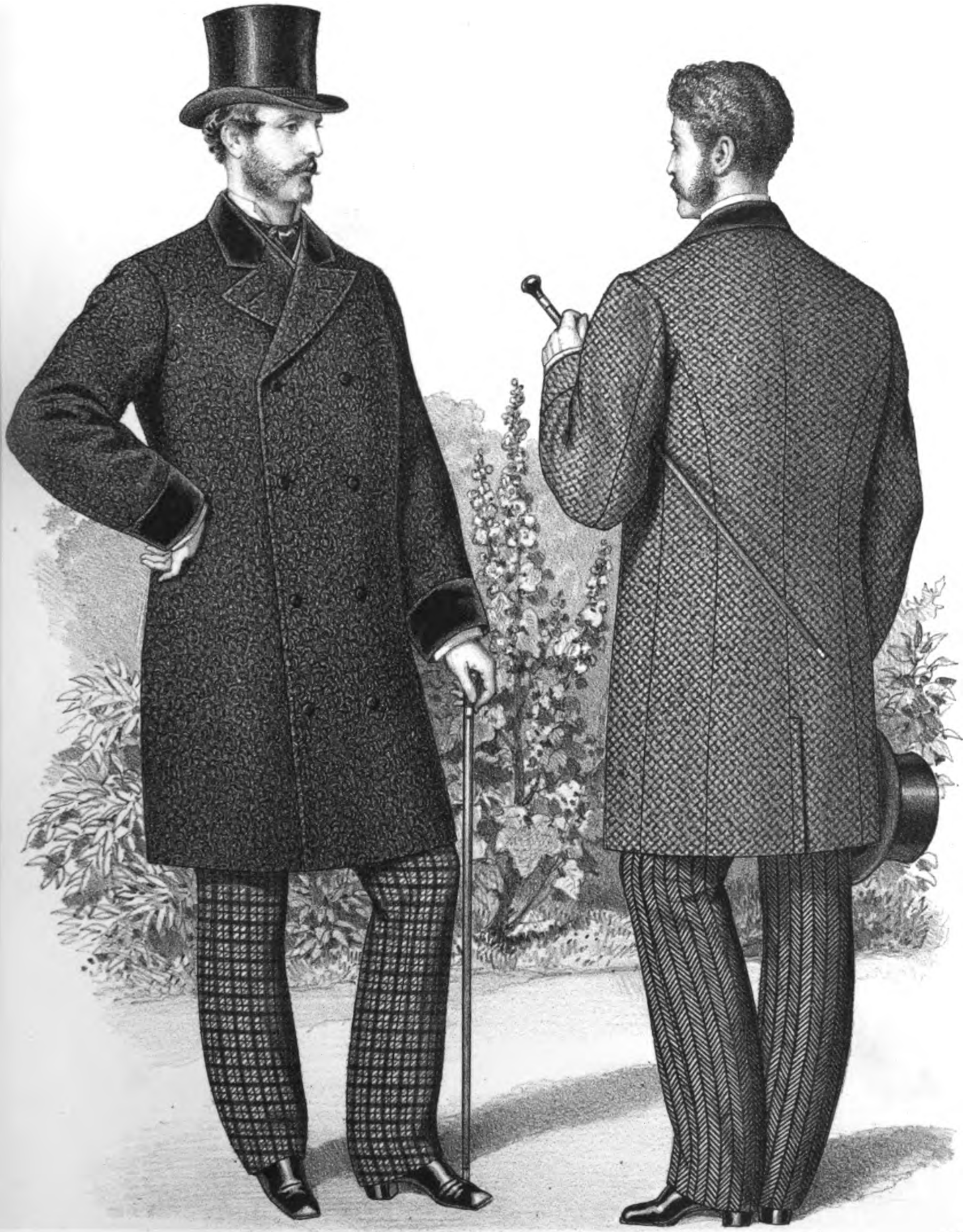

Lacour & Cie dessrs

October 1872.

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GAZETTE OF FASHION.

EDWARD MINISTER AND SON

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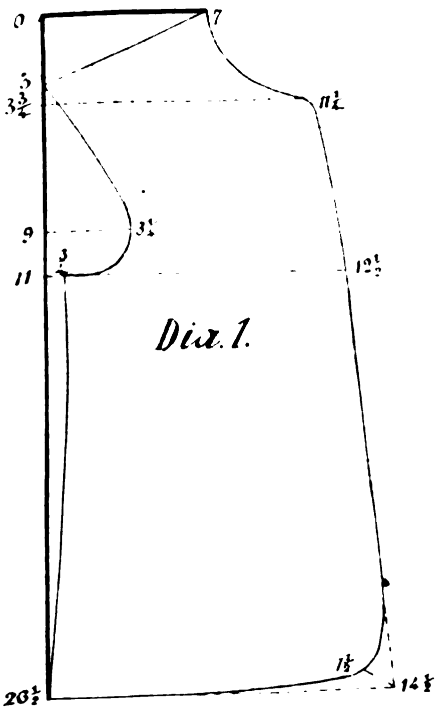
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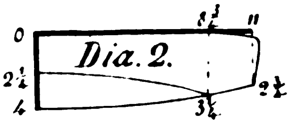
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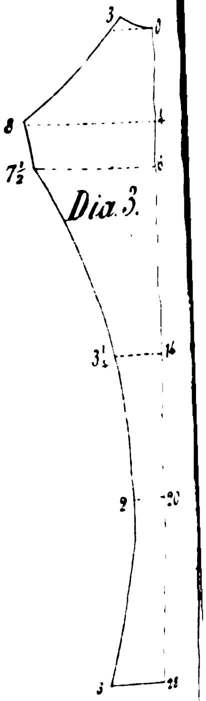
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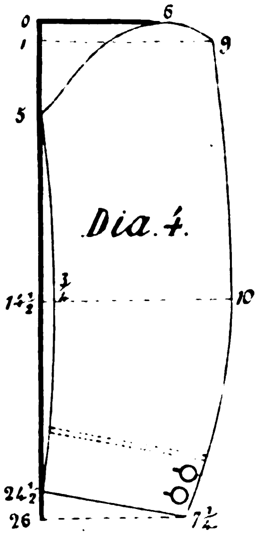
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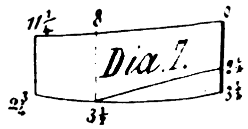
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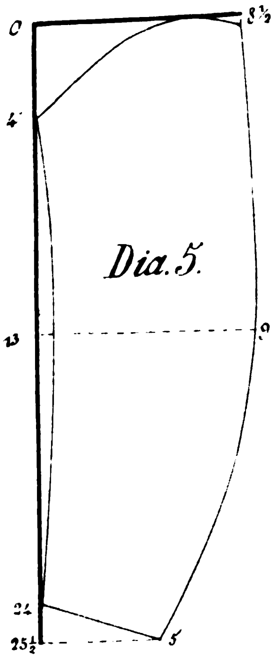
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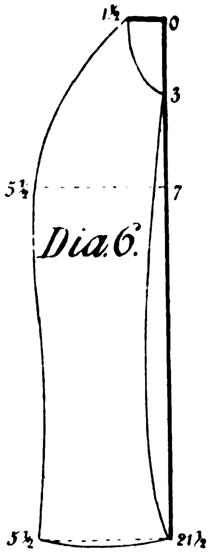
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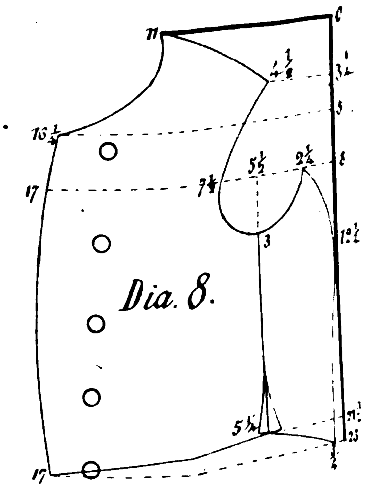
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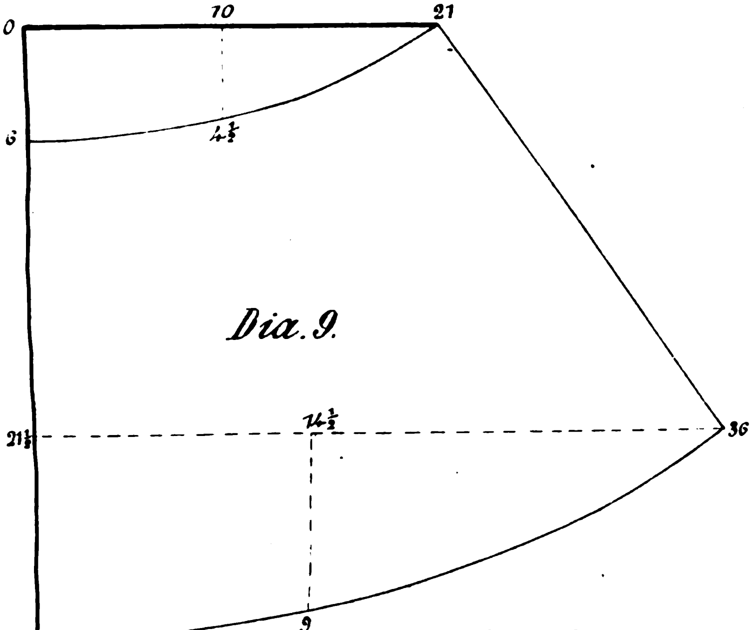
G C. Minister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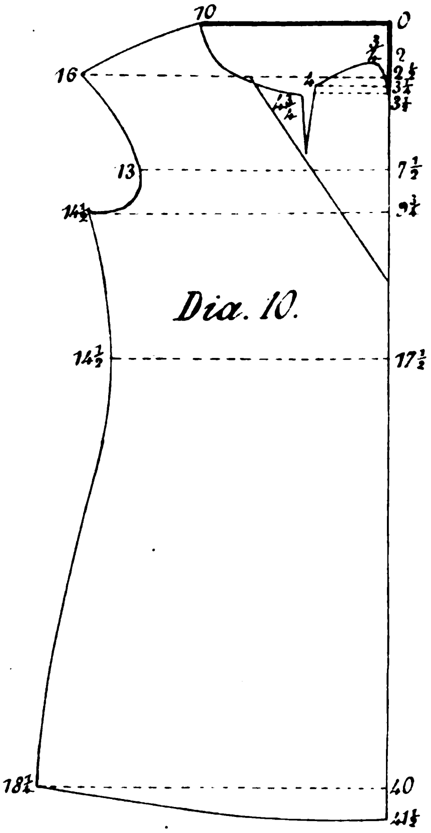
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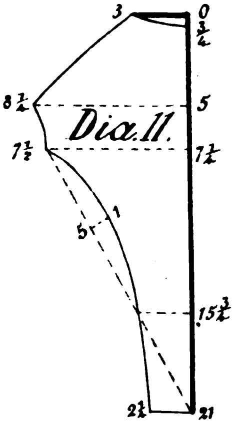
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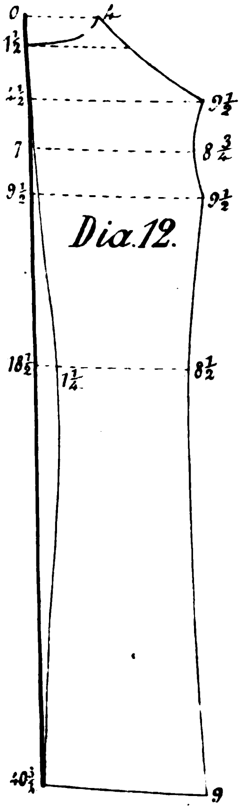
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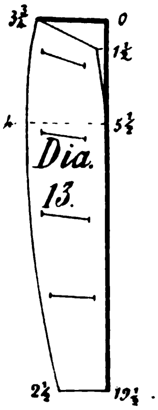
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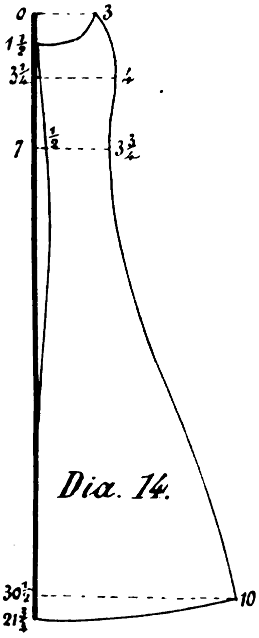
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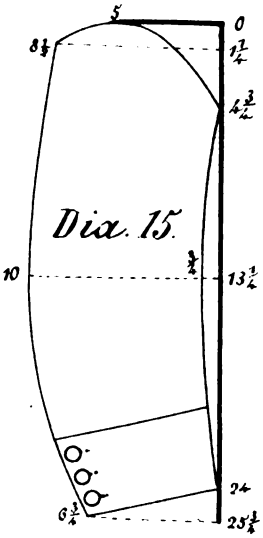
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Paris Lith. Michelet 6 r. du Hazard.

GAZETTE OF FASHION,
AND
CUTTING ROOM COMPANION.
BY
EDWARD MINISTER AND SON,
Tailors and Habit Makers to Her Majesty,
No. 8, ARGYLL PLACE, REGENT STREET, LONDON. W.

No. 319. NOVEMBER, 1872. VOL. 27.

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION FOR THE RELIEF OF AGED AND INFIRM JOURNEYMAN-TAILORS.

The Annual Dinner of the subscribers to the above excellent charity, and of other patrons who are not members of our trade—which has been postponed much beyond the usual period of the year at which it has hitherto been fixed, to suit the convenience of Viscount Enfield, M.P.—will take place, we presume, at the same place and at the same hour as last year.

The noble lord will preside on the occasion, and we trust he will meet with that support from the members of our trade, and from sympathizers in the welfare of the Institution, as to prove by their attendance the interest they feel in the prosperity of the noble Institution, which has been the means of affording so large an amount of relief to those journeymen whose necessities or health may have led to their applying for assistance.

It should not be forgotten that the collections made on the occasions of the anniversary dinners constitute an important feature in the annual revenue of the Institution; and consequently, in addition to the cheerful effect of a large muster on the occasion, which is always a source of personal satisfaction to the gentlemen who take upon themselves the onerous duties of a Steward, we hope that the appeal for support, which is usually so ably made from the chair, will be as liberally responded to as on previous occasions, and that we may have to report the contribution of a handsome sum to the funds of the charity.

We are not able to furnish our readers with a list of the gentlemen who have undertaken the duties of stewards for this occasion, as it was not ready at the time when we were obliged to go to press; but tickets for the dinner may be had, price £1 1s. each, of Mr. W. H. Hall, the Secretary, at the Office of the Institution, 32, Sackville Street, Piccadilly, W. We presume that the several Stewards will intimate to their immediate friends the fact of their being in office, and solicit, as usual, the favour of their attendance on the day named for the dinner.

We hope that the President of the Institution will be able to announce that he has received a sufficient amount in reply to the application for making good the repairs required at the Asylum, and to defray which a special appeal was considered advisable, rather than subtract from the funded capital of the Institution.

Besides the anniversary dinner of the master tailors, there is an annual dinner on a more moderate scale, under the management of the journeymen supporters of the Institution, at which many masters are usually present, and is an occasion for the meeting in a friendly manner of the employers and the *employés* alike interested in the prosperity of the same Institution.

From a notice we learn that the journeymen Stewards announce a TICKET BENEFIT on behalf of their fund, which will take place at Drury Lane Theatre on the 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, and 25th of this month.

The performance will commence with the laughable sketch entitled

"PHŒBUS'S FIX,"

in which the members of the CELEBRATED VOKES FAMILY will appear; to be followed by the drama of the

"LADY OF THE LAKE,"

founded on Sir Walter Scott's beautiful poem; and to conclude with an original farce by M. Beecher, Esq., entitled

"IN POSSESSION."

Tickets only will benefit the Stewards' Fund, and may be had of them, or at the Office of the Institution, 32, Sackville Street, Piccadilly.

In a short address to the trade, put forward by the Stewards, they state that they "wish to call the attention of the trade to the apparent want of sympathy shown for the Institution, by journeymen not enrolling themselves as members, and earnestly invite consideration of its present constitution. There are several rooms unoccupied in the handsome building at Haverstock Hill, and very deserving candidates awaiting election, which the want of funds alone retards. *This is a state of things which ought not to be, and is a reproach to a trade which has always been considered liberal and intelligent.*

"For the information of the trade, it should be stated that there are 84 aged and infirm brothers and sisters enjoying the blessings of the Institution, the male portion receiving, in HARD CASH, £20 16s. per annum, besides coals and medical attendance free of charge. They are comfortably and respectably lodged, and it is a pleasure to see the happiness that prevails, and a source of joy to all who have contributed, *even in a small way*, to such results.

"There is no entrance fee, and the sum of 7s. per annum entitles a member to all benefits, including five votes at every election."

An opportunity is thus afforded for the enjoyment of a pleasant evening's amusement, combined with the satisfaction of aiding a charitable institution which has such undoubted claims on our generosity for its support.

We are glad to see that a body of the journeymen are themselves dissatisfied with the little encouragement shown to the Institution by those who alone can benefit by its operations; and that, with a view to induce those of their fellow-journeymen who have not become members, to assist the funds of the charity, they have formed themselves into a society, under the title of the JOURNEYMEN-TAILORS' SOCIETY OF STEWARDS, which has for its objects "to assist in carrying out, by the application of its funds, any intended benefit, excursion, or friendly gathering, *in the name of, and for the Tailors' Benevolent Institution.* The price of admission to membership is fixed at the low sum of SIXPENCE for the year, payable in advance.

With a knowledge of human nature, and as practical men of the world, the Committee of Management are fully alive to the difficulty of persuading many of their fellow-workmen to become members of this Institution, and entitle themselves to the benefits which it affords, so long as they are not actually in a position to need them. Hence, with an amount of tact, for which they are deserving of great credit, they enlist the sympathies and assistance of the mass in an indirect manner, by holding out certain *positive* advantages which each may actually enjoy for his money; and by this perfectly legitimate proceeding, add a certain amount to the funds of the Institution, which would not be obtained by a direct appeal to their good feelings on behalf of the charity itself.

Any master, who is not a member, may in the same manner contribute his mite to the funds of the Institution, by purchasing tickets of the Stewards for the theatrical performances to which we have referred; and, while enjoying an agreeable evening's entertainment, have the satisfaction of knowing, that after defraying the actual expenses, any surplus will go to swell the funds of the Institution, and extend the system of its usefulness. And although we may not be justified in saying with our far-famed poet:

> "He hath a tear for pity, and a hand
> Open as day for melting charity,"

it should be borne in mind that

> "Charity, like mercy, is twice blessed:
> It blesseth him that gives, and him that takes."

The poet also tells us—

> "The lessons of prudence have charms,
> And slighted may lead to distress;
> But the man whom benevolence warms
> Is an angel who lives but to bless."

The Eclectic Repository.

"A gatherer and disposer of other men's stuff."—*Wotton.*

Melbourne, Victoria.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "GAZETTE OF FASHION."

DEAR SIR,

Tempted by the encouraging manner in which you received and noticed my former communication, I am induced to send you another—viz., my system for drafting the bodies of ladies' riding-habits, which, if you should find space for it in your pages, will, I trust, be of service to the younger members of our trade.

It is one I designed in earlier days, and improved upon from time to time as experience suggested and opportunity offered; and if you will only give my plan the benefit of your own greater experience, by pointing out any improvement which you may judge it requires, I have no doubt but that your readers will be gratified with the result.

Upon examining the method, you will find introduced an innovation, which I never saw any other tailor make use of. I refer to the "V" taken out of the shoulder-seam of the forepart, as shown on diagram 5. This may appear to many a bold stroke on my part, but it recommends itself for a trial for this special reason.

It is well known that, in the bodies of ladies' dresses and habits, the shoulder-strap is usually cut so wide as to reach some distance down on to the arm, and, as a natural consequence, it presses very lightly on the shoulder-bone, and causes a looseness all round about it elsewhere, necessitating a certain amount of fulness being gathered on to the shoulder-seam of the back,—whereas it actually should be on the forepart,—and wadding is indiscriminately employed to remedy the defect.

By taking out the "V," in the manner I have adopted, it immediately removes all the unnecessary looseness, leaving only that quantity which is necessary, and where it is required, on the point of the shoulder itself; allowing the back to go on easy all the way, as it always should, and ensuring a nice clean shoulder, which a little wadding, judiciously applied, has the effect of improving.

With this preface, I will proceed to explain my system, which, if worth the while to give it a name for the sake of distinction, may be called the "Australian 'V' System."

To draft a habit-body by this system, first draw the square lines, A D and A I, as shown on the diagram, and then proceed to mark the position of the different points, in their alphabetical order, according to the following directions:—

From A to B, mark half an inch more than a fourth of the breast, and to C, one inch more than half. From A, mark at D, the length of waist to measure. The point E is marked at half the distance between B and C.

From A, on the line A I, mark to F, for the width of the top of the back, half an inch less than an eighth of the breast. To G, mark from A, two-thirds of the breast; at H, one inch less than the breast; and at I, the breast-measure.

From B square, draw a line square with A, and mark on it at J, one inch *less* than half the breast; at K, half an inch *more* than half the breast; and at L, three-quarters of an inch *less* than the breast.

From E, draw another line parallel with the last, and mark on it at M, half an inch *more* than a third of the breast; at N, an inch and a half *less* than two-thirds of the breast-measure; and at O, an inch and a half *more* than the breast-measure.

Draw a line from C square with A C; mark on it at P, one inch *less* than half the breast-measure; to Q, three-quarters of an inch *more* than three-fourths of the breast; and at R, an inch and a half more than the breast-measure.

Draw a line from I square with A I, and mark down it at S, one-sixth of the breast; at T, one-third; and at U, an eighth less than the breast-measure.

The measures I have adopted are—Length of waist, 15; of front, 20. Length to the point of the bsoom, 13. Breast-measure, 18; waist, 11; neck, 15.

To draft the back, lower the top a quarter of an inch at A, or sufficiently, when the back is closed at the shoulder, to allow of the neck running in a proper curve. Shape the shoulder-seam from F to J, hollowing it a little near to F, and adding a slight round on towards the point J.

While treating on the back, I will make a few remarks with respect to the shape. You will observe that it is rather narrow between the points E and M. I have found by my experience this to be the correct shape, its advantages being manifold. It admits of a large sleeve being worn, without necessitating much fulness in the sleeve-head; it produces a cleaner fit on the shoulder-blades, and enables the lady, when riding a restive horse, to hold it well in, without subjecting her to the uncomfortable sensation of having her arms cut off. It does not detract from the appearance of the habit, as the width of the back is more shown at the top of the back-scye, between B and J, than lower down. If, on the other hand, the back be cut too wide, it reduces the circumference of the scye to such an extent, that no moderately sized sleeve can be sewn in without a great deal of fulness, or, what is worse, without resorting to that barbarous expedient of forming a plait in the under-side sleeve, under the arm. A habit-sleeve should be sewn in plain all round the scye, excepting just at front, between the points P and N, where what little fulness may be required should be placed.

Draw a line from G, and intersect it by one drawn from T, to determine the position of the point indicated by the star; the "V" taken out of the shoulder-seam of the forepart is formed by marking three-quarters of an inch on each side of the dotted line drawn from G.

Lower the neck-point of the shoulder-seam, at S, a good quarter of an inch; raise the shoulder-seam as much above the line drawn from S; and form the scye from K, through N, P, and M, up to J; and the neck from S, through T, and lower it half an inch at O. Measure to V from the top of the back the length of front, according to the measure taken on the figure, and mark in from V to Y, one inch and three-quarters, and shape the front-edge of the forepart from O, through R and U, to Y.

Draw a line from H through Q, and mark on it at W, the length taken to the point of the bosom. Mark on each side of this point, three-quarters of an inch, and draw two lines parallel with that drawn through W. Mark from one of these lines to Y, half the difference between the breast and waist measures, and from the other line to X, the remaining quantity. Draw a line from D to X, and at Z, half the distance between the two points, mark up an inch and a half for the bottom-edge of the forepart under the arm, and the shape of the forepart is complete. I have not formed any seam under the arm, as the fashion of short waists does not necessitate one, but should one be preferred or required, it can be drawn from P to Z.

I now leave my system in the hands of your readers and of your yourself, and remain

Yours obediently,

R. H. C.

NEW PATROL-JACKET FOR OFFICERS OF INFANTRY REGIMENTS.

We last month published the particulars of a new Patrol-jacket, ordered to be worn by officers of the Infantry regiments; we now issue a plate illustrating the style of jacket, which we have specially prepared for the occasion, so that our patrons in the country and abroad may have the opportunity of forming a correct idea of the shape and effect. We regret that with all the care we have taken to ensure a correct representation of the jacket, that our artist has, unfortunately, been led into an error in the tone of his drawing, by showing the cuffs dark as well as the collar; whereas, according to the regulations, the *collar only* is to be of a different colour to the jacket.

With this single exception, we feel that the illustration faithfully represents the new jacket, and may be relied upon for the correctness of the details.

We subjoin the full particulars:—

Patrol-jacket of *scarlet* cloth or serge, according to the climate, edged with white, *with the exception of the collar.* 28 inches long for an officer 5 feet 9 inches in height, with a variation of half an inch longer or shorter for each inch of difference in the height of the wearer. Lined with scarlet. Five regimental buttons at front. Bottom of front-edges rounded off. Low stand-collar, *of the regimental facings*, and rounded off at front. Openings at the bottoms of the side-body-seams, 5 inches long, and edged with white. Shoulder-straps edged with white; 2 inches wide at the sleeve-head, and slightly rounded off at the other end, and narrower. A small regimental button, and the number of the regiment in gold embroidered figures, three-quarters of an inch high, and half an inch from the lower end of the straps. Sleeve as on the mess jacket, according to rank. One pocket across each skirt, with flap to go in and out, and a hole worked in the left forepart, opposite to the waist-belt, for the hook to be passed through, so that the sword may be worn suspended from it on the *outside* of the jacket.

Field officers to have the distinctive badges embroidered in gold on the collar.

The *scarlet* patrol-jacket is to be worn without the sash at drill, and on parade when the men are dressed in frocks.

The blue patrol-jacket may be worn on regimental boards and on fatigue, stable, or orderly duties, but not on parade. Officers of Line regiments are *not obliged* to provide themselves with blue patrol-jackets, but may wear the scarlet jacket on occasions when the patrol-jacket is authorized to be worn. The sword-belt to be worn under the jacket.

Distinction on the Sleeves according to Rank.

Colonel and *Lieutenant-Colonel.*—A row of gold braid on top-edge of cuff, and another above, five-eighths of an inch apart, terminating in an Austrian knot. A row of single eyes above the top row of braid, and another under the lower row, and an ornament on the cuff.

Major.—As for Colonel, but omitting the *lower* row of eyes.

Captain.—Two rows of gold braid, with an Austrian knot, but without any eyes. Ornament on cuff as for other ranks.

Lieutenant.—One row of braid only, and Austrian knot and ornament on the cuff.

Sub-Lieutenant.—Pointed cuff, one inch and three quarters deep at back, and five inches to the top of the point.

Depths from top of Austrian knot to the bottom of the sleeve:—

Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Major,	10 inches.
Captain	9 „
Lieutenant	8 „

CITY OF LONDON SOCIETY OF PRACTICAL TAILORS.

We have been favoured, by the courtesy of the Secretary of the above Society, with a list of the members who will lecture during the present and following month, and with the subjects they will discuss. As members of kindred societies are admitted on these occasions, we publish the list for the information of any who may be disposed to attend. The meetings are held at the Fleece Tavern, Queen Street, Cheapside, at half-past eight on every Friday evening:—

Nov. 1.—Mr. Williams—On Chesterfields.
„ 8. „ Vaughan.
„ 15. „ Jones—On Double-breasted Waistcoats.
„ 22. „ John Mogford — Development — Leg and Pelvis.

Nov. 29.—Mr. S. H. Rawley—Tailoring—Trade and Art.
Dec. 6. „ E. Giles—On Trouser Systems.
„ 13. „ E. Evans—On Over-coats.
„ 14.—Annual Dinner.
„ 20.—Mr. Neave—On Trousers for Corpulent Figures.
„ 27. „ Brooks—On Frock-coats.

THE BISSET-ABERDONIAN STORM PROTECTOR.

We have been favoured with some excellent photographs of a new style of Over-coat, invented by Mr. John Anderson, of Edinburgh, our speculative correspondent, to which he has given the above name. The idea in the arrangement of this comfortable travelling companion has been to combine the ease and compass of the "Ulster" Over-coat with the protection afforded by the wing of an Inverness cape.

When the wing is thrown back from the chest, the front of the "Aberdonian" has the appearance of an ordinary double-breasted "Ulster" with the belt round the waist and "pouch"-pockets, with the addition of a protection for the head in the form of the "Greek Helmet Hood," which we noticed in a previous number. As represented on two of the photographs, showing a front and back view, with the hood over the head, it would be impossible to conceive a more perfect or complete protection against the bitterest weather to which one might be exposed. There does not appear the slightest opportunity for the wind or rain to find its way to the individual who has the good fortune to be encased in this new "fearnought." The style is graceful, and there is everything in the appearance of the coat or cape to recommend it to the notice of any gentleman who may stand in need of so true a friend and companion on a long and exposed journey. We cannot compare the helmet hood with anything better than the diving helmet, excepting that there is really all the upper part of a regular travelling-cap with the peak, while below the eyes, the whole of the face is entirely covered without impeding the breathing; and what is a very essential qualification in the connexion of the hood with the cape, it is apparently in one piece with the front, so that the throat is thoroughly protected.

Mr. Anderson would seem to have made travelling-capes his special study, judging by the amount of comfort his ingenuity has enabled him to obtain in the different styles he has invented.

We trust we may not be visited with weather calculated to draw out the properties of this cape, or that, in that case, there may be a sufficient supply on stock to meet the demand.

NEW STYLE OF OVER-COAT.

In some trades there is a tendency to adopt long-skirted fitting Over-coats, and to cut the waist rather shorter than usual. We have introduced on one of our plates, an illustration of this particular style, as it is our duty, as faithful chroniclers of fashion, to set before our readers any marked novelty, which the character of the houses from which it emanates justifies our taking notice of the innovation.

On one of the plates issued with the present number, we give the representation of front and back views of this style of coat. It is double-breasted, with a bold rolling collar. The back is cut to a moderate width at the bottom, and the side-seam rather less curved than usual. The back-scye is about two inches deep. The lapel, which is sewn on, is rather broad, and nearly of the same width at bottom as at the top. It is cut with a round on the outer edge, so as to run well with the collar, and form a bold turn on the breast, and has four holes worked in it. The skirt is the principal feature in this style of coat, owing to its extreme length, being cut sufficiently long to reach to the bottom of the calf. This will necessitate its being cut with more compass than if it had been drafted to the ordinary length, so as to give sufficient freedom for the action of the legs in walking. The sleeve is moderately wide all down, and is finished with a deep round cuff. There are side-edges to the plaits. This style of over-coat, made up in plain beaver, or in "fur"-beaver, may have the edges bound with silk braid, and the roll and cuffs faced with velvet; or as shown on the plate, the edges may be trimmed with fur, and the collar and cuffs to match. Olivets in place of buttons, and long loops of braid or cord as a substitute for holes, to fasten the fronts of the foreparts, give an elegant appearance to this style of coat.

MORNING-COAT.

We have represented on one of the figures on another plate contained in the present number, a style of morning-coat which divides public favour with the coat of which we give the pattern in our collection in diagram. There is, however, a marked difference in the character of the two coats. While the single-breasted is fastened at front with three buttons and holes, and has a long skirt, the coat illustrated in our present plate is double-breasted, with rather a short skirt, and is fastened at front by two buttons and holes, and well cut off from below the lower hole. There are usually flaps in the waist-seam, and one or two buttons and holes in the cuff. This make of coat is made up in fancy coating of a moderate substance, and the edges turned in and stitched.

On the other figure on this plate we have represented the short reefer-jacket, so much worn as an Over-coat by little boys. It is double-breasted, cut to cover the seat well. The back whole, or with a seam at the middle; of a medium width across to the bottom of the back-scye, and at the bottom of the side-seam. The lapel moderate in width, with four holes worked in it. Pockets across the fronts of the skirts, with a narrow welt, or a plain opening and flaps to go in and out. Velvet collar; easy sleeve, with a round cuff, formed by stitching or braid, if the edges be bound. Knickerbockers and long fitting gaiters complete this out-door costume.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PATTERNS IN DIAGRAM.

Plates 1606 and 1607.

Diagrams 1, 2, 3, and 4, are the pattern of the New Patrol Jacket for the Infantry, which will be found illustrated on one of the plates we publish with the present number of our work.

The shape has not undergone any alteration since this form of jacket was first introduced for Officers of the Infantry, and the pattern we now give is a copy of one we issued when the change was first made by the authorities at the War Office. When first ordered, and with certain trimming, it was optional whether the back were cut on to the side-body or separate, as the braid was carried up in the direction of a side-seam; now that this is done away with, the seam will be a relief. The side-seam of the back should be cut to the shape indicated by the *roulette* line nearer to the back-seam, and the side-seam of the side-body like the other *roulette* line, hooking in a little at the top, and taking out a "fish" at the hollow of the waist.

We should remark that as the pattern of the forepart (diagram 3) is drafted to meet edge and edge at front, sufficient must be added on down the front-edge for buttons and holes.

Diagrams 10, 11, 12, and 14, illustrate the several distinctions of rank, as denoted by the difference in style of trimming the sleeves.

Diagram 10, represents the sleeve for a colonel or lieutenant-colonel.

Diagram 11, that for a major.

Diagram 12, the sleeve for a captain; and

Diagram 14, that for a lieutenant. The sleeve of a patrol-jacket for a sub-lieutenant has a plain pointed cuff without any trimming whatever.

Diagram 5, illustrates a system for producing a lady's riding-habit, and is contributed to our pages by a member of our trade now settled in the antipodes, but who was formerly well known in the metropolis for his intimate knowledge of the trade, and for his general intelligence as a thoroughly practical tailor. We have been previously favoured with a communication from our correspondent, on trouser cutting, which we published in the August number of our work last year. For the method of working our correspondent's plan, we refer our readers to the letter from that gentleman, which we now publish.

We may safely remark that we anticipate some discussion on the shape of the forepart, as drafted by the system of our contributor, if it is to be accepted as an illustration of style, as the very open scye is in direct opposition to the form usually produced by those cutters who are considered the most experienced in these matters. When, however, the two edges of the "V" in the shoulder are closed, the scye, from the shoulder-point, will necessarily have a different appearance, but still without affecting the shape of the lower part from N to P.

Diagrams 6, 7, 8, 9, and 13, are the pattern of a single-breasted morning-coat, much in favour at the present time, and which we represented on one of the plates issued with a recent number. The length of skirt forms a feature of itself in this style of coat, independently of the distinctive character of the front of the forepart.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "GAZETTE OF FASHION."

SIR,

Although the writer of the article on the "Organization of Labour," from which you quoted in your last number, and your correspondent, Mr. Tapson, may entertain different views as to the means of regenerating our trade, and raising it to a more satisfactory and intellectual position, I feel certain that both gentlemen are actuated by the same desire to ameliorate the condition of the journeymen, and to engender in them a feeling of self-respect by cultivating their minds.

It is not always, however, that a superior degree of intelligence in a man makes him a more efficient master or journeyman; as we have numerous illustrations of this fact in our own immediate experience; and we need not go further for proofs than to the case of some of the old tailors of the present age, who most certainly were, in the practice of the trade, as far *superior* to any of the present generation, as they are immeasurably *inferior* in intellectual attainments.

The main question after all is what constitutes a fair remuneration for a fair day's work? The sum cannot be determined by any artificial influences, nor be regulated by the aggregate number of hands employed in any particular branch; for, in that eventuality, there would be no stimulus for merit, nor individual exertion, as the best and the worst workman would be placed on a par, irrespective of their personal qualities.

The difficulty is how to decide as to the different localities, for, of course, the value of any amount determined, would vary according to what it would purchase in return. I cannot but think that the matter might be safely entrusted at any time to a local committee, composed of an equal number of masters and journeymen, who would be competent to discuss the several points bearing upon this important question; and would be more likely to come to some satisfactory solution, than is to be looked for from *outside professional agitators*, who take up the subject as a mere means of living.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
"A SUFFERER."

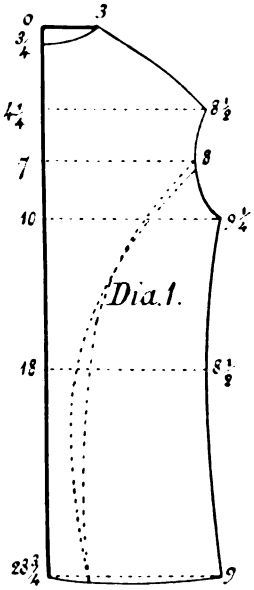
TO THE EDITOR OF THE "GAZETTE OF FASHION."

DEAR SIR,

Your correspondent, "Timothy," who makes his grievance known in your last number, is no worse off—if that is any consolation to him—than many others of our craft. I remember, some years since, speaking on the very subject to a friend of mine, a master tailor in Paris, who was wearing at the time a pair of trousers of the 42nd Tartan. He was a well-made man, and his trousers, according to the prevailing style of that day, were close-fitting. As his calf was very prominent, I asked him, for my own satisfaction, how he managed to effect so good a fit. His explanation was, "I cut a round on to both seams of the under-side, and, in closing them, have the two edges held on to the top-side, and the fulness well pressed back on to the calf, forming, as it were, a bowl for it to lie in." With so perfect a result as I saw from this plan, I cannot understand it not succeeding in your correspondent's case. I should be inclined to think that there was some defect in the shape or balance of the trousers he cut, which counteracted the effect of the remedy he tried.

I should think your correspondent, Mr. Anderson, could explain this matter to the satisfaction of "Timothy."

I am, dear Sir,
Yours respectfully,
"X."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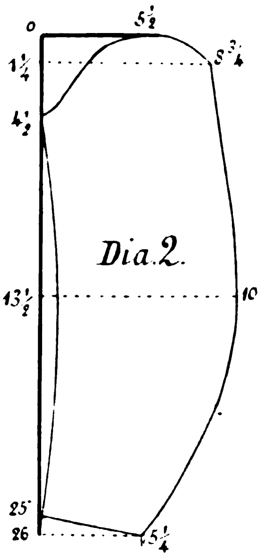
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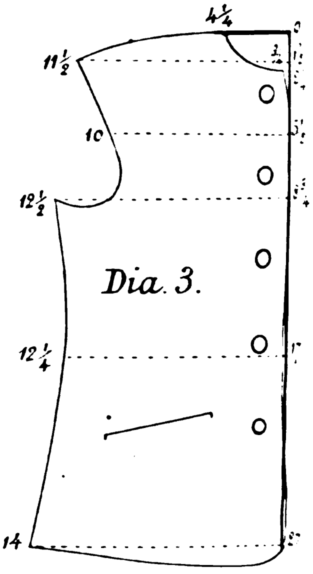
Dia. 3.
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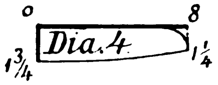
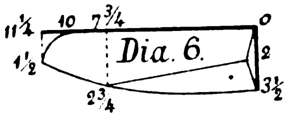

Dia. 4


Dia. 6.
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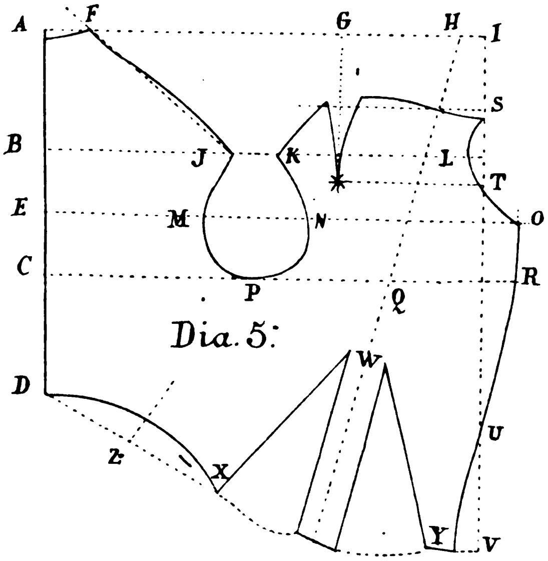
3 1/2


Dia. 5.
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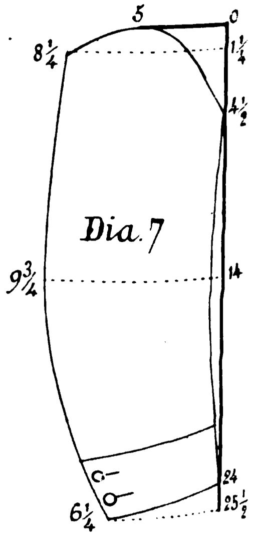
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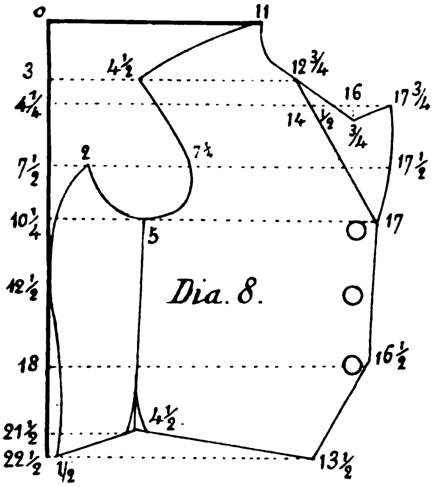
G.C. Minister


Dia. 8.
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22½
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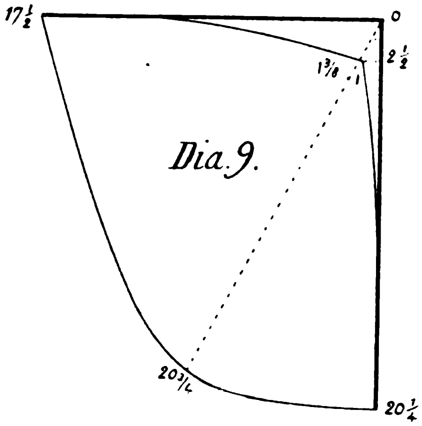
13½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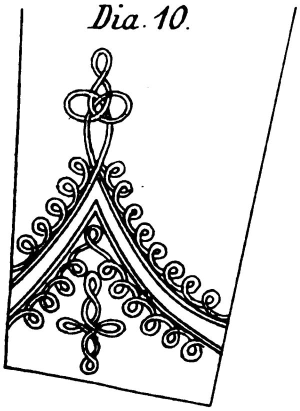
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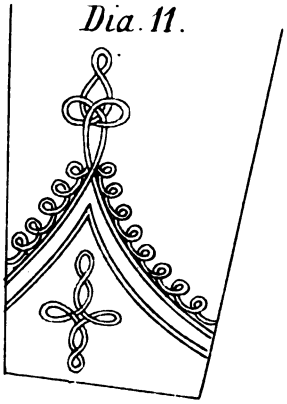
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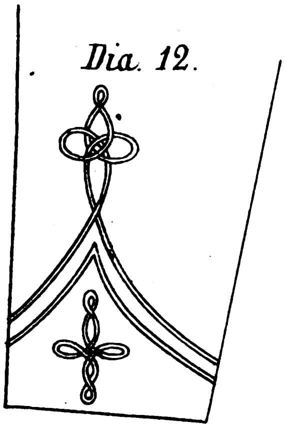
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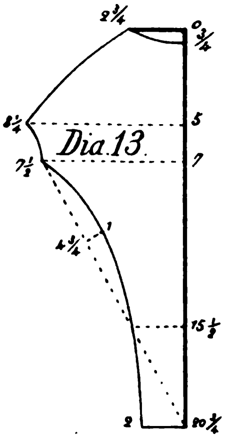
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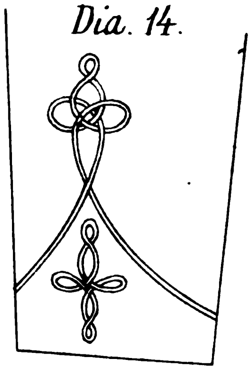
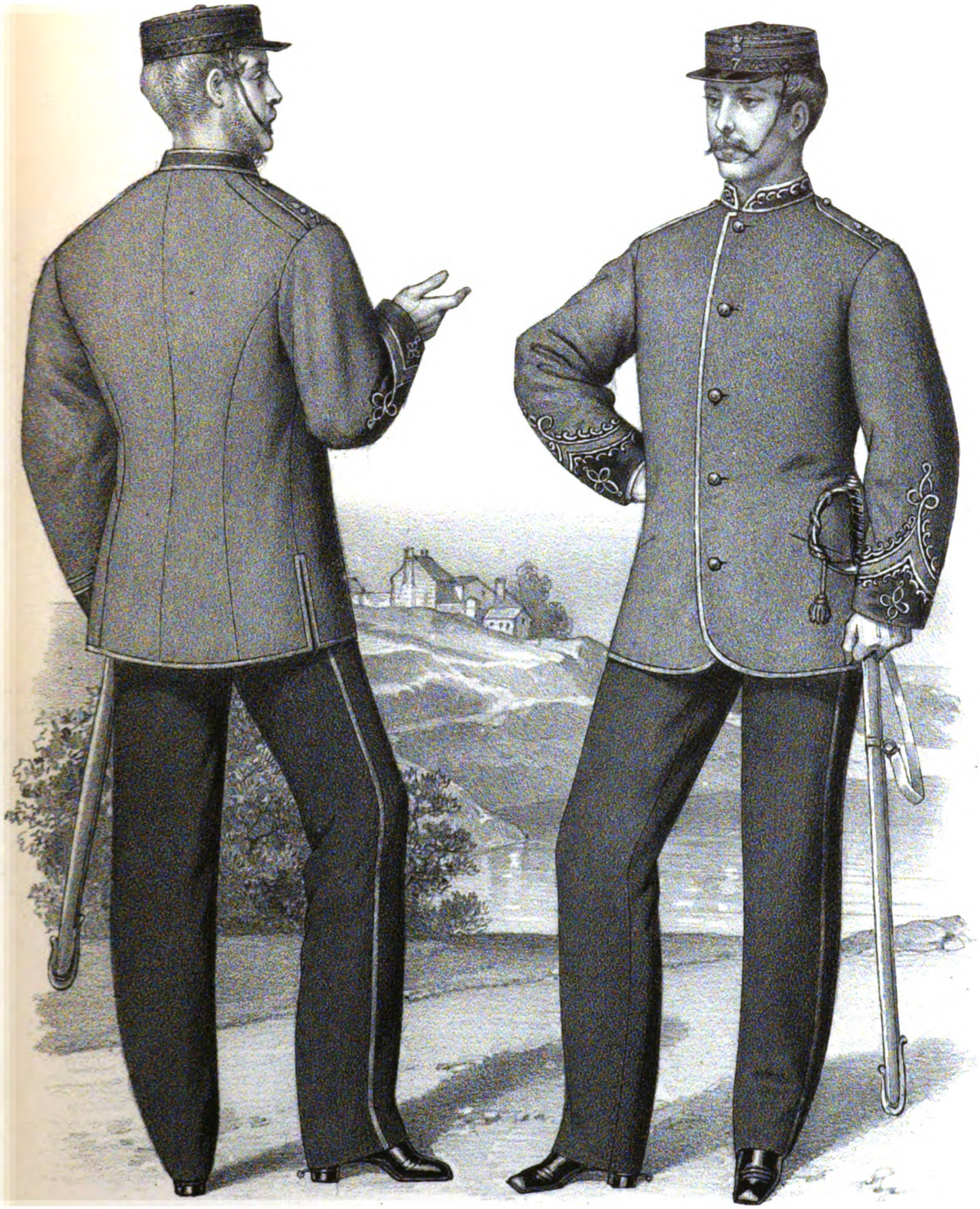

Dia. 14.

Imp Michelet, 6 r du Hazard, Paris



Lacour & C^ie^ dess^rs^

November 1872.

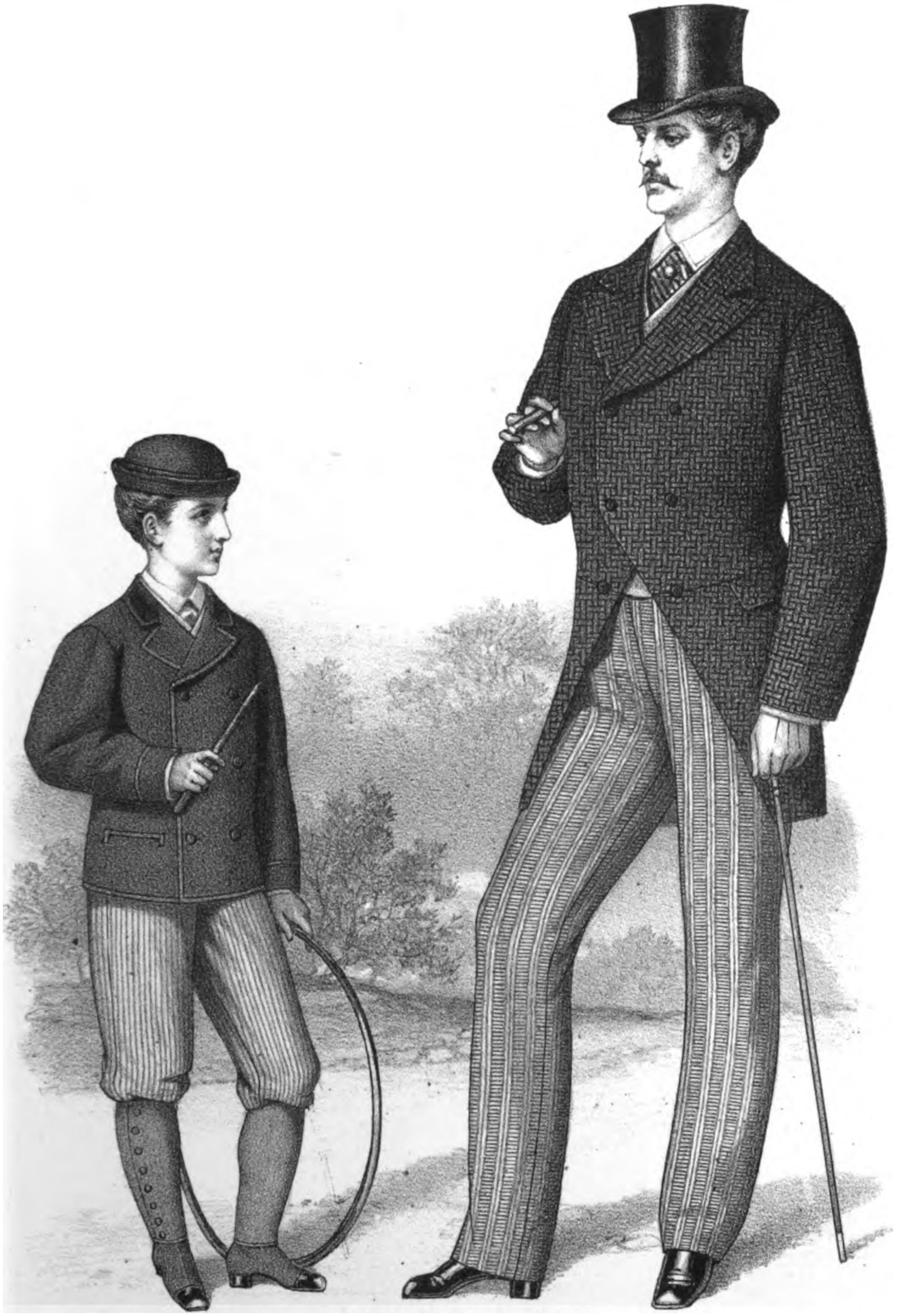
Imp. Lemercier & C^ie^ Paris.

GAZETTE OF FASHION.

EDWARD MINISTER AND SON

8, Argyll Place Regent Street

London, w.



Lacour & Cie dessts *November 1872.* *Imp. Lemercier & Cie Paris.*

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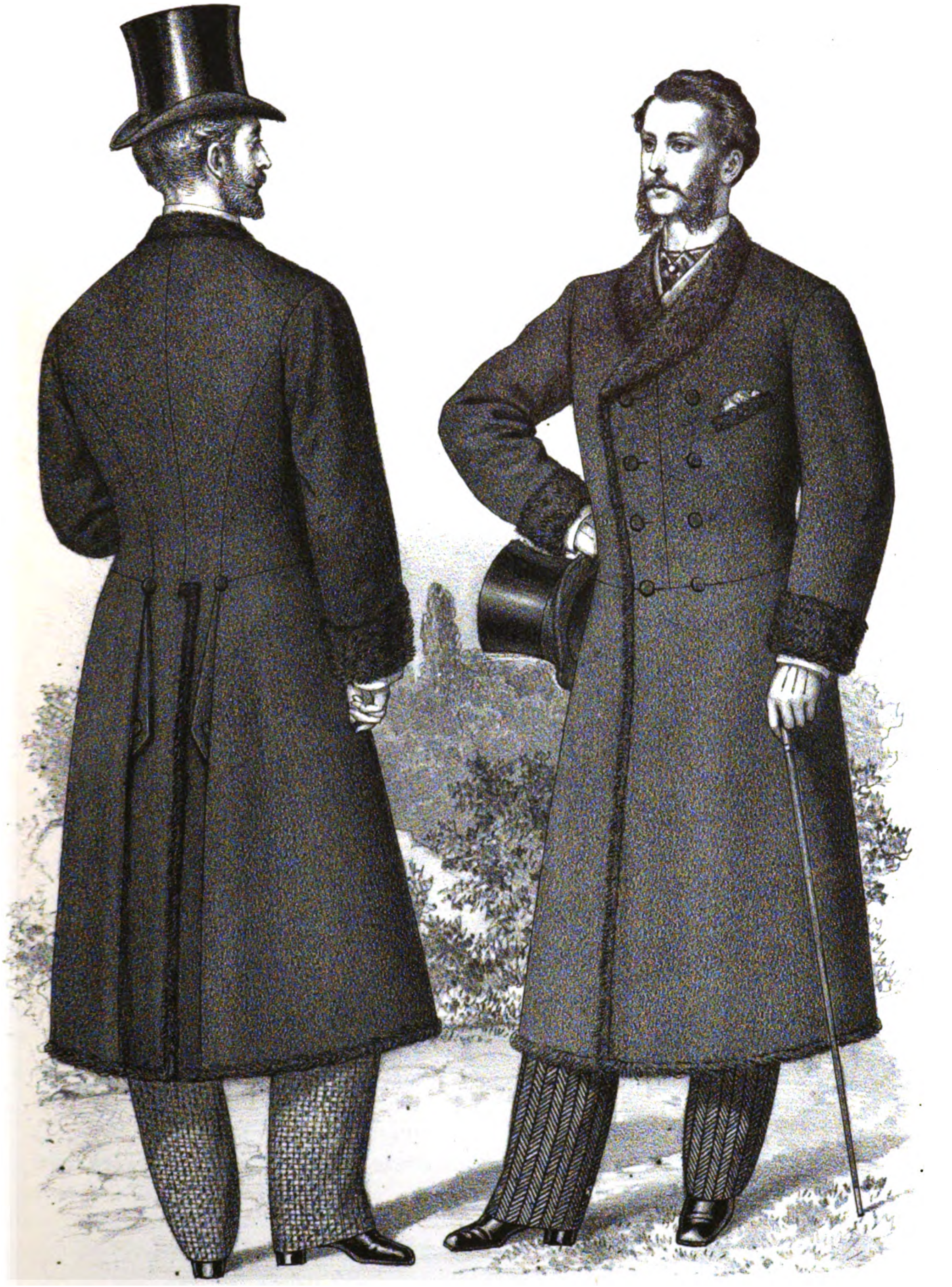

Lacour & Cie dess.rs November 1872. Imp. Lemercier & Cie Paris

GAZETTE OF FASHION.

EDWARD MINISTER AND SON

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GAZETTE OF FASHION,

AND

CUTTING ROOM COMPANION,

BY

EDWARD MINISTER AND SON,

Tailors and Habit Makers to Her Majesty,

No. 8, ARGYLL PLACE, REGENT STREET, LONDON. W.

No. 320. DECEMBER 1, 1872. VOL. 27.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

We have much pleasure in informing our numerous patrons and the trade generally, that the order depriving us of the privilege of transmitting our monthly work through the Post Office, under the "newspaper" regulation, and which we had enjoyed for so long a period, has just been rescinded, so far as affects the transmission of the GAZETTE OF FASHION to foreign countries and to our colonies. We have much satisfaction in making this communication, as we felt considerably aggrieved at the time the order was issued, the change being so entirely unexpected, and our remonstrance against it proving of no avail.

We beg to draw the attention of our subscribers and of the trade, to the regulations necessary to be observed by them in the event of sending our work by post out of the United Kingdom. It must be *posted* within EIGHT days of the date of its being published, inclusive—that is, before the ninth of each month, and be enclosed in a wrapper open at the ends, and with the name and address only of the person to whom it is to be forwarded. As we have copies specially prepared "for transmission abroad," our subscribers should intimate to us immediately when they require copies to be sent away under this privilege. Those we forward to our subscribers in this country would not be available for this purpose.

The cost of postage varies from 1d. to 3d. *each copy*, according to the particular agreement made between our own and the different foreign Governments.

As newspapers are not allowed to be sent to Russia, excepting under certain very special conditions, our monthly work must continue to be forwarded to that country by "book post" only, at a charge of 5d. for each copy, as at present.

require one point to be marked at X, on the back-seam, half an inch less than half the breast, from the top of the back.

To draft the forepart (diagram 1), draw the lines A B, and A C, square with each other, and mark from A to D, one-eighth of the breast-measure, (taken fairly over the waistcoat), and to C, half an inch less than one-sixth of the breast. On the line A and B, mark at E, half an inch more than a third of the breast, and at F, half the breast and a twelfth. Place the angle of the square at F, and with one arm intercepting C, draw the line F G. Mark on it at H, a twelfth more than a third; at I, half the breast; and at G, the breast-measure. Place the angle of the square at D, on the line A C; intercept the point I with one arm, and draw the line D K.

From F, mark at L, on the line A B, half the breast-measure, and from L, square with F L, draw the line L M. Make the distance between the two points, an *eighth* less than the breast; which I take as the usual difference between the size of the breast and waist, on a proportionately made man. I consider one-sixth too great a difference—at least I do not meet with men of that make in my connexion.

Draw a line through G and M. Place the point X on the back-seam (which, as I have stated, is marked at half an inch less than half the breast from the top of the back) at G, and let the back-seam lie on the line drawn through G M. Mark the side-seam. Place the top of the back at the point D; let the back-seam lie on the line D K, and form the shoulder-seam, adding a little round at the centre.

From F, mark to N—about an inch above the line F H—one-third of the breast, and form the scye through N, touching the line F G, at H. Shape the side-seam of the forepart, adding a sufficient quantity for the blade-bone, and hollowing it a little towards the bottom.

To find a length of lapel to correspond with the length of waist, I draw a line from B, square with A B, so as to intercept the bottom of the back-seam when in a closing position, and let the bottom of the front-edge of the forepart fall on it.

Mark from F to O, three inches, or any other quantity which may be preferred, for the turn at front and seams. Mark the size of the waist, allowing for stretching and whatever quantity may be necessary beyond the actual size, for the difference in size between the waist at the natural length and the measure lower down on the body. Shape the front-edge and the neck, through the point E, or to fancy.

To produce the sleeve (diagram 3), draw the line A B, and mark on it at C, one inch more than a third of the breast. Place the square so that, at half the breast on one arm of it at the point C, and the other arm touching the line A B lower down at the breast-measure, the angle of the square be in the direction of the point E, to determine the top of the fore-arm and the width of the top-side sleeve. Deduct the width of the back, and allowing for two seams, mark at F the length to the elbow, and at B the full length of the sleeve if to be made up without a cuff. Square out from B to G nine inches, and mark up from G to H two. Make width of sleeve at the bottom to measure, and draw a line from H to I.

From C, mark up to K, one inch, and square out from K to L, three inches. Form the sleeve-head from C, through L, to E. Shape the fore-arm, and make the width of the sleeve to measure or fashion.

Should the back be cut wider or narrower across to the back-scye than I have determined in my pattern for the illustration of my plan, I should add to, or deduct from C, the quantity I have given or taken away, so as not to alter the relative position of the top of the fore-arm; and the point K would also be marked one inch above the top of the new hind-arm.

Feeling that from my inexperience I could not hope to convey my instructions sufficiently clear to any of your readers, in my own language, I have not hesitated, as you will perceive, to borrow the plan adopted by yourself in your several systems, as I concluded the result justified you in persevering with it. Where an easy-fitting coat is required, I have no hesitation in offering my method, as in my own connexion I have been successful in fitting and pleasing my customers.

I am, Sir,

Yours respectfully,

"Tyro."

HINTS TO YOUNG CUTTERS.

By "R. H. C."

Melbourne, Victoria.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "GAZETTE OF FASHION."

Dear Sir,

There are many clever cutters who are experienced in general business, but are at a loss when they have to draft a military uniform, from the want of practice in that particular branch of our trade. With a view of lessening the trouble which this task involves upon them, I send you a diagram (diagram 13) illustrating a very simple and efficacious plan for making the alteration required in the shape of a uniform from the pattern of an ordinary dress or frock coat. If any of your readers will but follow the instructions I send you, they will find that they will not be far out, presuming that their original pattern fitted their customer. By the term *uniform* coat, I wish it to be understood to apply simply to the style of coat intended to be worn buttoned up to the neck *à la militaire*, and not to the shape worn by Ministers, Ambassadors, Consuls abroad, &c., &c. I may on a future occasion give a few hints about the shape adapted for this description of uniform, which is entirely different from that required for military men.

Draw the square lines B A and B C; place the pattern of the forepart of the dress or frock coat in such a position that the neck-point of the shoulder-seam touch the line B A, and the bottom of the front-edge be placed at a distance of one-fourth of the *whole* difference between the breast and waist measures from the line B C — say an inch and a half for a person measuring 18 breast and 15 waist.

On the line B A, mark at E, an inch and a half nearer to B from the shoulder-point, and raise it half an inch above the line. Measure the width of the shoulder by the back, and form shoulder-seam, neck, and scye, as shown on the diagram by the dotted lines.

With respects, I am, dear Sir,
Yours very truly,
"R. H. C."

EVENING-DRESS.

We extract the following details on evening-dress from our "Report of Fashion" for the present season:—

COATS.

We have little alteration in shape to notice. The collar continues to be cut low in the stand, and the fall is but little broader. The waist is cut to a moderate length—about an inch and a half below the natural waist—and there is nothing particular in the shape or proportion of the back. It is still rather wide across to the back-scye, but not more so than we have lately been accustomed to notice. The roll is broad, and extends almost to the bottom of the front-edge. The sleeve is by no means wide—simply easy to the arm—but wider at the hand than formerly reported. It is made up with a round cuff, about 3½ inches deep, and two buttons and holes. The skirt forms the principal feature in this style of coat, by the removal of the strap and the consequently different appearance of the top and of the front-edge. We feel quite sure, however, that the eye will quickly become reconciled to this change. On the plate the strap is represented. The front-edge is cut with a slight round, and the corner is well rounded off at the bottom. It is moderate in width the whole length. The forepart pattern will naturally appear rather long at front in proportion to the length of waist; but it must be borne in mind that it comprises the strap of the skirt. We will now give a few details as to making up. The roll should be faced with a small ribbed silk, or with the dull reps silk frequently made up into dresses. The cuffs should be of the same, and the skirts lined with black silk serge or levantine. The edges turned in and trimmed with a narrow silk braid, or with a tracing-braid-line. We would prefer a narrow embroidery, but there would immediately arise the question of cost, although the effect would amply repay the expense. Buttons might be entirely dispensed with, and, as a finish to the bottom of the side-seams, we would suggest a figure of 8 up and across, or a small ornament across the bottom of the back, between the side-seams. There can be no question but that the appearance of a dress-coat in this new arrangement would be infinitely more pleasing to the eye, and produce a proper effect in a ball-room or at a *soirée*. We would suggest blue of a full shade, but that the public taste is so set upon black for dress.

It is not to be supposed that every gentleman would adopt this style, nor would it be desirable, as many would not become it. It is only intended for young men possessing good figures. For others, the style usually worn would be consistent, as also generally for a quiet dinner. The lapel of a moderate width, with five holes worked in it; rather pointed at top, and of a medium width at the bottom. The turn of the front rather broad and long. The collar with a frock-end, showing but little light, and not so wide to my observations. I will, therefore, endeavour, if I should be alive next year, to provide you with a chairman for your next anniversary. (Cheers.) I have confided the name of my successor to my friends on my right and on my left, and hope they will keep the secret; but as he is a very great friend of mine, and is kind enough to help me considerably in the work with the representation of the metropolitan county, I don't mind imparting my hopes to you, that perhaps my excellent friend and colleague, Lord George Hamilton, will do me the favour to take the chair next year. (Cheers.)

"Although more than a hundred gentlemen are in the secret, Lord George is, of course, *not* to know anything of it. I purpose telling him of the two agreeable evenings I have spent with you—one in 1858, the other in 1872; and, perhaps, as one of the members for the county, he cannot do better than follow the precedent. (Cheers.) In proposing the health of the excellent President of the Institution, Mr. Macallan—(hear, hear)—his lordship said that it would not be good taste for him to make any remark about a gentleman so well known and respected by the company present, and he felt certain of their hearty concurrence in drinking his health." (Loud cheers.)

In responding to the toast, the worthy President said, "After your very kind reception of the toast his lordship has so considerately proposed, I shall make no further apology for so soon presenting myself again, except to observe that you must not expect a man 81 years of age to show the vigour of early youth. (Cheers.) I have belonged to the Institution from the commencement, and have dined at every anniversary dinner. Looking round me, I see a second and third generation of some of the earliest supporters of this charity. It is most gratifying to me to remember that I have always been received with the same kindness which has been manifested towards me to-night. I need not say that I feel proud of being elected each succeeding year, as I am, by both the journeymen and the masters. Though I have often said, 'I should be glad to retire,' the reply has always been, 'While you are here we will return you.' If, therefore, I am able to walk, I hope to be amongst you next year."

The healths of the Chaplain, and the Medical and Legal Officers of the Institution, were proposed and duly honoured. The Chaplain acknowledged the compliment, and referred to his having been twelve years connected with the Institution, and spoke of the pleasure he had in his duties. He appealed to all to work for the prosperity of the Institution.

Mr. Meyer, in proposing the health of their guests, and not connected with the trade, stated, "that many gentlemen had kindly sent donations, while others had not only subscribed to the funds, but had, at much inconvenience, honoured the occasion with their presence. He was desired by the Committee to thank, not only their noble Chairman, who had so ably discharged his functions, but also each and all of the guests, coupling with the toast the name of the son of their esteemed solicitor, whose kind and genial face he regretted not to see."

Mr. Popham Pike, in returning thanks for "the guests *not strangers*," expressed the regret his father felt at not being able to be present on the occasion, but looked forward with pleasure to being with them next year. He said that he was no *stranger*, having been so intimately connected officially with the interests of the Institution. Alluding to the well-known quotation from a poem written by a certain noble lord—

> "Let laws and learning, arts and commerce die,
> But give us still our old nobility,"

he remarked that, if they went to the poll, commerce would decidedly get the most votes; provided, of course, it was by ballot—(cheers)—though naturally he would be inclined to support "law."

The interest in a very pleasant evening was much enhanced by a capital selection of vocal music, which was given (under the direction of Mr. Wilhelm Ganz) by Miss Agnes Drummond, Miss Pardy, Mr. George Perren, and Signor Caravaglia.

GENERAL ORDER WITH RESPECT TO THE "DRESS REGULATIONS" FOR OFFICERS.

It would appear that there has been some misunderstanding as to the interpretation of certain paragraphs in the "Queen's Regulations and Orders for the Army," and, with a view to remove any doubt as to the true meaning, the Commander-in-Chief has recently issued a special order, which is *presumed* to set this matter at rest, and prevent the possibility of any misconstruction for the future. We, however, do not take so favourable a view of the chances, as there is an ambiguity about the terms in which the order is couched which we are inclined to think will allow difficulties to crop up from time to time. The trade are already well acquainted with the eccentricities of the Clothing Department, as from time to time they have suffered from the difficulties which it has thrown in their way. We extract those portions which may be desirable for us to communicate to our readers, so that they may be able to give the information to any of their customers, if required.

Officers are to appear in *full-dress* uniform when attending public balls or entertainments within the district in which they are quartered. When on leave from regiments on foreign service, they are always to be in possession of their uniform; otherwise, if detailed for duty, *they will be required to provide themselves with a fresh outfit.*

Pantaloons and high boots are to be worn on all mounted duties by Cavalry and by mounted officers, but *not in review order* by officers of the Staff, Artillery, Engineers, and Foot Guards.

On *dismounted duties* generally, *trousers* are to be worn by officers of mounted corps. Stable-jackets, with shoulder-belts and swords, to be worn in barracks, at inspections, and on orderly duty.

The following general rules are to be observed as to the manner and times of wearing certain articles of uniform, viz.:—

The sash is to be worn *over the sword-belt* with the tunic, and with the *scarlet* patrol-jacket when the *chako* is worn.

The shoulder-belt with pouch is to be worn diagonally over the left shoulder by officers of mounted corps on duty or on parade. The Staff will wear it on mounted duties only.

The sword-belt is to be worn as follows, viz.:—

Over the tunic by field-marshals, general officers, and colonels on the staff; personal staff of the Sovereign and Royal Family. Officers of all arms, except as below mentioned.

Under the tunic by general staff, personal staff of general officers, and officers of Lancers, Hussar, and Rifle regiments.

Over the blue frock-coat, and *under* all jackets, excepting when the Infantry *scarlet* patrol-jacket is worn with the *chako*.

Steel spurs, both fixed and with straps and buckles, are to be worn with the Wellington and the high boot respectively, by all mounted officers, except by those entitled to wear brass scabbards, who will have brass spurs. *Dress* spurs *of brass* are to be worn at levées and in evening-dress by *all* mounted officers, *except* adjutants and musketry instructors of Infantry, and officers of Rifle regiments.

Whenever spurs are worn with trousers, straps are also to be worn.

The sleeves of the tunic and jackets are not to be of excessive width.

Watch-chains and trinkets are not to be worn outside the tunic or jacket.

Then follow certain regulations with respect to the dress to be worn in "review order," "marching order," "field-day order," "drill order," and in "mess order," which more immediately concern the officer. We give only those to be worn by officers at mess on all ordinary occasions, *when not on duty.*

STAFF.—Shell-jacket, waistcoat, *dress* trousers, and spurs.

CAVALRY, ARTILLERY, and ENGINEERS.—Stable-jacket, waistcoat, *dress* trousers, and *brass* spurs.

INFANTRY.—Shell-jacket, waistcoat, and trousers with the red stripe.

Officers who wear mess-waistcoats, open in front, are to wear white collars and black neck-ties. When on duty, they are to wear the jacket *hooked up or buttoned up* at mess, and are also to wear swords.

The STAFF, when in full dress, are *always* to wear trousers with gold lace. Pantaloons and high boots are only to be worn by the staff with the blue frock-coat.

When garrison appointments are of a temporary nature, the officers holding them are permitted to wear their regimental uniform.

The Cavalry blue frock-coat may be worn at boards, fatigue and stable duties, *but not on orderly duty or on parade.*

Gauntlets are only to be worn on mounted parades, with tunics. On all dismounted parades, and on barrack guard, short gloves are to be worn.

No *Artillery* officer *below the rank of regimental colonel* is to wear a frock-coat.

The dress-sash, trousers, and sword-belt, are to be worn by Infantry officers only at levées, drawing-rooms, balls, &c., and not on any parade, unless specially ordered.

Officers of the CONTROL department are to follow the orders of dress for the STAFF generally. Those of the TRANSPORT branch of the Army Service Corps, are to follow those ordered for the Artillery, substituting the *patrol*-jacket for the *stable*-jacket. The SUPPLY branch, will follow the orders issued for officers of the Infantry.

The Eclectic Repository.

"A gatherer and disposer of other men's stuff."—*Wotton.*

SYSTEM FOR PRODUCING THE FOREPART OF A COAT FROM THE FRONT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "GAZETTE OF FASHION."

SIR,

During the number of years I have been an attentive reader of your monthly work, the GAZETTE OF FASHION, I have noticed several systems of cutting coats, but have not seen one drafted from the front, on the principle of a waistcoat, or on the same plan as adopted by you in your work on cutting, for producing the Chesterfield form of Over-coat. Partly to gratify a fancy as well as to find out if it were really practicable to draft the points of a coat from a line at front, as from the back-seam in the ordinary manner, I gave some little attention to the matter, and send you the result of my experiments, more as a novelty than to fill up any void in coat systems, although I believe my plan will work well, and be useful if any of your readers will give it a trial.

I form the back (diagram 12) entirely to fancy, or to the style of the day, without reference to the positions of any points or to any fixed widths. I, however,

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION FOR THE RELIEF OF AGED AND INFIRM JOURNEYMAN-TAILORS.

Agreeably with the intimation given in our last number—but owing to a blunder the day was omitted in our article—the members and friends of the above Institution celebrated its Thirty-fourth Anniversary by a dinner, which took place at Willis's Rooms, on the 14th of last month, under the presidency of Viscount Enfield, M.P., and one of the Under-Secretaries for Foreign Affairs, who had kindly undertaken the office for the occasion, and was supported by 130 gentlemen, amongst whom were the very *élite* of the London trade.

The dinner was one well sustaining the reputation of Messrs. Willis, and, after it had been disposed of, the business of the evening began by the remarks of the Chairman, on proposing the "Health of the Queen." His Lordship, in a very agreeable and distinct voice, observed: "You will, I am sure, drink with feelings of affection and loyalty the first toast which I have the honour to propose for your acceptance this evening—namely, the 'Health of Her Majesty the Queen'—(cheers)—the most perfect pattern of all the domestic virtues, and the most perfect type of a constitutional authority, which England always has, and always will, I trust, love, cherish, and maintain." (Cheers.)

The toast was drunk with a heartiness and enthusiasm which bear testimony to the fact that the members of our craft rank among the most loyal of Her Majesty's subjects.

In proposing the health of the "Prince and Princess of Wales, and the other Members of the Royal Family," the noble Chairman alluded in a most feeling manner to the distress felt about this time last year by all classes of society, when the Prince was stricken down by a malady which at one time threatened to cut him off "in the spring time of life," and gracefully alluded to the display of affectionate loyalty on his recovery. "Nothing had more tended," the Chairman observed, "to prove that the nation was sound at heart, and he was sure that those present needed no invitation from him to do honour to the toast." (Cheers.) The manner in which the toast was responded to, fully confirmed the noble lord's assertion.

In proposing the "Army, Navy, and the Auxiliary Forces," the Chairman, without divulging any of the secrets of State, remarked, in referring to the aspect of affairs, that "they were not so reassuring as to relieve us from the necessity of keeping our forces in the best possible position. We did not cast "sheep's eyes" on the possessions of our neighbours, but we intended to preserve what we had, and must, therefore, be prepared to maintain them if assailed." (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Landon, as a member of the Volunteer Force, of eleven years' standing, acknowledged the compliment, and, in a brief but to the purpose speech, claimed for that part of the auxiliary force, with which he had the honour to be connected, the credit for their loyalty and devotion to their country, which would in the time of need stimulate them to the efficient performance of the duties which might devolve upon them on the emergency.

Passing to the next toast in rotation, the Chairmen said: "With your permission, we will now drink, 'Prosperity to the Benevolent Institution of Journeymen-Tailors.' I rejoice exceedingly to see so many gentlemen present, whose object in coming here is to support an Institution established for so good and charitable a purpose; but I am still more glad when I reflect that their presence round this table is a protest against the specious cry which is often raised now-a-days, that capital and labour are antagonistic. I believe they are no such thing; —(hear, hear)—and that it only requires each to be directed into proper and wholesome channels, for them to be excellent friends. (Cheers.)

"Most of the gentlemen who are here, are, no doubt, acquainted with this Institution, and with the various benefits it confers, still I hope there are also many strangers present, and for their information I will enumerate them, and notice the financial aspect of the Society. This is *our* Thirty-fourth Anniversary. I am sure you will permit me to use the word '*our*,' because this is not the first time I have had the honour of presiding at your anniversary dinners. (Cheers.) Some years ago I sat in this chair, and I am very glad indeed to come amongst you again. (Cheers.) I recollect on a former occasion meeting many friends of the Institution, who I regret to learn have since passed away; but I am happy to recognize many of its oldest and well-tried supporters. (Cheers.)

"With regard to your financial position, I think it is, on the whole, very satisfactory; for I see you have something like £18,000 invested in Consols, and £4100 in East Indian Railway Debentures, while there is the small sum of £75 a year accruing to you from ground-rents. At the same time, your annual expenditure is necessarily very heavy. The cost of maintaining the Institution, together with the staff of officers and servants, may be put down as £2000 *per annum*, while the revenue you receive from dividends, annual subscriptions, and ground-rents amounts only to £1400, leaving £600 to be met as best you can. In the present year, there has been, I am told, an extra expenditure of from £900 to £1000, for general repairs to the buildings, which had become dilapidated, and for which charge there has been a special appeal, resulting only, up to the present time, in a subscription of £325. The number of pensioners who have been placed on the funds of the Institution since its foundation amounts to 299, and of these there now remains 84, including 23 widows, 16 married people, and 45 male pensioners.* You will be glad, I am sure, to know that there is a medical officer attached to the Institution, and that there is a fund, for providing comforts for the sick, which is replenished from the offertory and other voluntary sources.

"There is an infirmary attached, with a resident nurse, under whose care all pensioners are placed whose condition requires special care. I find that journeymen-tailors *alone* are eligible, and all they are asked to contribute to entitle them to the benefits I have detailed, is an annual subscription of 7s., or 1s. 9d. per quarter. Now, gentlemen, after even that brief recapitulation of the benefits of the Institution, it is needless, I think, for me to press upon you, who are its supporters, the good it effects; but to those who are strangers, and who come here at the solicitation of its friends, I would appeal to their good feelings, and ask them to spare something towards realizing funds, which are now required more than under the ordinary circumstances of the Institution. (Cheers.)

"If I were solicited to provide for the walls of the Institution, a matter which should recommend itself to the generosity of the public, I should turn to that fountain of wisdom, Shakespeare, where you will see inscribed—

> "'Costly thy habit as thy purse can buy,
> But not express'd in fancy; rich, not gaudy;
> For the apparel oft proclaims the man.'"

It is needless to say the toast was received with acclamation, and drunk with the utmost fervour, followed, as a matter of course, with the customary "three times three."

The worthy Secretary, Mr. H. W. Hall—who had been quietly gathering in the returns from the several stewards—announced that the sum total subscribed on the occasion amounted to about £600, £192 of which was contributed at the cross-table, including ten guineas from the noble Chairman. (Cheers.)

The highly respected President of the Institution, Mr. Robert Macallan, in proposing the health of their noble Chairman, said: "You may conceive with what pleasure I rise on this occasion, seeing the very kind, and I may say the *affectionate* way in which his lordship has introduced the toast of the evening to you. I think we are deeply indebted to him—(hear, hear)—more especially as this is not the first time he has done us the same kindness." (Cheers.)

The toast was drunk with three times three.

Lord Enfield, in reply, said: "Mr. Macallan and gentlemen, I am very grateful to you for the kind compliment just paid me. I can assure you that amongst the different duties which persons—who are, like myself, mixed up with public affairs—have to discharge, there are none more pleasing than those where politics do not come into play; where we meet altogether and agree upon one common interest—namely, to do the best we can for an excellent and deserving charity. I owe you some return for coming out this inclement evening, and for having listened so patiently at front as the top of the lapel. The skirt could be cut without a strap, but not so much rounded off at the bottom. Cuff with two buttons and holes, the edges turned in and stitched narrow, or trimmed with a small-sized cord. Fancy silk buttons; the forepart faced to the lapel-seam with plain black or corded silk, and the skirts lined with serge or levantine.

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* The male pensioners receive 8s. a week; the widows of pensioners 4s., and in some cases 5s., with an allowance of coal. The married couples have two rooms, and the single pensioners have one each in the Asylum of the Institution.—ED. GAZ. OF FASHION.

WAISTCOATS.

Rolling collars are being revived for evening-waistcoats. As shown by the pattern, the roll is broad and carried very low, and there are usually but three buttons and holes at front. The stand of the collar is very low, and the fall still narrower at the back. The waistcoat is cut to correspond with the length of the front of the coat, and not much hollowed on the bottom-edge. Many houses still prefer the plain front, without any collar. They cut them well away at front, and make them to open very low. White quilting, in small diamonds or welts, is mostly made up for evening dress, and is worn with covered buttons. Black cassimere is also in wear, with or without a roll, a narrow silk braid on the edges and a small figure turned at the angle of the front-edge. Stone or jewelled buttons are generally worn, as a relief. Black silk embroidery, intermixed with fancy braids and bugles, on black cassimere, in neat patterns, on the *front*-edges and roll also, but not always along the bottom, continues to be in great favour. The patterns are mostly in narrow rows, or in a waving line.

TROUSERS,

for evening wear, continue to be cut rather straight in the leg, and to fall moderately over the foot. The top-side is cut hollow at the bottom, to sit freely on the instep, and the under-side slightly rounded at the heel. They are made up with fly-fronts, and the pockets are either aslant, without welts, or at the top. A narrow braid is much worn down the side-seams, and gives a pretty finish. The top-sides are faced at the bottom with a soft black interlining, to keep the trousers in form. Black doeskin and fancy makes of elastics are made up for evening wear.

We published a plate with our October number, illustrating the present style of double-breasted Chesterfield Over-coat; we this month issue one representing the front view of one single-breasted. The back and sleeves are cut as before described. There are four holes at front, worked through the forepart, or in a fly, to fancy; and the buttons are placed about two inches from the edge.

On the same plate we give an illustration of a new style of waterproof cloak, lately introduced in Paris for ladies. Braiding is becoming very generally in use, and is shown to advantage on the cape of this cloak. There is a small hood, which may be detached, if desired.

On another plate we give a representation of the present style of Eton or *dress*-jacket for a youth, and we have also introduced a carefully drawn illustration of the Highland dress worn for dress by little boys. The jacket is made in black velvet with tabs, and loops of braid and plated diamond-shaped buttons. A large "boot" cuff, with three holes and buttons. There is no collar, and the front of the jacket is left open. The skirt is plaited behind, but a portion is left plain at front. A narrow silk braid is sewn on the edge of the jacket and tabs. The waistcoat is of white quilting, without a collar, and cut off at the bottom of the front-edge, so as to form a small skirt, in keeping with the tabs.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PATTERNS IN DIAGRAM.

Plates 1611 and 1612.

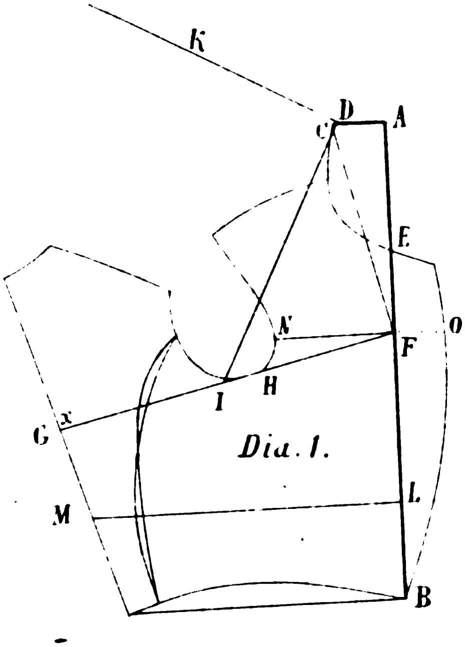
Diagrams 1, 3, and 12, illustrate the system of cutting coats communicated by our correspondent, "Tyro."

Diagram 2, is the pattern of a pair of dress-trousers drafted to the present style. The top-side is cut narrower than the under-side all down the side-seam, and is hollowed on the instep, although the trousers are worn larger at the bottom, and the under-sides rounded for the heel of the boot.

Diagrams 4, 5, 6, 7, and 9, are the pattern of the most fashionable and stylish form of evening-dress coat. It is *single*-breasted, with a rolling-collar, and a bold turn cut on to the front of the forepart. The strap to the skirt is done away with in the pattern, consequently to the eye the forepart has the appearance of being cut long in the lapel relatively to the length of waist; when the coat is made up, this difference is not perceptible. A spring is allowed on at the bottom of the side-body-seam, and to the edge of the forepart. The collar (diagram 4) is cut sufficiently round on the sewing-on-edge to allow of its keeping the turn of the forepart well back on to the breast, but at the same time to give the necessary freedom on the bottom-edge, to prevent it binding on the neck.

Diagrams 8, 10, and 11, are the pattern of the present form of dress-vest. The roll is moderate in width, and carried low down the front-edge. The collar is low in the stand, even lower sometimes than represented on the pattern (diagram 10), and very narrow in the fall. Sometimes the fall is not carried beyond the shoulder-seam.

On diagram 13, we illustrate our correspondent "R. H. C.'s" method for producing the forepart of a uniform coat from any good-fitting pattern of a dress or frock coat of the same person, and which he describes in his communication in the present number.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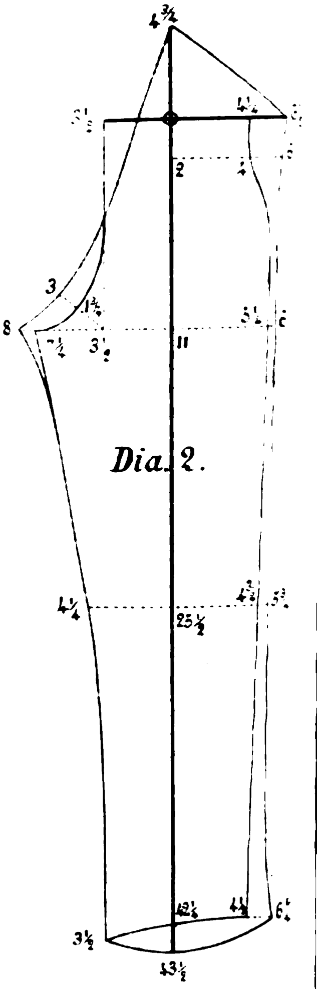
Dia. 1.


4¾
3½
4¼
2
¼
3
1¾
8
3½
11
5¼
4¼
25½
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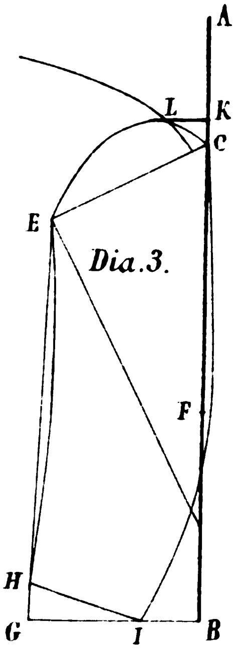
4½
6¼
3½
43½

Dia. 2.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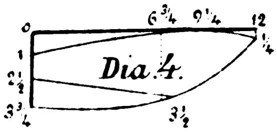
Dia. 3.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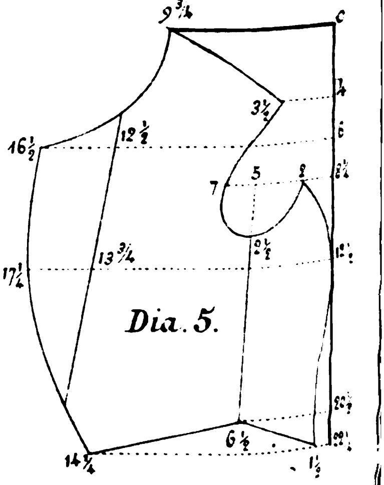
9¼
12
¼
1
2½
3¼
3½

Dia. 4.


9¾
C
4
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6
12½
16½
7
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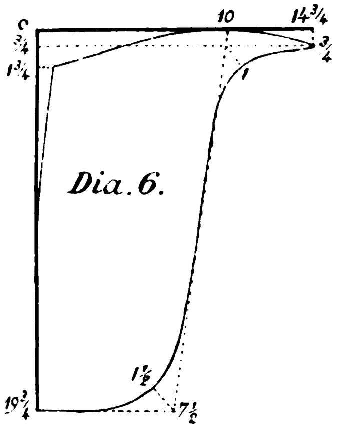
8½
2½
13¾
17¼
6½
14¼
1½

Dia. 5.

G.C. Minister


Dia. 6.
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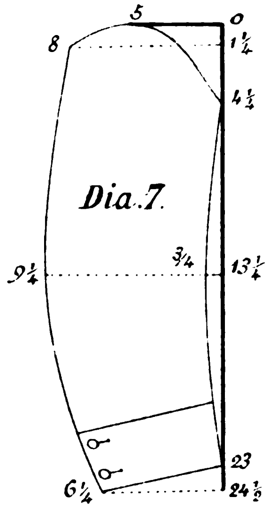
1
1 1/2
19 3/4
7 1/2


Dia. 7.
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8
1 1/4
4 1/2
9 1/4
3/4
13 1/4
23
6 1/4
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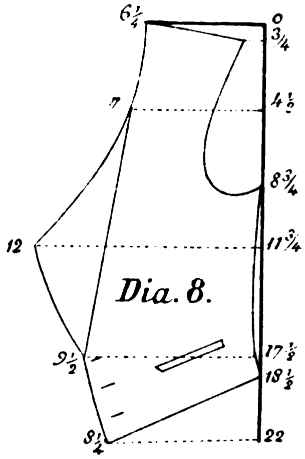
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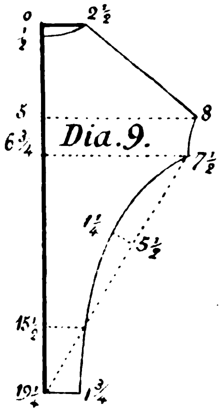
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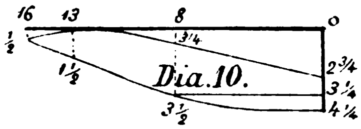
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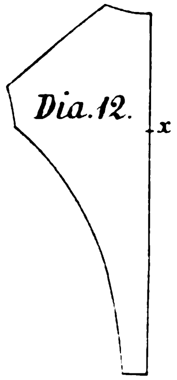
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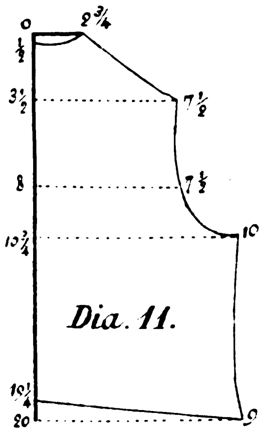
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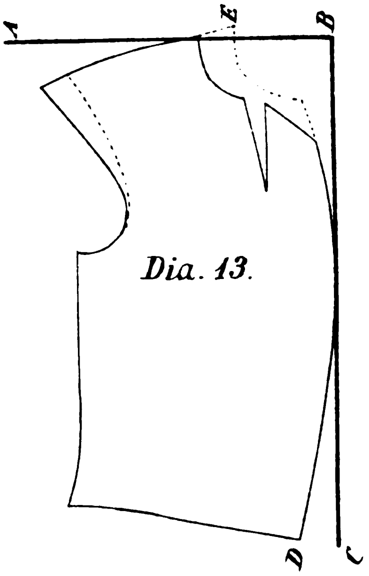
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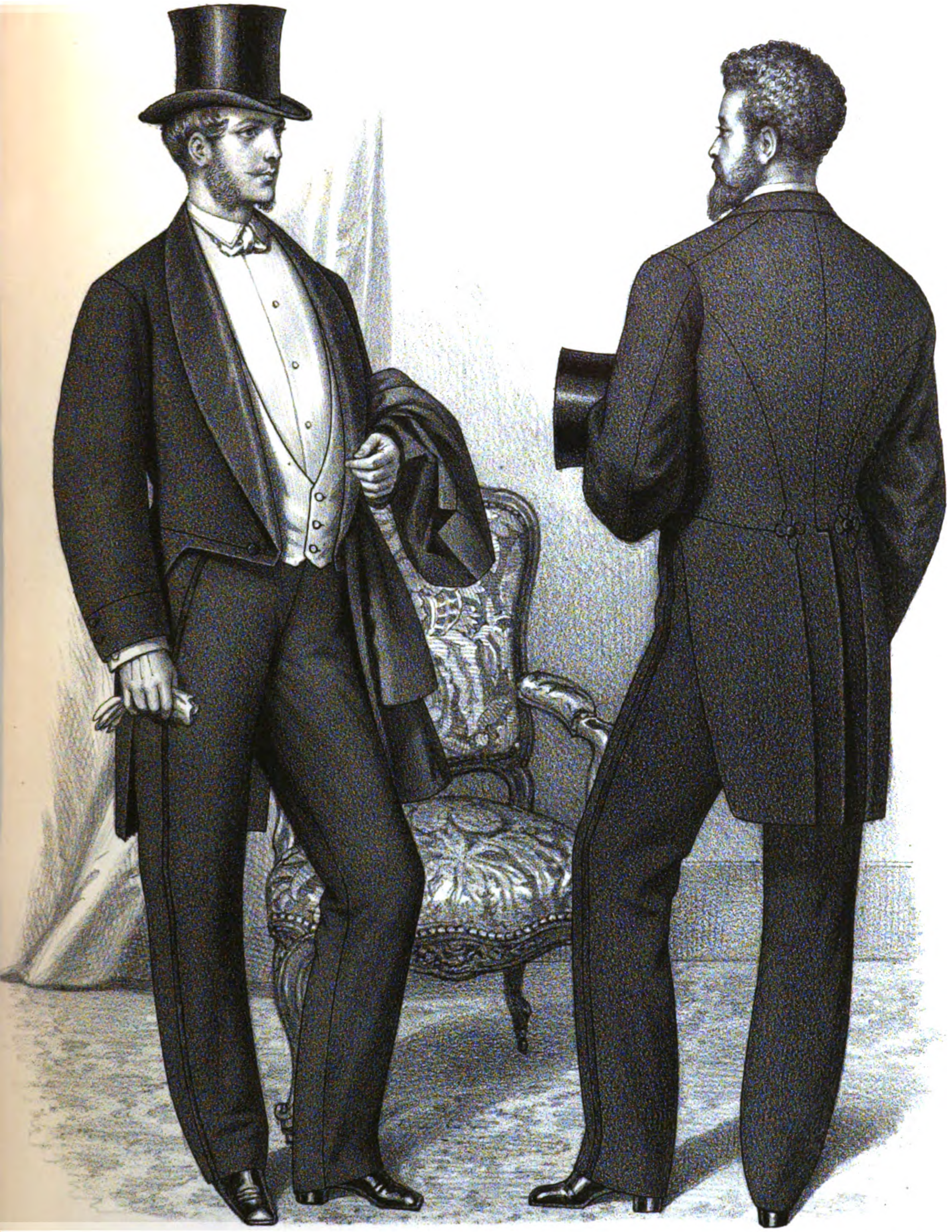
Imp. Michelet, 6, r. du Hazard, PARIS.



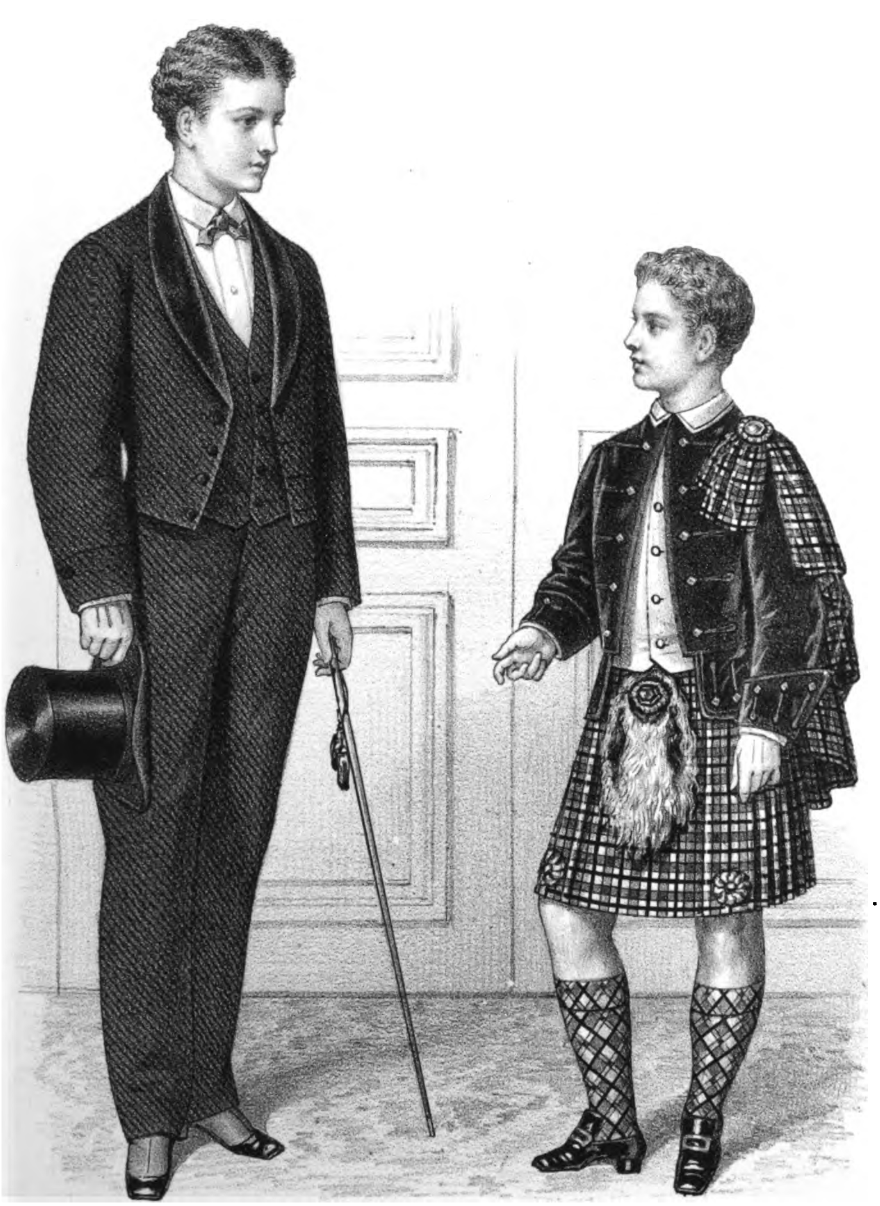
Lacour & Cie dessrs

December 1872.

Imp. Lemercier & Cie Paris.

GAZETTE OF FASHION.

EDWARD MINISTER AND SON
8, Argyll Place Regent Street
London, w.



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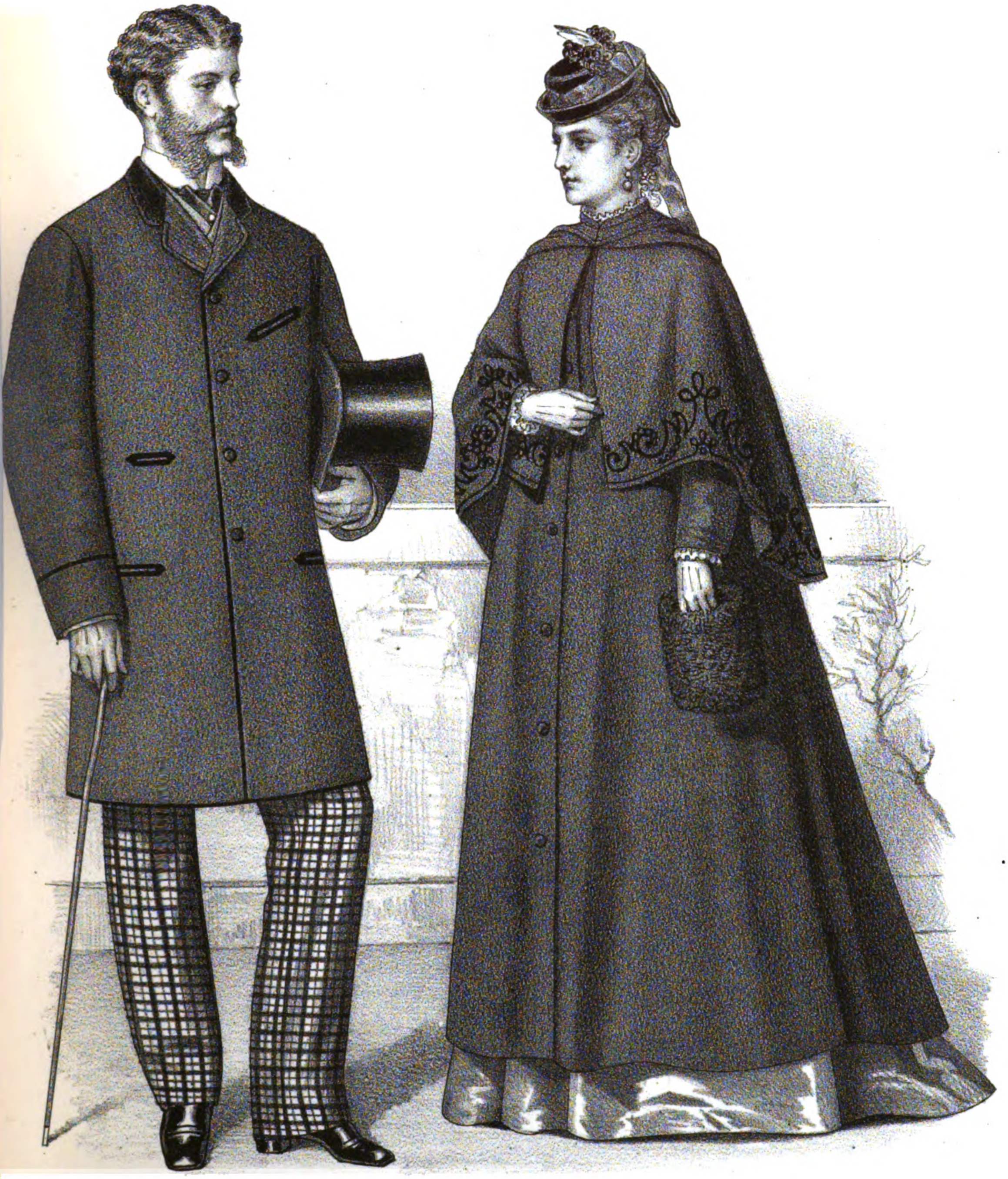


Lacour & C^ie^ dess.^rs^ *December 1872.* Imp. Lemercier & C^ie^ Paris.

GAZETTE OF FASHION.

EDWARD MINISTER AND SON
8, Argyll Place Regent Street
London, W.

GAZETTE OF FASHION,
AND
CUTTING ROOM COMPANION.
BY
EDWARD MINISTER AND SON,
Tailors and Habit Makers to Her Majesty,
No. 8, ARGYLL PLACE, REGENT STREET, LONDON. W.

No. 321. JANUARY 1, 1873. VOL. 27.

EXPLANATION OF THE ERROR IN THE DECEMBER NUMBER.

We regret to have to crave the indulgence of our patrons for a most gross and unjustifiable blunder, which was committed by some one in the employ of our printers in printing our last number, whereby the pages were all confused, and our readers had to search for the commencement and end of the different articles. Fortunately—for the saying is, "Nothing is so bad but that it might be worse"—the numbers of the pages had not been disturbed, so that the task of search was made somewhat easier than it otherwise might have been. When the "proof in form"—as the first specimen of such a work as ours is termed in the trade—was sent to us to examine, we found it quite correct, and marked it accordingly "for press;" so that the blunder to which we have referred occurred after the copy left our hands, and the consequence was, as our readers unfortunately discovered to their annoyance, a complete misplacement of the pages out of their proper order, owing to a want of care, which admits of no satisfactory explanation nor justification on the part of the delinquent. Unfortunately, the blunder was not discovered until nearly the whole of our issue was despatched, or we would have been disposed even to defer publishing to the following day, rather than our work should have been sent out in such a very unsatisfactory condition. We trust our statement of the real facts will exonerate us from the charge of having overlooked so gross a mistake, when the first copy in a complete form was sent to us.

VOLUNTEER UNIFORMS.

In the interest of our readers, we think it our duty to communicate the following important information, as it may be the means of preventing them entering into arrangements which might be rendered useless, by the carrying out of some plan evidently under consideration by the authorities at the War Office.

"Instructions have been issued from the War Office to commanding officers of Volunteer corps, who are requested not *immediately* to equip recruits, some alterations being intended in the uniform of the auxiliary forces generally."

MESS-JACKET AND DINNER-DRESS FOR OFFICERS OF INFANTRY.

We published in our March number of last year, the regulations and details of the Mess-jacket and waistcoat, which were then just issued from the War Office. We now present our readers with two illustrations, and a pattern of the jacket, and also showing the dress ordered to be worn at mess by officers of the Infantry regiments. To render our plates complete, we publish the several details for the information of our readers. We refer them to the November number, for illustrations of the trimming of the sleeves for the different ranks.

MESS-JACKET.

Scarlet cloth—same shape as before—edged all round with gold braid; gilt studs down the front, and fastened with hooks and eyes. A gold braid loop inside, at the end of the collar. On each shoulder a gold round cord, double (and sewn together, not twisted), with a small regimental button. Low collar, rounded at front. Jacket lined with scarlet. Collar and pointed cuffs the colour of the regimental facings, and trimmed with gold braid according to rank.

DISTINCTION OF RANKS.

Collar.

Colonel and Lieutenant-Colonel.—Edged all round with gold braid, with a row of single eyes along the top. Gold collar ornaments according to rank.

Major.—As for colonel, stars in gold.

Captain.—Edged all round, with gold braid.

Lieutenant.—As for captain.

DISTINCTION ON SLEEVES.

Colonel and Lieutenant-Colonel.—A row of gold braid on top-edge of cuff, and another, above five-eighths of an inch apart, terminating in an Austrian knot. A row of single eyes on the top row of braid, and another under the lower row, and an ornament on the cuff.

Major.—As for colonel, but omitting the *lower* row of eyes.

Captain.—Two rows of gold braid, with Austrian knot, but without any eyes. Ornament on cuff, as for other ranks.

Lieutenant.—One row of braid only and Austrian knot, and ornament on the cuff.

Depths from top of Austrian knot to bottom of sleeve:—

Colonel, lieutenant-colonel, and major.	10 inches.
Captain.	9 „
Lieutenant	8 „

Particulars of jacket for Sub-lieutenant:—

The jacket edged with white cloth; gilt studs at front, braid loop and shoulder-cords.

The collar of colour of regimental facings, rounded off at front, and edged along the top with white. Pointed cuff to match the collar, simply edged with white. One inch and three-quarters deep at back; five inches to top of point.

MESS-WAISTCOAT

to be of the same colour as the regimental facings, except in corps wearing yellow, in which case *scarlet* may be worn.

French-cut style of front, edged with gold braid; gilt studs at front. Pockets trimmed with gold braid on both edges, a "crow's-foot" turned at each end, and at top and bottom of centre. An eye formed at bottom of the front-edge. The same style of waistcoat and trimming alike for all ranks.

We have represented the jacket open on one officer, and closed at front on the other, to show the difference between the regulations ordered for officers on duty and off duty, which we noticed in our last number, in the General Order just issued. The jacket is worn open at front by officers *off* duty, and hooked up by officers when *on* duty; the sword-belt is worn *under* the jacket. With the jacket worn open, shirt-collars and a black silk cravat may be worn, but not when it is fastened up.

INCORPORATION OF TAILORS IN GLASGOW.

Looking through a copy of the laws and regulations of the above guild, we meet with several singular matters for notice, and many particulars which are interesting, as showing the progress of our trade in that town, and illustrating the important changes which have taken place within a limited period, by an account of the system of business as conducted formerly, according to obligations operating on both master and journeyman.

It will not be possible, it appears, to go back to the very earliest period at which the tailors of Glasgow were incorporated, as no records are preserved of a prior date to the middle of the sixteenth century; but we learn that a charter from the Magistrates and Town Council, *and the Archbishop of Glasgow*, was obtained in 1546, confirmed by Queen Mary ten years after, and their constitution renewed by a charter from the Magistrates and Town Council in 1596.

There would be little doubt that in the early days of this corporation some sort of a test as to efficiency in the practical part of the trade was made on candidates for the honour of enrolment as members; this must, however, have been abandoned at a subsequent period in the history of the guild, as we find that in 1734 a rule was passed by which sons and sons-in-law of members were eligible, *although not capable of making the essay required of an operative.* Persons who had served a regular apprenticeship to a member (as formerly in the City of London) were also admitted as members. Strangers, or persons who did not come within the privileged limits we have named, were not entitled *to demand* to be entered, *but if they had been regularly bred to the trade*, or were carrying it on at the time of making the application, might be admitted members by the Deacon and Masters upon making one or other of the following essays to their satisfaction, according to an Act passed in 1824:—

"If they professed tailor-work, they shall shape, sew, and finish, with their own hands, at least, a coat for a man, after the fashion of the time. If they profess stay-making, they shall make a pair of stays for a woman; and if they profess upholstery work, they shall shape, sew, and finish a set of curtains for a full-mounted bedstead, with full drapery all round, square stuffed footstool, or such other essay as shall be prescribed by the Deacon and Masters at the time."

From this it would appear that the guild comprised others than what we should now call *tailors* among their members, so that at the period this regulation came into force, the title of the guild was as much a misnomer, as the majority of the distinctions of our City companies are at the present time.

Persons entering "*at the far hand*"—which is another term to denote an outsider—pay a fine of £30; those who are equal to the test, £20; persons who have served members as "booked men," under indentures for at least two years, 12; for five years, £5. Sons and sons-in-law, entering *without* making essays, £5; but only £3 3s. if found competent by the test. If those who enter without the test go into business, and then make application to be admitted members, they will then pay a fine of £10, and be entitled to enjoy the various privileges.

An inducement is held out to persons to apply for membership before they arrive at a certain age, as after thirty they will have to pay five per cent. per annum, *with compound interest thereon*, in addition to their entry-money and quarter accounts, until the date of their entry. Strangers (that is, persons not comprised in the several classes we have named), applying after they are thirty-five years of age, are treated in the same manner. Every entrant pays a sum of five shillings, *which is disposed of as the Deacons and Masters shall think fit.* This reads very much like a clause in the will of a deceased benevolent gentleman, member of one of the City companies, who left by will a sum of money, the interest of which was to be applied by the court "*to make themselves comfortable*," and which injunction they strictly carry out at the present day, by adding a certain number of extra dinners to those at which the Livery may be eligible to participate. No one but a burgess of Glasgow, either of the merchant rank or of the trades rank, is eligible for admission as member.

They are pensioners on the corporation, but we fail to discover what entitles them or makes them eligible to be placed on the list. The Deacon and

Masters appear to have the power to act of their own will in matters concerning applications for supply, without calling a meeting of the members, and to exercise rather arbitrary power in the distribution of the funds devoted to charitable purposes. It appears by a clause, that "no person shall have or acquire a legal right to share the funds of the corporation as a pensioner or otherwise." If this be the case, and is generally known, one inducement to become a member is most decidedly done away with; as many might join with a view to deriving some benefit for themselves or for their widows, to which they might rightly consider themselves entitled by paying their entrance fee and yearly contribution for a long period.

We consider also that this power being placed in the hands of a few men who may be re-elected year after year, to the exclusion of other members with new ideas and younger blood, affords an opportunity for the exercise of a system of favouritism which might be prejudicial to the general interest of the community. We should be sorry to imply any such charge to the managers; we merely remark that this rule affords the means to any ill-disposed person possessing the power and inclination to put it in force. We will take as an illustration of our meaning: a member has been many years on the books, paid say his £20 or £30 on admission, and has regularly paid his subscriptions. In the course of business it may have been necessary for him to press the payment of an account by a debtor, also member of the corporation, or he may have been so unfortunate as to incur the displeasure of a member by some act of his, perhaps unintentional. In after years he becomes reduced in his circumstances, and makes application for relief to the corporation. His former debtor, a fellow-tradesman, has by a more fortunate state of things been elected to fill one of the high offices of the corporation. The application has to come before him, and the petitioner has to depend on *his* decision or influence whether his case shall be considered admissible or be rejected. We think that he ought, on the contrary, to feel that he has acquired the *right* to his case being taken into consideration, and that by virtue of his membership he is *entitled* to relief from the funds of the corporation, if placed in the position to require it, and his case not be affected by the mere caprice or personal feeling which may prejudice it. It would be wiser, considering human nature is not perfect, to frame such laws as would not allow of the *possibility* of such an occurrence as that we have named.

We all know that, under the system of select vestries, members elected one another year after year, and so enjoyed among themselves "the loaves and fishes" which were intended to be more generally distributed; the same result might follow in other governing bodies.

The corporation has a revenue of £2600 18s. 11d., and its disbursements amount to £2354 9s. 4d., leaving a balance of £246 9s. 7d. to be carried to the credit of the guild. This sum is in a great measure derived from rents of lands which have been devised to the corporation from time to time, and have no doubt considerably increased in value; the payment of monthly rolls, by which we understand pensioners, is set down at £1899 18s.; besides this payment there are also quarterly "rolls."

The regulations for determining the scale of wages, even at so recent a period in the history of the corporation as the end of 1799, are amusing to read now, and lead one to wonder what would have been thought of the present prices paid by tailors.

The wages at that date were fixed at 2s. per day, or work could be paid for at fixed prices. The hours were from *six* to *eight*. We select a few specimens:—

	s.	d.
Making a half-lapelled or plain coat . . .	3	3
„ a double-breasted Great or Big coat	3	3
„ a vest	1	2
„ a black and white vest	1	2
„ a pair of breeches	1	4
„ a pair of extra ditto	1	9
„ „ „ . . 1s. 10d. &	2	0
„ a pair of silk breeches	2	2
„ a boy's Infantry suit, with sleeves and belt	2	6
„ a first long coat	2	0
„ a pair of pantaloons	1	9
„ „ „ edged with leather	2	0
„ a Spencer	2	0
„ a pair of drawers	0	6
„ a pair of linen or cotton pantaloons, with strings at the foot . . .	1	3
„ a woman's great-coat	2	6

There are several other items in the list from which we have made the extracts, but we have enumerated sufficient to show the prices paid at that time. Every master was forbidden to pay a higher scale; and when a strike took place in the previous April, the masters declined to listen to the proposal of the journeymen for an increase of wages, as they stated they were paying more than the tailors in Edinburgh paid, and that as they considered the journeymen were receiving a fair remuneration for their work, they came to the resolution not only not to entertain the application, but to impose a fine of twenty shillings on any master tailor paying a higher scale than that which was paid at the time.

If our readers were well up in the language of Spenser or Chaucer, we would favour them with a copy of one of the earliest acts of the corporation; but nothing short of our being thoroughly convinced of their efficiency in the phraseology of these authors would induce us to inflict such a task upon them, as to require them to go through the ordeal of making out the words, much more understanding what was intended to be expressed by them; although great credit is due to the worthy gentleman filling the post of clerk to the corporation, for the pains he has taken and the time he has devoted in rummaging up the old precepts connected with the body whom he no doubt efficiently serves. We cannot refrain from making one extract from the first act, bearing date Sept. 21, 1611, as it shows that, at that remote period, the authorities had an eye to the good things of this life, if we may judge by the relative charges made for entrance fee to membership, and the sum destined to a *special* purpose. The act goes on to state, "That all men yat sall be ressaveit friemen prenteiss or servands heirefter, friemen tailzeors sones, friemen maryand tailzeors dochters, and all uyrs, of ytsumever estait be of enterand heireafter, sall pay as followis for yr upset and entres; vizt., Burges tailzeors sones and tailzeors maryand tailzeors dochters quhais fayers have been burgess sall pay *threttein schilling, four pennyis*, of upset, and *sax punds* for yr banquet." The entrance fees and banquet fees for other persons entering under different circumstances are then named, but in each case there is a good round sum set down for the latter purpose.

In 1661 an Act was passed to prevent married men with children from being entered on the books of the corporation as an apprentice, and the reason assigned for making this rule was "that it tended to the great prejudice of the craft by 'giveing forth to multitudes of poor.'"

There was no trust given in the early days of the corporation to new members; they were bound to pay up their fees before being entered, or if by any neglect this was not done, the Deacon and Masters had to pay them out of their pockets.

The laws were very severe on journeymen absenting themselves from their work, and the fine inflicted in the first instance was doubled in amount on a repetition of the offence.

THE CITY OF LONDON SOCIETY OF PRACTICAL TAILORS.

A large party, composed of the members and friends of the above society, met at the Guildhall Tavern, on the 14th ult., to dine and pass a social evening together, according to their usual custom. Ample justice was done to the good cheer provided for the occasion, and the stock toasts at such meetings were duly proposed, and met with the reception which is always to be witnessed at any similar assembly of Her Majesty's loyal subjects.

Mr. Taylor presided, and the vice-chairs were ably filled by Messrs. Edwards and Digby.

Mr. Rawley, in proposing *the* toast of the evening, which more immediately interested the company—viz., "The prosperity of the City of London Society of Practical Tailors"—dwelt at considerable length, in a very eloquent speech, upon the ancient guilds which were formerly more closely connected with our trade, and expressed a strong desire to witness the formation of similar institutions to those of the "olden times," where all could meet for the protection and instruction of the trade generally. He remarked, that "as for their society, the members met mutually to assist each other, and to protect each other against fraudulent persons who sought to victimize them; to develop the science of their craft, and stimulate a desire for an increased knowledge of the practice and art of the business of a tailor." He expressed also his great desire for the establishment of workmen's societies, so as to encourage skill and excellence in workmanship, which would be certain to act as a forerunner of good wages, for skill led to advancement in remuneration, and prevented the organization of strikes.

Mr. Osmond, to whom was allotted the duty of proposing the toast of "Kindred Societies," availed himself of the opportunity offered by a recent occurrence—the strike of the gas stokers—to make some excellent and judicious remarks on the relative duties of masters and journeymen towards each other. He referred to the object of the stokers, wishing to put London in darkness, while their society met to promote an increase of light. He particularly dwelt on the necessity of progress in the trade, and an increased proficiency on the part of the journeymen in their branch. The more skilful and the better workman a journeyman became, so he was certain to improve his social position, for his employer would benefit in the extension of his connexion, by the satisfaction he would give to his customers in the excellence of his work, and he would naturally—even if in self-interest alone—be anxious to give every encouragement to so good a workman, and monopolize his skill for the mutual benefit of both parties. He strongly repudiated strikes as engendering an unwholesome feeling, and always terminating to the disadvantage of all concerned, whatever might be the result. We should be pleased to hear more frequent condemnations of these curses of society, from gentlemen in Mr. Osmond's position, who would speak from practical knowledge of the subject, and its evils.

The health of the chairman was proposed by Mr. Edwards, who paid a high tribute to Mr. Taylor for his ability and practical knowledge of the trade. The toast was briefly acknowledged in appropriate words to the kind manner in which it was received.

"The Press" was proposed by Mr. Tapson, coupling it with the names of Mr. Minister, Mr. Giles, and Mr. Vaughan, who each briefly acknowledged the compliment on behalf of their respective journals. Other toasts followed, which had full justice done to them, and were as efficiently acknowledged by the several gentlemen. There were some excellent songs and recitations to enliven the evening, which had but one fault—that of passing away too quickly for the wishes of all present.

THE PRESENT STYLES OF DRESS AS RECOMMENDED BY THE PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY OF MASTER-TAILORS OF PARIS.

The above society appoints a committee on dress, composed of a certain number of the most influential members in the trade, whose duty it is to determine different forms of garments which they suggest should be accepted by their fellow-members as their guide for the forthcoming seasons. It is part, also, of their duty to superintend the preparation of a plate of fashion, representing the adopted styles, which is issued half-yearly to the members *only* at home and abroad.

With the well-known taste which our Parisian *confrères* are admittted to possess to a large degree, it is but reasonable to suppose that the emanations of the several gentlemen's brains should produce a result worthy of the attention they have bestowed on the task allotted to them, and equally recommending itself to the consideration of their fellow-members.

The opportunity of making a comparison between the styles prevailing in two or more principal cities, is at all times a source of instruction and gratification, as it is interesting to notice the difference in the character of each locality, as denoted by the style of dress adopted by the better class of dressing men forming the fashionable society of their respective cities. The receipt of a copy of the plate of fashions for this season suggested by the society to which we have referred, places us in a position to review the several styles to be adopted by the body of our trade in the French capital; and as at this advanced period of the season we cannot incur the risk of prematurely divulging the secrets of the committee, we communicate to our readers a few particulars of the principal forms.

Commencing, therefore, with evening-dress, which holds even a higher place, if possible, in French society than in this country, we learn that black is recommended for the entire suit, simply relieved by a white quilting under-waistcoat. The waist of the coat is cut to a medium length, and the skirt short and moderately narrow at top and at bottom. The lapel broad and not pointed, slightly rounded at the centre, and with five holes worked in it. The turn is of an average width, and is carried to the lapel-seam. Collar low and narrow, and square at front, and not more than half the width of the top of the lapel, with a small *light* between. The sleeve full all the way down the arm, wide at the hand, and finished with a deep *round* cuff. The edges turned in, and stitched narrow. Plain flexible buttons, and cloth collar and breast-facings.

The waistcoat much in the style represented on the figure published on one of the plates issued in this month's number of our work illustrating English fashions. It is made with a bold rolling-collar, to open very low, and to fasten with three buttons and holes. The bottom is cut rather straight, and a little cut off from below the lower button.

The trousers are moderately easy to the leg, plain at the bottom, and not large over the boot.

Double-breasted frock-coats, which are considered *half-dress* in France, are cut to about the same length in the waist as described for dress, and the skirt is short and plain. The lapel to a medium width, and with but little round on the edge. There are five holes worked in it, and it is made to turn to the second. The collar low and narrow behind and at front, with a small light. The sleeve quite easy to the arm, and wide at the hand, with a plain round cuff. The edges turned in and stitched. Side-edges to the plaits. Black is recommended.

Waistcoat single-breasted, with a roll-collar, so as to follow the edge of the turn to the coat, cut to a fair length. Plush is suggested as the make, and in a light yellow drab colour.

Trousers cut in the same style, and to the same proportions in the leg as for dress, but larger at the bottom, and sprung out at the side-seam.

Morning-coats to be single-breasted, to an average length in the waist, and rather short in the skirt. Made with a small roll-collar, and to button up high at the gorge, with one button and hole, or with a broad lapel and collar quite as wide at the end. Long turn. The forepart with a roll collar, cut rather full at the waist, and the skirt forward on the thigh, and rounded off at the bottom, the other fastened with the second button only, and cut away below. The front of the skirt square at the bottom. Full sleeves without cuffs, but an opening left at the bottom of the hind-arm-seam. Sides-edges to both styles. For these styles of coat, waistcoats without a collar, to button up quite high, cut long and off at front; of the same material and pattern as the coat.

Lounge-jackets, known by the name of *Veston*, double-breasted, with a moderate lapel and four holes. Top of lapel rounded off. Collar low, *very* narrow at the end, and well rounded off. Cut short, the back to a medium width, with a back-tacking, and opening about six inches long. Plain plaits at the hips, pockets at front of skirt, with welts to the opening corner of skirt considerably rounded off. Wide sleeves, plain at the hand.

Another style of morning-coat recommended, has the forepart and skirt in one, with a long "*fish*" taken out under the arm. We do not notice flaps to any morning-coat. The trousers to be worn with any of these coats are to be slightly shaped at the knee, but large at the bottom, and some have a slit about two inches long left at the side-seam.

For Over-coats, two styles are suggested. The Frock Great-coat and the Chesterfield. The former presents much the appearance of those made in this country. Rather long in the waist, but short in the skirt. Lapel to a medium width and pointed, with five holes worked in it, and the front made to turn to the third. Collar low and narrow at front. Wide sleeve, with a cuff and buttons and holes. Velvet collar and fronts. Side-edges to the plaits. The Chesterfield style is made double-breasted, with a bold lapel, very pointed and square at the corner. Four holes. Cut to reach to within two inches of the knee, rather large at the waist, and very easy at the chest. Full sleeves, without cuff, but one simulated by the binding. Velvet collar to match. Pockets across the fronts of the skirts, with square flaps. A breast-pocket, with the opening parallel with the front-edge of the forepart.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PATTERNS IN DIAGRAM.

PLATES 1616 AND 1617.

Diagrams 1, 4, 8, 10, and 12, are the pattern of an Ulster overcoat to the prevailing style for the season. This garment admits but of little alteration in shape, as it possesses a certain character which distinguishes it from any other form of Over-coat.

The addition of a cape (diagram 1) has been found an acquisition for travelling. It may be sewn on to the coat, but it is preferable to attach it to a narrow neck-binding, and fasten it on by buttons and holes, so as to admit of it only being worn when circumstances may render it desirable. As represented on one of the figures on the plates, worn over an evening costume, it could be dispensed with. A loop of cloth is sewn on to each side-seam, and the belt is passed through it, to retain it in its proper position at the waist, even when not fastened by a button and hole at front. A long opening is left at the bottom of the back-seam, and there are two buttons and holes, with a ketch sewn on for the buttons. The holes can be worked in a fly, or through.

Diagrams 2, 5, and 6, are the pattern of the Infantry Mess-jacket, represented on one of the plates issued with the present number. The collar is cut nearly straight on the sewing-on edge.

Diagrams 3, 7, 9, and 11, are the pattern of a dress-coat as now made up in Paris, which we have extracted from the last number of the work published by one of our contemporaries in that capital. We have introduced it principally with the view of showing our readers the difference in style and cut between it and the pattern we issued and illustrated in our last number. The practice of taking "V's" out of the forepart of a coat will, we imagine, not easily be done away by French tailors; although the object in view in the plan is not always palpable. Habit is, in our opinion, more frequently the cause of the system, than a feeling that it will improve the fit or style of the coat. We have not given the pattern of a sleeve, but the style may be seen on referring to the illustration of evening-dress as worn in Paris, on one of our present plates.

PARISIAN EVENING-DRESS.

We have represented on the first figure of another plate, the style of evening-dress recommended by the Philanthropic Society of Master-Tailors of Paris to be adopted for the present season, and which will be found described in the article on this subject.

On the other figure on the same plate, we have illustrated the style of Over-coat now generally known as the "Ulster," worn over evening-dress. This form of coat has become fashionable among a certain class of gentlemen, for wearing in the evening; as, on account of the compass in it, it does not disarrange the dress worn underneath, and affords that degree of protection which passing from a heated room or theatre to the open air renders necessary. We have no new feature or particulars to communicate, as we do not see any difference in the shape from that we described last winter.

MORNING-DRESS.

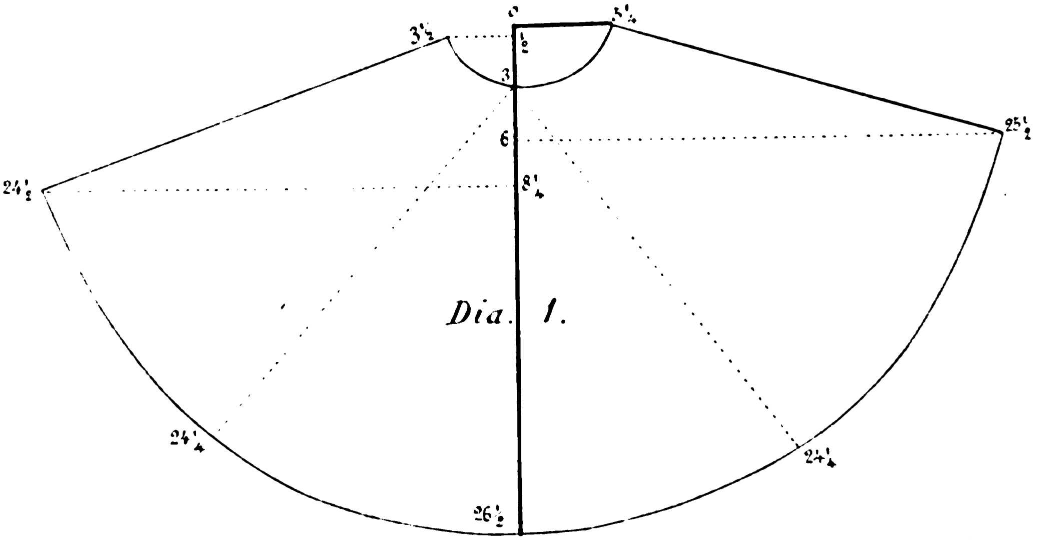
The front and back views on the third plate illustrate one of the styles of morning-coats referred to in our article on Parisian fashions, and being copied from the plate issued by the Philanthropic Society, may be accepted by our readers as a specimen of one of the leading styles for the present season.

The introduction of side-edges at the plaits of a morning-coat, gives a singular character to the back-skirt, and does not, in our opinion, add to its elegance or effect.

TROUSERS FOR SHOOTING.

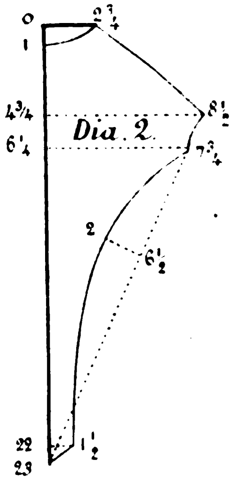
We have noticed an excellent plan for the bottoms of shooting-trousers, which may be worth the attention of some of our readers.

A narrow strip of black kid leather, about half an inch wide on the double, and about five or six inches long, is sewn along at the bottom of the under-side for the heel, and so placed that the double edge is left loose and projects sufficiently below the bottom of the trousers to take the friction in wear, and protect it from the dirt. A similar strip is sewn on at the bottom of the top-side for the play of the instep. The leather is fastened on the top-edge only.



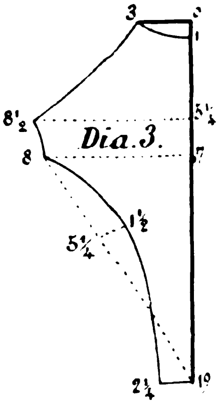
Dia. 1.

0
5¼
3½
½
3
6
25½
24½
8¼
24¼
24¼
26½



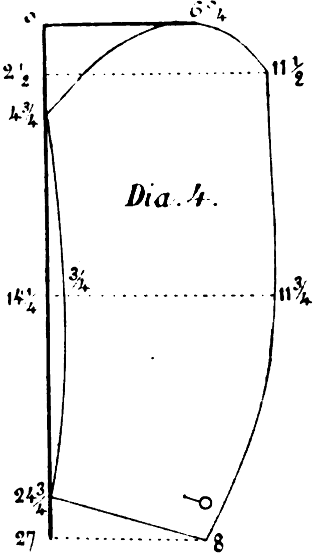
Dia. 2.

0
2¾
1
4¾
8½
6¼
7¾
2
6½
22
23
1½



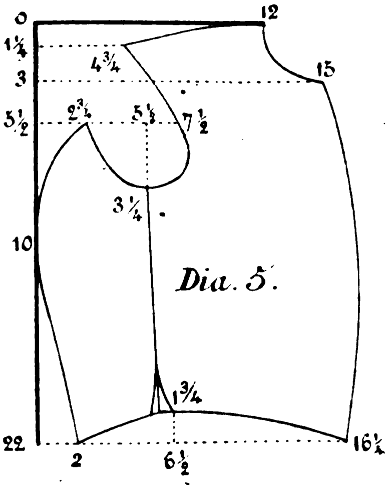
Dia. 3.

3
0
1
8½
5¼
8
7
1½
5¼
2¼
19



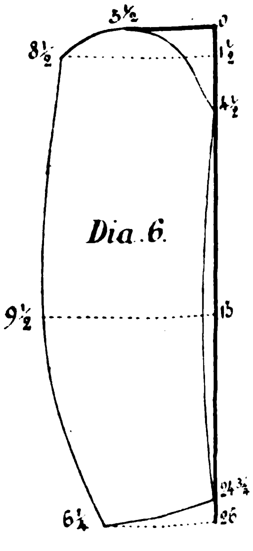
Dia. 4.

0
6¾
2½
11½
4¾
14¼
¾
11¾
24¾
27
8



Dia. 5.

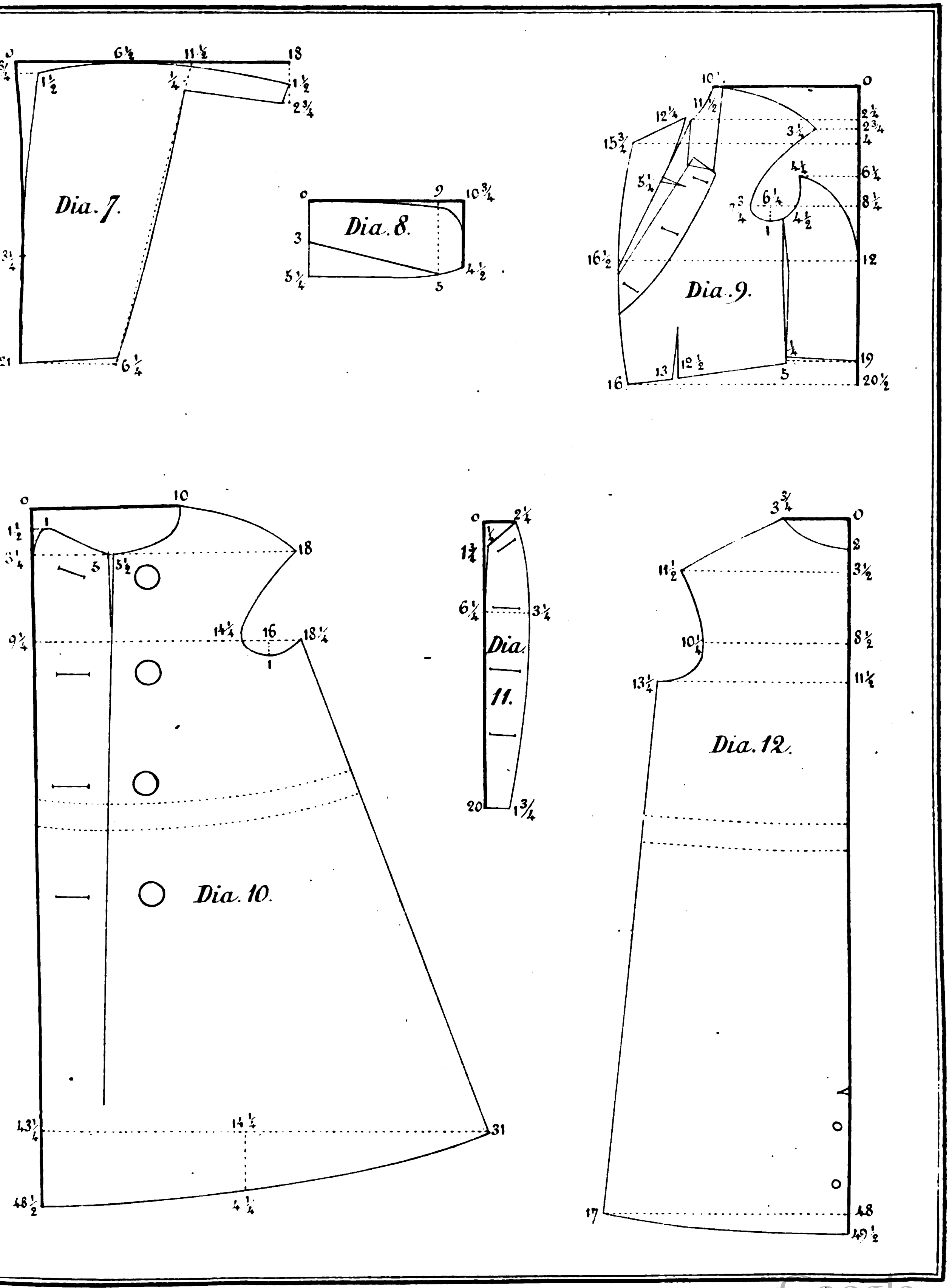
0
12
1¼
4¾
3
15
5½
2¾
5¼
7½
3¼
10
1¾
22
2
6½
16¼



Dia. 6.

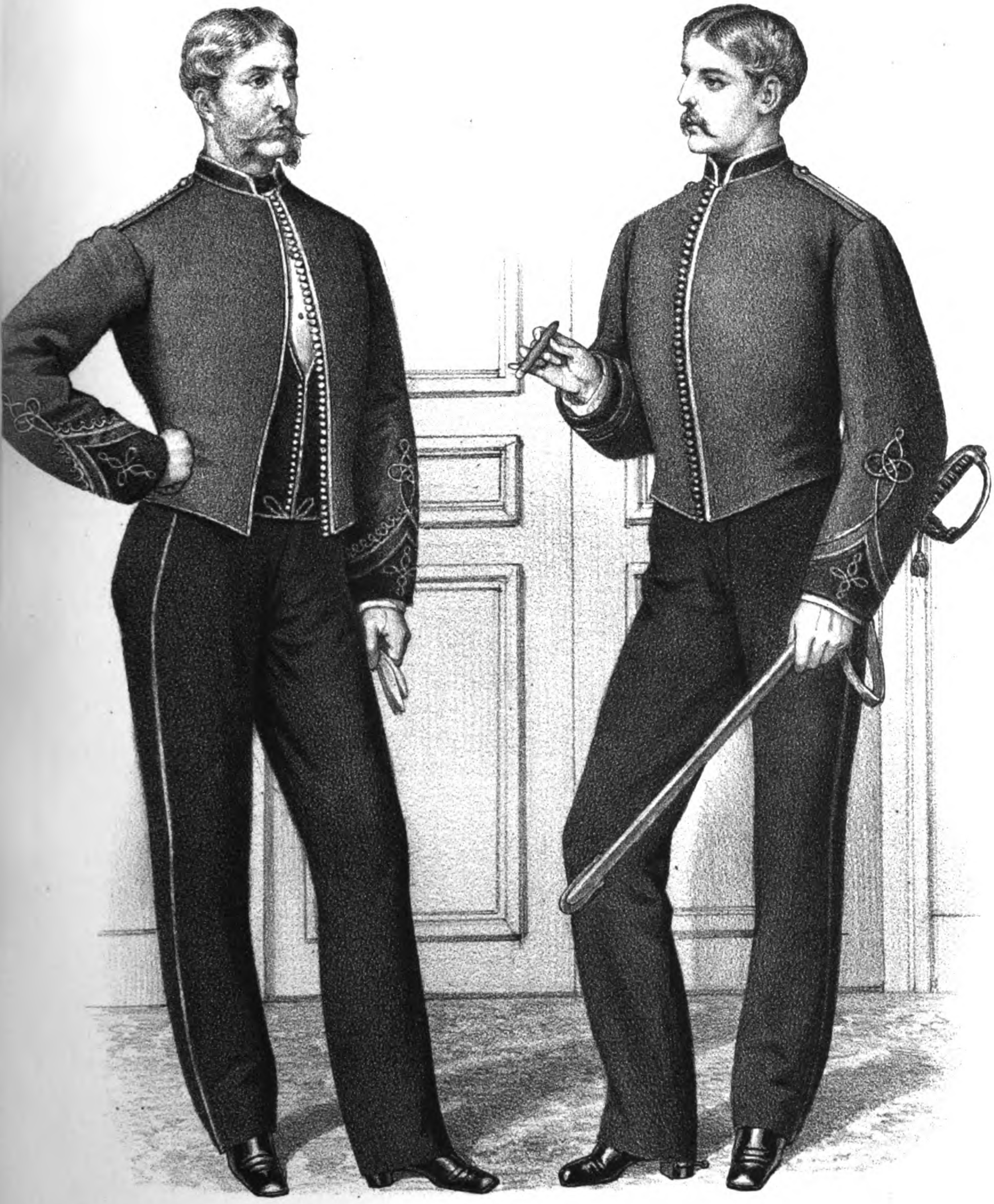
3½
0
8½
1½
4½
9½
15
24¾
6¼
26

G.C. Minister


Dia. 7.
0
6½
11½
18
1½
¼
1½
2¾
3¼
21
6¼
Dia. 8.
0
9
10¾
3
5¼
5
4½
Dia. 9.
10¼
0
11½
12¼
15¾
2¼
2¾
3¼
4
4½
6¼
5¼
6¼
8¼
7¾
4½
1
16½
12
¼
19
16
13
12½
5
20½
Dia. 10.
0
10
1½
1
3¼
5
5½
18
9¼
14¼
16
18¼
1
43¼
14¼
31
48½
4¼
Dia. 11.
0
2¼
1¾
6¼
3¼
20
1¾
Dia. 12.
3¾
0
2
11½
3½
10¼
8½
13¼
11¼
17
48
49½

Lith. Michelet, 6 r. du Hazard, Paris

January 1st GAZETTE OF FASHION. ___ *1873.*

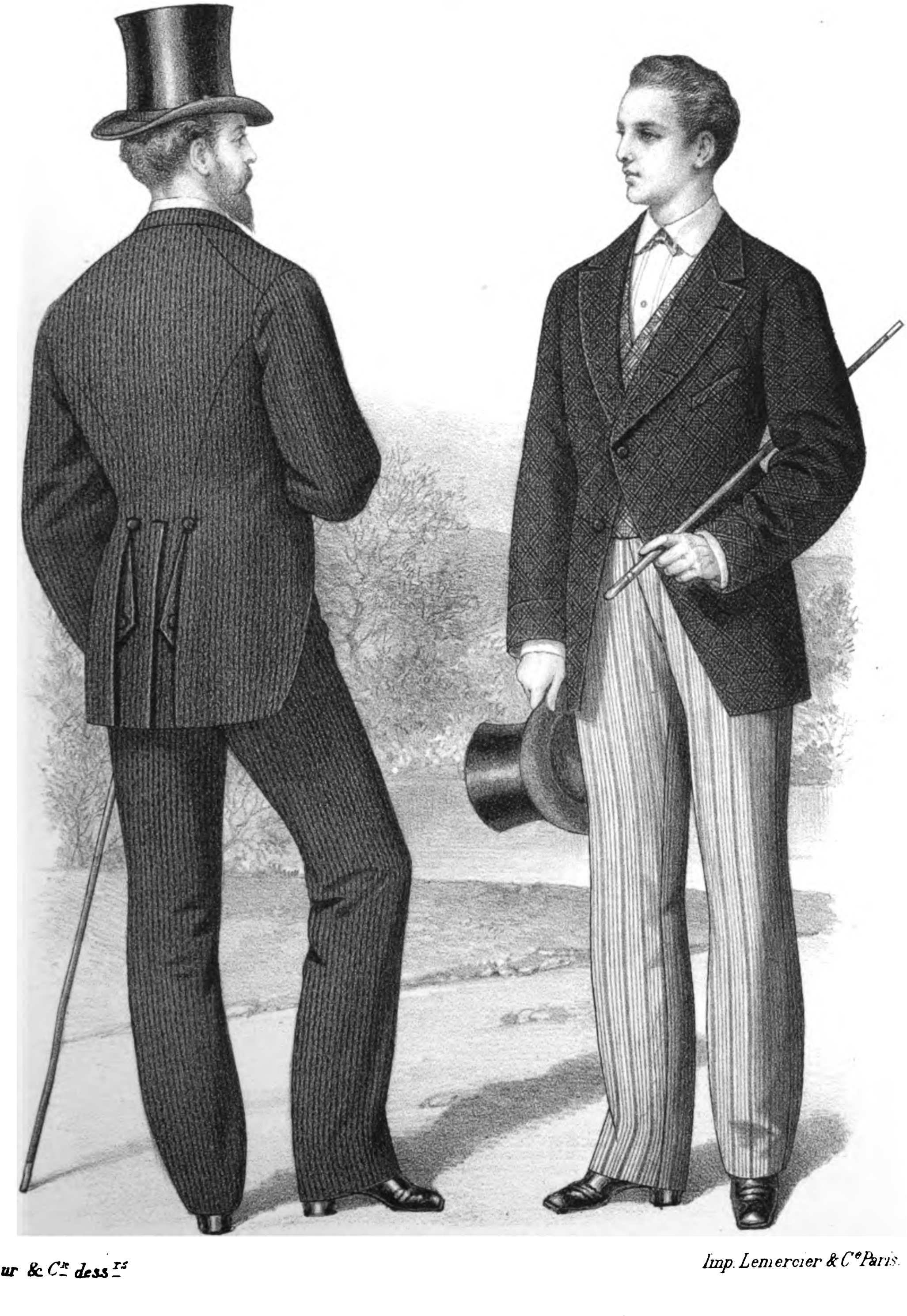


Lacour & Cie dessrs

Imp. Lemercier & Cie Paris.

EDWARD MINISTER AND SON
8, Argyll Place Regent Street
London, W.

January 1st GAZETTE OF FASHION. — 1873.



Lacour & Cie dessrs

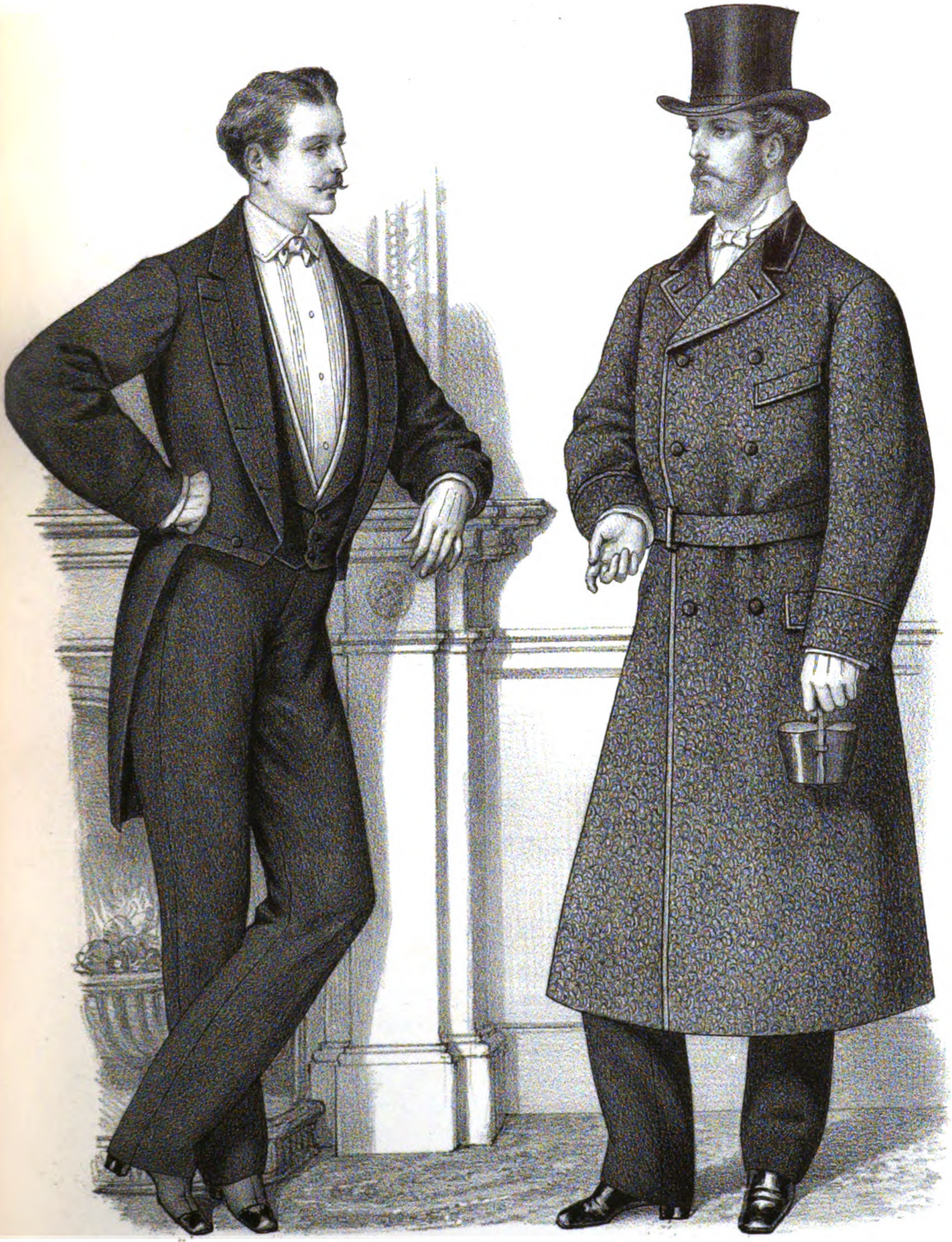
Imp. Lemercier & Cie Paris.

EDWARD MINISTER AND SON

8, Argyll Place Regent Street

London, W.

January 1st GAZETTE OF FASHION. 1873.



Lacour & Cie dessrs

Imp. Lemercier & Cie Paris.

EDWARD MINISTER AND SON

8, Argyll Place Regent Street

London, W.

GAZETTE OF FASHION,

AND

CUTTING ROOM COMPANION.

BY

EDWARD MINISTER AND SON,

Tailors and Habit Makers to Her Majesty,

No. 8, ARGYLL PLACE, REGENT STREET, LONDON. W.

No. 322. FEBRUARY 1, 1873. VOL. 27.

IMPORTANT ACTION BY A MASTER-TAILOR, AGAINST THE SECRETARY OF A BRANCH OF THE OPERATIVES' SOCIETY, FOR LIBEL.

DAMAGES LAID AT £1000.

While the article which appeared in our last number, on the documents recently issued by the Incorporation of Tailors in Glasgow, was being prepared for press, a most important trial was going on in that city, in which the plaintiff, Mr. Charles Maitland, a member of the Association of Master-Tailors of Glasgow sought to recover compensation for certain acts of the defendant, Charles Wright, the local Secretary of a branch of the Operatives' society, for issuing certain placards, and circulating reports whereby the plaintiff—or pursuer, as he is termed in Scotland—felt he was injured in his business.

From a perusal of the report of the trial, we learn that Mr. Maitland, who is a respectable master-tailor, and has been established some fourteen years in business in Glasgow, employed a certain number of workmen on the premises, and some two or three out-door workers, and, as stated by his counsel in opening the case, his client's reasons for the employment of these were, that "some men preferred to work at home. Occasionally out-door workers were required in a press of business, and there was a class of cheap work which the *union* men were not willing to take, and which these out-door workers would." His client had been always careful that his out-door workmen were respectable in character.

It would seem that the giving out work to these few workmen had given offence to the journeymen's society, who considered it an infraction of its rules; and as the pursuer would not obey its dictates, and discontinue the practice, it drew the men working on the premises away by an order scarcely less imperative than was exercised formerly by the celebrated secret society, the "Vehm." Not satisfied with this demonstration of its power and will, the society had a large number of copies of a report printed, which were distributed by its order, and contained, as urged by Mr. Maitland, libellous and false statements, which were intended to injure him in the trade, and prejudice him in the estimation of his connexion. Among other charges brought against the pursuer, it was stated that work had been made up in places where persons had been attacked by infectious diseases, and that, consequently, the customers ran a risk of the disease being communicated to them by the clothes made up in these places.

In his evidence Mr. Maitland stated that he had been in business for fourteen years, and that during the *whole of that period* he had been in the habit of employing men on his premises and out of doors. He said that the rooms where the out-door men worked were cleanly, and that the men themselves were respectable, sober, and well-conducted persons. Some were small masters, and had workshops. He had employed in all nine men, but never more than two or three at one time. The proportion of out-door workers to the in-door men was about a fifth. There was a certain class of work which would not leave a profit if paid for at the rate fixed by the "log" agreed to by the masters and the men.

There was a proviso in this time-log, that men might make up the cheaper work at cheaper rates. He had got his men to do it, but only at very exceptional times, when there was no other work to be got, otherwise he would have had to disappoint his customers. He never gave the out-workers the materials at less rate than to those in the shop. Never employed a middle-man, had always made it a condition that the men to whom he gave the work should do it themselves. If he had the least reason to suspect the existence of any contagious disease in any of his out-door workmen's homes, he would never have given them the work. When the "log" was agreed to there was no mention made about not giving work out. The annoyance to the pursuer commenced by the defendant, as Secretary of the Operatives' society, calling upon him, in company with another person, as a deputation from the society, to complain of the amount of work given out while the society's men were slack in the shop, and stated that an out-door man had five coats while the other men on the premises were idle. Mr. Maitland denied the truth of this statement, and stated that the man in question had only two coats. His in-door men had not made any remonstrance to him before this deputation waited upon him. Anticipating the possibility of his men being called off, he had taken on a man, who had called some time before the agitation, so as to be prepared for an emergency. He gave the defendant to understand that he should continue to give out work. He received a second visit some ten days afterwards from two other members of the society, who asked him to discontinue giving out work, but he declined to accede to their request. He told them that there were some jobs for which he *could not* pay the rates. The defendant replied, "*If you are not going to do it I suppose we will just have to take the usual course of placards.*" Mr. Maitland told him that he did not care, so long as they confined themselves to the truth. The defendant then went into the workshop, and the men left when they had finished their jobs.

The placards containing the offensive remarks were posted all about the locality where his business was carried on, and several of his customers had noticed them to him. The work executed by the two classes of men was much about the same, and the men working in the shop were not more cleanly than those working at their own homes.

In his cross-examination by the leading counsel for the defendant, the pursuer repeated his remarks about the different men whom he had employed at one time or another during the period he had been in business, and spoke to the condition of their homes as being satisfactory. On one occasion, when he heard that the son of one of his out-door men was dying of an infectious disease, he went to the house and fetched away the job untouched, and did not send any more. He denied asking his in-door men to work below the "log" price, or that he gave instructions to his book-keeper to make any deduction from the wages of the out-door men. No complaints had ever been made to him, by the men in the shop, of work being given out.

One witness, who had been salesman and clerk to the pursuer for about nine years, stated that all the out-door workmen were respectable, that some of them had worked in the shop previously, *but thought they would be better at home.* All classes of work were given out to them, they got just the same as the in-door workers, and their wages were calculated by the time-log like the others. He stated that one of the men who called on his employer with the defendant had three pairs of trousers beside him, for which he had been paid, and they lay there for three weeks, during which time he only worked four days. He heard his employer remark that "he was a fine specimen of the temperate men." He heard the defendant tell the men in the shop not to take any more work in hand, but finish what they had. They were all away in about three days, and some of the work was left unfinished.

Words have, it would seem, a different meaning in Scotland to that attached to them in this country. Take, for instance, the interpretation which was given, during the progress of the trial, to "sweating," and which was one of the grave charges alleged against the pursuer. Some of the witnesses insisted that a man who worked at home, and for less than the regular prices, came under this designation. Mr. Watson, sole partner of the late firm of Lockhart and Watson, and president for a considerable time to the Masters' Association, gave evidence as to what he understood by the term, "that it meant men or women who worked at starvation wages." He believed it existed now, but certainly did not think it applied to a man who got out work at a fair wage, to do it at his own fireside. Some men preferred it, and he would never hesitate to give out work to respectable men in this way. In his own business, the class of work they did would stand "log" prices. He had never found the workmen willing to give effect to the clause in the "log"-book about being paid less for inferior work. In drills and such things, the price could not be got, owing to the competition in the trade; and the employers *expect* the men to meet them so far, to keep the work in the business. He had visited the homes of men working for Mr. Maitland, without any notice being given of his intention; and had found them clean and tidy. Speaking of one especially, he said "it was a house of which no decent tradesman need be ashamed." From his visits, he would as soon give out his work to be made up in these houses, as to have it executed in his workshop. He was very sensitive on the subject of cleanliness. The masters expressed themselves strongly against sweating; they did not understand by that term the mere giving out work, but paying starvation prices. A circular was addressed to his firm—that complained of. It was addressed, "Private." He believed that the men understood all work given out to be "sweating."

Another witness—Mr. Peter McLeod, of the firm of McLeod and Son, who has been in business since 1829, and was a member of the Masters' Association for some years—had also received a copy of the circular referred to. He defined "sweating" as a system under which a man had to sweat very hard and very long to keep existence intact.

Other witnesses were examined, to prove the practice of giving out work, and the prices usually paid for certain garments.

A journeyman, who was employed by Mr. Maitland, stated that he was perfectly satisfied with the prices paid him by his employer, and that he could make from 6s. to 7s. a day. He preferred to work in his own house, as being more comfortable, having more liberty, and being more cleanly. It never occurred to him that he was being sweated by Mr. Maitland.

Another workman, examined, said that he had occasionally worked for the pursuer. He had a room in his own house, which he used as a workshop only. He preferred working at home to a workshop, as it was cleaner and more comfortable. Had had work given to him to finish, understanding that the men who had partly made it up, were on the "drink."

Another man said that he could make 10s. a week more by working at his own home than in the shop, "because there was nothing to retard work." He had known masters give out work all the time he had been in the trade. Was not a member of the union; would not be allowed to work at home if he were.

Several workmen were examined. Some stated that they had worked in shops, but that they earned more money at home, and enjoyed more comfort.

For the defence, it was urged by the counsel that the pursuer had not made any attempt to show that he had lost a single customer or a single shilling through any act of the defendant. He stated that at the settlement of the "log," the masters, and not the men, pointed out the necessity of putting down the system of "sweating," as they could not compete with those who employed "sweaters." He alluded to the difference in the interpetration of the term "sweating," as understood by the masters and the men; that while the former considered it to mean *underpaying* men who worked at home, the men viewed it as *employing* men to work at home. He stated that, when men took work home, it was made up in the same rooms where cooking and the domestic duties of the family were being carried on, and that, in consequence, the customers ran a risk from any of the family being stricken down with an infectious disease. He said that the report complained of was printed for circulation among operative tailors, and not for Mr. Maitland's customers, and that when afterwards a conference was determined on, at which this subject was to come up, the defendant, Mr. Wright, made an extract from the report, and sent copies to those masters who were expected to be present, taking the precaution to mark them "private." It was the defendant's duty as Secretary of the Operatives' society, to make a report in ordinary course.

The defendant, on being examined, stated that he was an operative tailor, and had been Secretary to the Glasgow branch of the Operatives' society for eleven years past. Immediately after the society was started in 1850, public meetings were held on the subject of "sweating." The system was generally considered in the trade "to be taking out work to be done at home." It was his opinion that the only motive the masters had for pursuing this plan was that the men worked for lower wages. Two of the men working in Mr. Maitland's shop complained, as was the proper course, that they were sitting idle while work was being given out of the shop. He and another member of the society were appointed to wait upon the pursuer; it was part of his duty to go with all such deputations. In the interview with Mr. Maitland, that gentleman told them that a number of orders he took had to be given out because he could not pay the "log" prices for them. Witness said very little on that occasion, but told the pursuer that unless he got his work done on the premises according to promise, the men must leave. Mr. Maitland replied, "that he was not prepared to part with those to whom he was in the habit of giving out work." He and his colleague had a conversation, and he was of opinion that the matter might be arranged. They went to the shop and told the men *not* to leave. On the second visit to Mr. Maitland, and on their representing to him that the men had told them there was *more* rather than *less* work given out of the shop, the pursuer repeated his former remark as to giving up the out-door workmen. The men left on the following day.

A short time after, on the occasion of an interview between a deputation from the men's association and the masters, witness, being convinced that the latter did not properly understand the particular case (Mr. Maitland's), got a number of copies of the report thrown off, and sent them to those employers from whom he expected the committee to be selected. Each copy was addressed to an *individual*, and not to the firm, and marked "private." There were "non-society" as well as "society" men in all the shops in Glasgow. Witness had always been on friendly terms with the pursuer.

In cross-examination, he gave a description of some of the rooms he had visited where work was being done, and mentioned instances in which he had found some members of the family suffering from fever, &c. From his intercourse with sweaters, he had found they were paid less wages than other workmen, and the men who worked out were generally the most dissipated men. Would not be certain that the word "placarding" had been used at one of the interviews with Mr. Maitland. His companion might have made use of it, but he would not be positive. He did not ask the men to leave; they had already made up their minds. Wrote a placard for them, the object of which was to let other operative tailors know the dispute which had occurred.

In reply to a question by a juryman, the Lord President explained that the action was directed against the defendant as an individual. Witness explained that the committee had said that they would protect him in connexion with the case, but he had afterwards told them that if he had done anything wrong in that matter he had done it through ignorance, and *declined* their protection. When the case was settled he would appeal to the operative tailors of Scotland for money to enable him to pay the expenses of the action.

A witness for the defence admitted that he earned larger wages at home, but that he had to work four or five hours more a day.

A witness, who had served his apprenticeship with the pursuer, and afterwards entered his employ as foreman, said that on one occasion when he was "counting up" the "log" for some work one of the out-door men had brought in, the pursuer said, "Stop a moment; I pay these men less than those inside," and that witness was to take 10 per cent. off the "log" rates for the sweaters. He acted in accordance with these instructions.

A journeyman, who had been a tailor in Glasgow for twenty-six years, gave evidence that there had been repeated complaints of the pursuer giving out his work about Glasgow fair-time. The society had nothing to do with the men leaving. They went of their own accord. He was sometimes paid at a *higher* rate by the pursuer, because he was a better workman.

One witness said he never knew a *respectable* master give out work.

Another had refused work at a lower rate than they had been in the habit of being paid, and it was then given outside.

A workshop inspector stated that, in the course of his duty, he had seen a good deal of the tailoring work as done at homes. He classed sweaters under two classes—"large" and "little." The first got work from a master, and employed men; the others made it up themselves. Their homes were, as a whole, the worst in the city. He gave evidence of the condition and filth he had witnessed. Believed he caught the small-pox from visiting a *tailor's workshop*. The pursuer's was one of the best workshops in Glasgow—well ventilated and kept clean.

Mr. Mann—of the firm of Mann and Son, of Edinburgh—in answer to a question whether he considered a respectable man working in a clean house of two or more apartments a "sweater," replied "that, if he were working at a reduced wage, I should say he was;" but that he should not consider him a sweater if he made more in-doors than he made in a shop. If, however, he had to sit up four or five hours longer than an ordinary workman, he would consider him decidedly a "sweater."

Mr. Watson, counsel for the pursuer, in addressing the jury, said that there could be no doubt of the libellous character of the expressions in the report, although the defence set up was that it was true, even if libellous. There was no attempt at denial of the authorship, nor of the person to whom the remarks were applied, and the report was widely circulated in Scotland with the intention of making the conduct of Mr. Maitland, in reference to his trade, generally known to the body of operative tailors. The pursuer had, when a threat was held out of placarding him, replied that he did not mind so long as it was confined to what was really true, and the question was whether the defendant had stated that which was consistent with his knowledge of the truth. A more serious charge than that in the circulars could not well be preferred against a master-tailor. It was calculated to destroy a man's business, as no one would incur the risk of infection by his clothes if he were sure that the statement was correct. However much every one might deprecate the system of "sweating," as described by the several witnesses, there was no ground for stigmatizing his client with the charge of upholding it in his own business, as it had been proved by trustworthy evidence of masters and men that he paid a fair price for all the work he gave out. The statements of the several Health Inspectors who had been brought to describe the condition of the homes occupied by "sweaters" had nothing whatever to do with the case of the pursuer, as he did not employ them, nor did the houses of his out-door workmen come under that category; whereas the object was palpably to include those men and their homes in the vivid description which had been given. The libel was therefore felt all the greater because of the total absence of any ground for the accusation. He appealed to the jury to negative the imputation attempted to be fixed upon his client.

For the defence, the Dean of Faculty began by admitting a difficulty under which he laboured for his client, from the circumstances that many of the jury were no doubt employers of labour, and that strikes would naturally meet with little sympathy from them. He alluded also to the agitation now going on in various branches of trade on this account, and said that, while unions were established by masters to keep wages down, those among the operatives were for raising them, and both were strictly legal. He dwelt upon the possible danger from wearing garments made up in unhealthy rooms, and reviewed the mass of evidence which had been adduced to prove the condition of "sweaters," and remarked that the system of giving work out was calculated to reduce the wages of the workman and increase the profit of the master. Assuming, for his purpose, that Mr. Maitland was justly to be classed with employers of "sweaters," he appealed to the jury whether "a man who followed such a system was entitled to ask the aid of a jury to brand the defender as a calumniator, and as one who had improperly interfered with the transaction of the pursuer's business."

The Lord President, in summing up, said the first question was whether the words in the report were concerning the pursuer. About that no dispute was made. The next was whether they falsely and calumniously represented that in carrying on his business as a tailor the pursuer had, to increase his profits, conducted the same in such a manner as to endanger the lives of his customers. Both of these charges were evident on the face of the report, and no defence could be of any avail, and the defender relied for his defence upon what he termed justification, and by which he was bound to prove the truth of all his charges. His Lordship alluded to the ambiguity in the meaning of the term "sweater," as shown by the difference in the opinions of various persons as to the real definition of the word; but very justly remarked that the introduction of the system of "sweating" had nothing whatever to do with the question as concerned Mr. Maitland. Referring to the evidence of Goldie, his Lordship remarked that if Goldie were left to himself, he probably would not be so careful as he should be, but he had a wife whom the jury had heard and seen, and they would be satisfied that she was quite capable of looking after the comforts and cleanliness of a home. There was no doubt but that while Brown was employed by the pursuer, he had a member of his family down with typhus. It was an unfortunate accident; but it was a question whether such an accident was common in the course of the pursuer's employment of out-door men, or was naturally incident to that employment. His Lordship said that there were risks in all cases where work was done out of doors, and the question might be raised as to the impropriety of tailors continuing this system. He was, however, afraid that if their shops were occupied by members of this association working by the "time-log," and no work given out, a considerable portion of the population of Glasgow would have to go without clothes.

The jury had to determine whether a man in Mr. Maitland's position was to be debarred from employing any labour but that which he could get at "log" prices within the shop. The Dean of Faculty had very judiciously declined to push the question to that extent, and rested his case on the fact whether the pursuer, by giving work out, had not exposed himself to the charge contained in the libel. As the pursuer had not proved any loss, it was not a case for excessive damages. The jury would consider whether the libel had been justified by the defender.

The jury, after retiring for about a quarter of an hour, were told—in answer to a question put to him by them whether their verdict would carry expenses with it—that that was not a question for them. The foreman then stated that they were unanimous in finding a verdict for the pursuer on both issues, and assessed the damages at £200.

It was stated at the conclusion of the trial that the defender intended to apply to have the verdict set aside, on the ground that the damages were excessive. We since learn that the Court has granted a rule to show cause why a new trial should be allowed.

This trial involves a very important point, as it raises the question whether master-tailors may conduct their business as they think proper, or whether they are to be coerced by the members of any association or union, and restricted to a particular system which has been determined upon and planned by the operative body.

We do not profess to be well acquainted with the system prevailing in Scotland, but we have it in evidence by respectable Scotch master-tailors, that the custom of giving work out, as well as having it made up in shops, has existed for a length of time in that country. We know that in this country it is a very common practice, and we think we might venture to say that there is scarcely a house of any note but where both plans are adopted. We have no doubt but that the home of every journeyman-tailor working out, is not kept so cleanly as might be desired; but, on the other hand, there is reason to suppose that for his own comfort a journeyman would be naturally desirous to keep his place wholesome; and that, if a married man, his partner would see to this particular duty. If a man find that his comfort is increased, and that he can earn more money by working at home, it would certainly seem but right that he should have the privilege of pursuing this course free from the control of any one or any number of persons who might entertain a different opinion, not viewing the matter in the same light.

We fear that many of the workshops where journeymen-tailors are employed would not be the places selected for contemplation, nor preferred for the large amount of ozone circulating through them, leaving out sundry other discomforts which will suggest themselves to our readers. It is an open question whether it is desirable to continue the practice of employing men in shops. The system is supposed to have certain advantages as well as drawbacks. There can be no doubt but that, by a number of men constantly working together, a greater uniformity of style is ensured, and certain houses pride themselves upon this very point, and have acquired a reputation for this special character given to the garments emanating from their places of business. In cases of a sudden pressure of orders, there is the facility of adding to the number of men according to the necessity; but there is a limit to this advantage, by the want of accommodation. It cannot be denied but that there are not so many workshops now as there were formerly. There are many reasons to account for this. In the first place, it is not every house which includes the facility for constructing a workshop, and, even when they afford the convenience, the number of men who can be accommodated must necessarily be restricted by the area of the building. In case, then, any firm should require to put down more hands for a short period, they would be driven to the alternative of hiring a temporary workshop, or of employing out-door workmen for the emergency.

A married man, provided he be comfortably situated at home, would naturally prefer to take his work out. He can use his own discretion as to the number of hours he should work; whereas in a shop, he would be limited to the regular hours the shop is open. We cannot see the justice of making use of the opprobrious term "sweater" to such a man, even if he were to work longer hours to earn the same money another man would earn in a shorter time. Let us take the case of a journeyman-tailor who feels he is not so quick at his work as he could wish, is unable to do the proper quantity of work in a given time; or, in other words, who cannot earn the wages paid for a garment in the time set down in the "log" to regulate the price. He may be a very *good* tailor, although not a "*fire-eater*," and it is evident that by reason of the physical disadvantage under which he labours, he is compelled to work earlier or later to earn his wages. The man himself is sufficiently a sufferer, if the additional number of hours he has to work affects his health, without being stigmatized by a name which he may hold in abhorrence.

We will take the case of a journeyman working at home. Having had the misfortune to have some member of his family laid up with illness, and his expenses increased thereby, he is willing to work for a greater length of time, to earn more money, so as to recover himself. Will any one contend that such a man is to be censured, under the circumstances, because he works longer than he would if employed in a shop?

With respect to the price paid for work, how many members of trades unions are there working in slack seasons under the "log" prices, and never trouble themselves for one moment as to the injustice they are guilty of towards their fellow society men?

We remember well a journeyman, and a society man, who, although refusing to make a pair of soft Tweed trousers, ordered for a footman in the place of fustian, for the regular price paid for livery trousers, yet did not scruple in the slack time to make trousers at a *shilling* a pair for slop trades, and at the same time was on the funds of his society as being out of work from his regular shop.

How frequently does it happen that a master takes an order for certain garments below his regular prices, or he might otherwise offend a good customer, and drive him to take his order elsewhere, where he could get it executed. The difference in price forces the master to see to the garments being made up for less money, and he arranges with his own men or others to take them in hand. This is probably in addition to the regular trade, or the order may be given at a slack time. Would it be better for the men to refuse point-blank to make them up at any reduction from the "log," or to take the circumstance into consideration, and meet their employer in price?

Labour cannot be controlled, nor any one man be compelled to work so many hours or so few hours as may be determined by any conclave. A young man not over *fond* of work, but obliged to do a certain amount as a means of existence, and rather fond of enjoying himself, will work just long enough to earn sufficient money for that purpose, and to spend for his amusements. A married man with a family, blessed with good health, but knowing also that he may be laid on a bed of sickness, or meet with some accident which may render him incapable of working, is anxious to take advantage of his strength, and earn all he possibly can consistently with his health. Is he to be prevented from doing so, or is he to be governed by the course adopted by the single man? In either case a great injustice would be done to him, as *both* men ought to have the right to act according to their own pleasure.

We are much surprised at the difference in describing a "sweater," and to find how much all of the definitions vary with the description of the system as it exists in the metropolis. According to our notion—and we believe we hold the same opinion in this respect as others in our trade—a "sweater" is a journeyman who takes out work from a master, and gets it made up by men whom he employs and pays at a lower rate than he himself is paid for it. It is a well-known fact that many men working for a "sweater," or, as it is termed, for a man keeping a "sweating-machine," would not stand the slightest chance of being employed direct by the master, for too many of them are of the most dissipated class, and many are only able to work upon such portions of a garment as do not require superior workmanship. Such men have only the alternative of working under such circumstances, or working for slop shops for slop-shop wages.

The Eclectic Repository.

"A gatherer and disposer of other men's stuff."—*Wotton.*

SYSTEM FOR PRODUCING AN INFANTRY PATROL-JACKET.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "GAZETTE OF FASHION."

Sir,

Enclosed you will find a diagram illustrating my system for producing an Infantry Patrol-jacket. I should have responded earlier to your flattering invitation — although indirectly expressed — in your remarks upon the pattern I sent you previously, and for which you kindly found room in the October number of your work, but that I have been very much engaged with different matters outside my regular business. I accompany the diagram with the necessary directions to enable any of your readers to carry out my plan.

To Produce the Back and Forepart.

Diagram I.

Draw the line A B; mark on it at C, $\frac{1}{24}$ of the breast, and from C to B, the length of the jacket. On this line mark from C to D, one-fourth, and from C to E, one-half of the breast measure. From A, square with A B, mark to F, one-sixth for width of back at top. Draw a square line from D, and mark to G one-third and one-twelfth for width of back, across to the back-scye. Form the top of the back, the shoulder, and side-seams to fancy, keeping in view any peculiarity in the shape of the customer.

Continue the line drawn from A, and mark on it at H, one-twelfth more than the breast-measure, and draw the line H S square with A H. From H mark at K, on the line A H, one-sixth of the breast, draw a line from K to D, and mark on it the length of shoulder-seam, by the back, hollowing it a little by K, and lowering it at the scye-point. On the line H I, mark at L, one-third and a twelfth of the breast, and from L to M, the same quantity for front of scye. Hook in the top of the side-seam at N, $\frac{1}{24}$, and form the scye through L, and touching the line drawn from E at P, half the breast from E. Shape the side-seam, as shown on the diagram, throwing it in at the hollow of the waist, according to the make of the customer, and springing it out at the bottom.

The point P can also be made to determine the top of the side-body-seam. Take out a fish, and form the two edges of the side-body-seam, allowing them to join at the *.

The neck is a matter of importance, and should be cut to the measure taken of the neck, as even a quarter of an inch too large or too small is sufficient to render the garment very uncomfortable, and make an alteration necessary. Marking down from H to O, one-sixth of the breast, will be a guide in forming the neck from K.

Allow on beyond the line H I, a sufficient quantity for buttons and holes, and form the front-edge of the forepart, rounding it off at the bottom to style.

To Draft the Sleeve.

Diagram 2.

Draw the line A B; mark on it at C, one-fourth of the breast, and at D, one-half. Draw a square line from C, make a pivot at D, and describe the segment of a circle, F, from C. Find the centre at X, at equal distances from A and E, and cast the sleeve-head from X, the point of intersection, from A to E, on the line drawn from C. Raise the top of the fore-arm-seam as much above the line C E, as the back is cut wider across to the back-scye than a third of the breast; that is for a man whose shoulders are not placed too forward nor too backward. Draw the line E G parallel with A B. Mark at H, the measure taken to the elbow, and at B, the full length of sleeve, allowing for back and two seams. Draw a line from B, square with A B. Determine the width of sleeve at the hand, from G to I, place the angle of the square at I, with one arm intersecting the point H, and draw the line G I, for bottom of sleeve. Shape the fore-arm-seam, and make the widths above and below the elbow to fancy.

I cannot close this communication without noticing an extraordinary coincidence connected with your illustration of the new Infantry Patrol-jacket.

The first *scarlet* patrol-jacket was adopted by the second battalion of the 7th or Royal Fusiliers—the regiment you have selected—on its arrival at Gibraltar in 1858; and the Prince of Wales having noticed it the following year, when passing on his tour to the East, reported the circumstance to his Royal father on his return. An order was sent out for it to be discontinued in the regiment, to the great disgust of Colonel Somerset, who took great pride in the distinction of his regiment.

Yours very respectfully,

"Mark Well."

LADY'S ULSTER COAT.

On another plate we represent an adaptation of this form of Over-coat recently introduced for ladies when riding in an open carriage in the country, or to wear over a habit when driving to the hounds. There is no difference in the appearance or make from the coat worn by gentlemen; but, to suit the figure of a lady, two fishes may be taken out of each forepart under the bosom.

On the other figure on the same plate, we illustrate a suitable style of driving-coat for a gentleman going to a meet with the hounds. It is cut like a loose "*sac*," double-breasted, and made of a drab beaver or Devon of a light shade, with a velvet collar. The edges double-stitched. An opening left at the bottom of the back, with two holes and buttons.

NEW FORM OF ULSTER COAT.

The two figures on the third plate illustrate a combination by which a jacket may, by the addition of a loose skirt, be made to have the appearance of an Over-coat, and possess all the advantages which are desirable for travelling. We have given a pattern of this garment, and the full particulars for arranging the two different parts as we have stated. The style is not new, as we have already published a pattern and an illustration of the coat, in a former number of our magazine.

LADY'S NORFOLK JACKET.

We have illustrated, on one of our plates, the style of jacket known by the above title, but adapted for ladies' wear, which, assisted by the pattern we give of this garment, will furnish our readers with all the details they may require in making up this form of jacket. It can be made up in fur beaver, or any other article of the same character possessing warmth without weight. The edges are usually stitched, and the buttons of wood, horn, or smoked pearl.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PATTERNS IN DIAGRAM.

Plates 1621 and 1622.

Diagrams 1 and 2, illustrate the system for producing an Infantry Patrol-jacket, communicated by our correspondent "Mark Well," whose *pattern* of the same garment we published in the October number last year. Our correspondent has most kindly complied with the suggestion we threw out, and has now favoured us with the directions for drafting the garment in question to any size required by rule.

Diagrams 3, 4, and 9, are the pattern of a "Norfolk" jacket, arranged for ladies' wear, and corresponding with the illustration on one of the plates issued with this month's number of our work. The several quantities refer to the divisions on the *ordinary* inch-measure, and the pattern is suitable for a lady of the average size, from 17 to 17½ chest, and proportionately made.

There are three "box" plaits in the back (diagram 4), and the edges almost touch. The lines drawn from the points 2 and 5, indicate the portion of the pattern folded *under* the plaits, and the lines themselves represent the edges of the plaits as they are seen on the garment. Accordingly, when the two lines 2 and 5 are brought together, one plait is placed at the centre of the back.

There are three in each forepart (diagram 9), with a small space between them, and running from the shoulder-seam to the bottom of the jacket. The sleeve is cut in the ordinary shape, and may be fastened by buttons and holes.

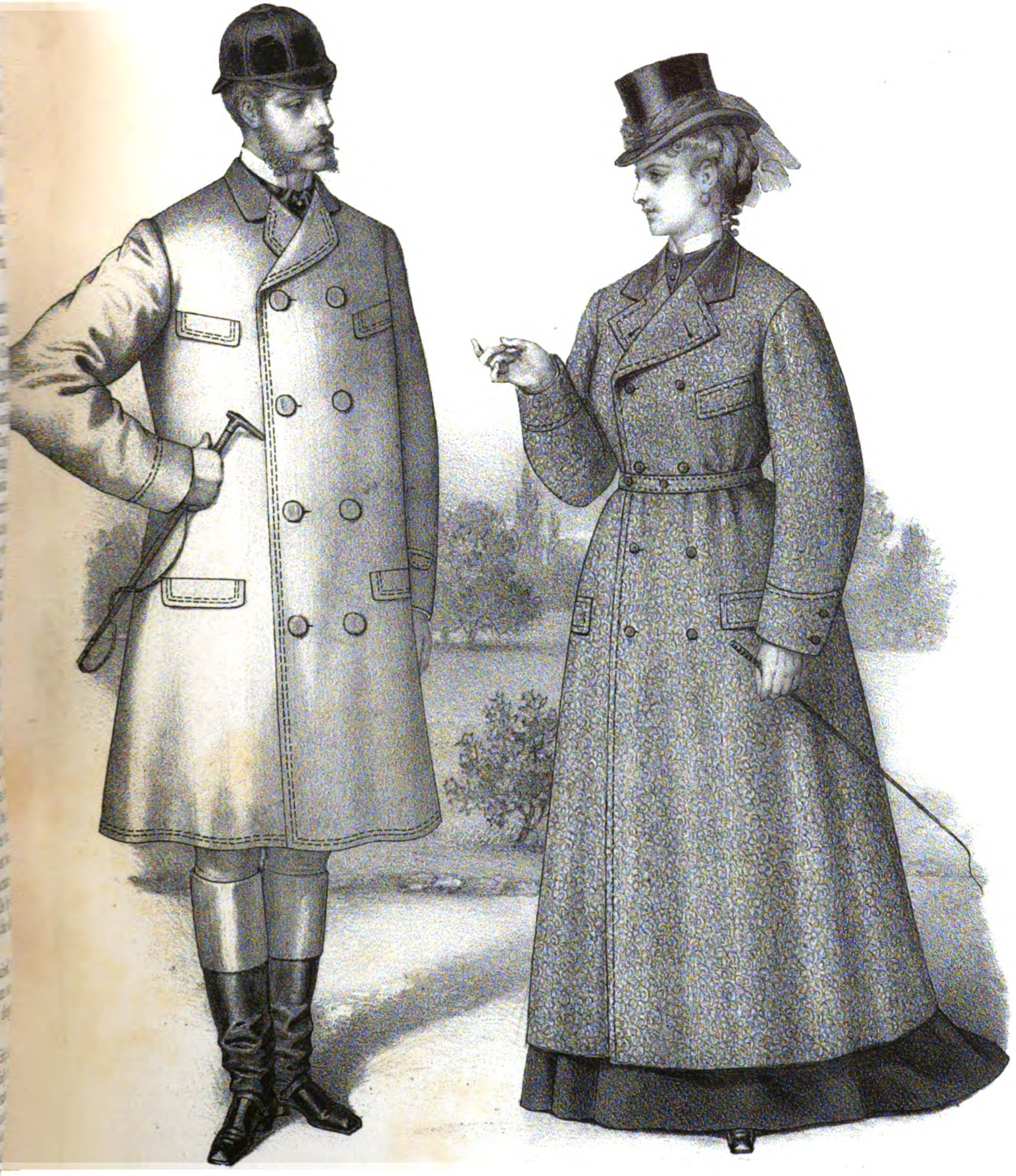
Diagrams 5, 6, 7, and 8, represent the pattern of a "composite" garment, which we first introduced and illustrated in the March number of the Gazette of Fashion for 1870. As there appears a disposition on the part of a few trades to bring this particular style and arrangement into favour, we considered that a sufficient time had elapsed since we first gave a pattern of this form to justify our repeating both pattern and illustration on the present occasion.

The idea of the combination is to contrive a jacket suitable for walking, and, by means of a moveable skirt, to afford the protection for the leg which is required when driving or riding in an open carriage. The shape is evidently borrowed from the "Norfolk" jacket, without the plaits being defined as on that garment. The skirt (diagram 6) is cut like that of an ordinary fitting Great-coat, and sufficiently large to meet at the centre of the back. There are two different methods of attaching or wearing the skirt. It may have holes made at the top and fastened on to buttons sewn on the *inside* or the forepart, as a loose cape would be attached to an Over-coat, or it may be fastened on to buttons sewn on to the *outside* of the jacket, and the buttons be concealed by the belt which is fastened round the waist. In the one case the lower part of the jacket would be covered, and the garment have the appearance of the form known as the "Ulster" coat; while by the other plan the jacket is seen hanging over the skirt, and giving quite a different character.

If a greater amount of fulness be required, the skirt might be cut larger, and a few V's taken out at top to reduce it to the proper size for the forepart and back.

There is a third plan of fastening the skirt, and which, perhaps, is the best of the three; certainly the better of the two, when it is attached to the outside of the forepart. Let a series of loops be sewn on to the top-edge of the skirt, so that the top of each projects sufficiently high above it to allow of the belt passing through them, covering the top of the skirt. By this plan, when the belt is fastened round the body, the skirt has the appearance of being attached to the forepart and back, as in an ordinary "*sac*."

The skirt, when not required, may be rolled up and carried as a railway rug or wrapper. When required in an open carriage, the two back-edges being closed, the front of the skirt can be turned to the back, so as not to leave an opening over the legs.



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GAZETTE OF FASHION.

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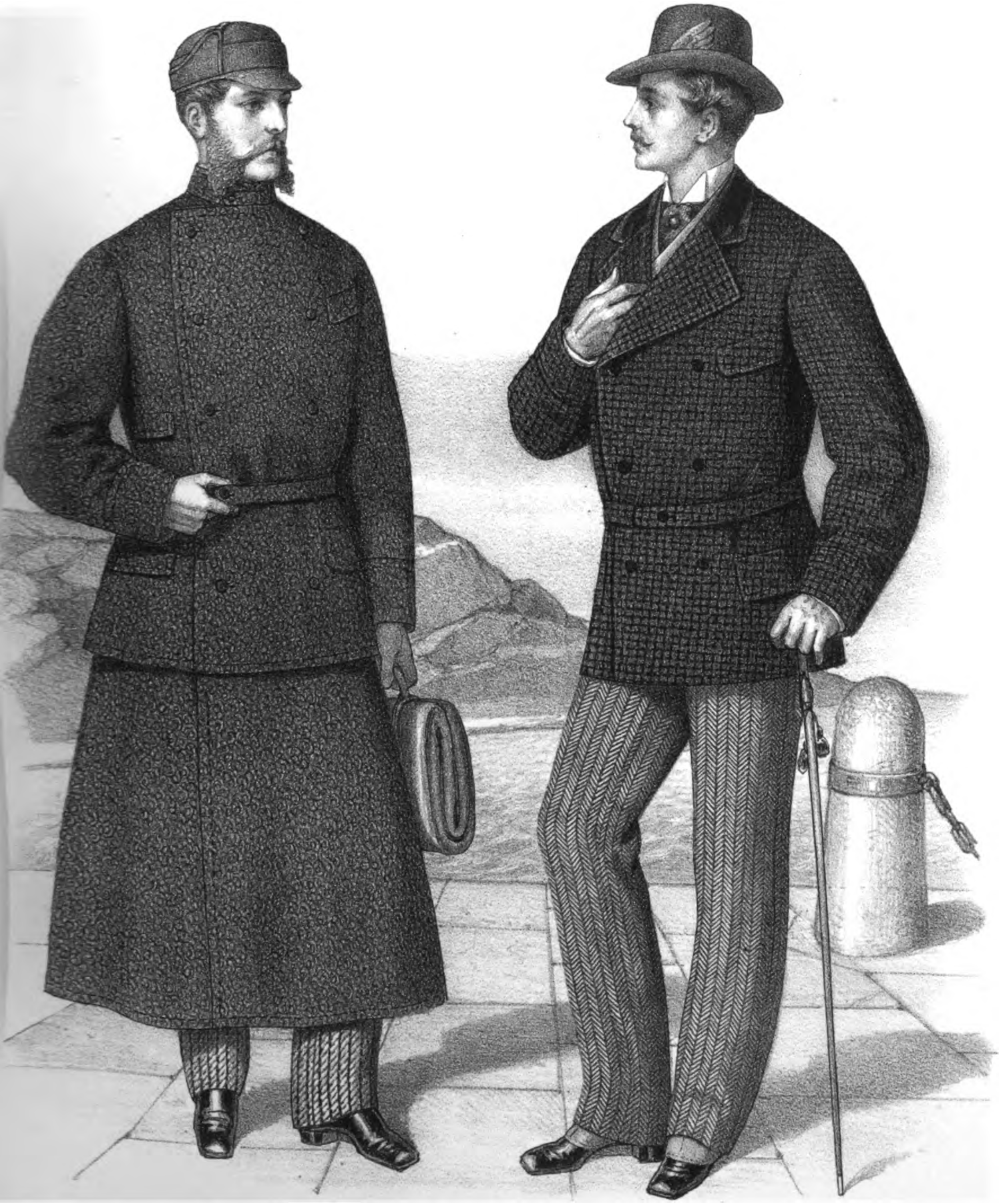

Lacour & Cie dess.

Imp. Lemercier & Cie Paris

GAZETTE of FASHION.

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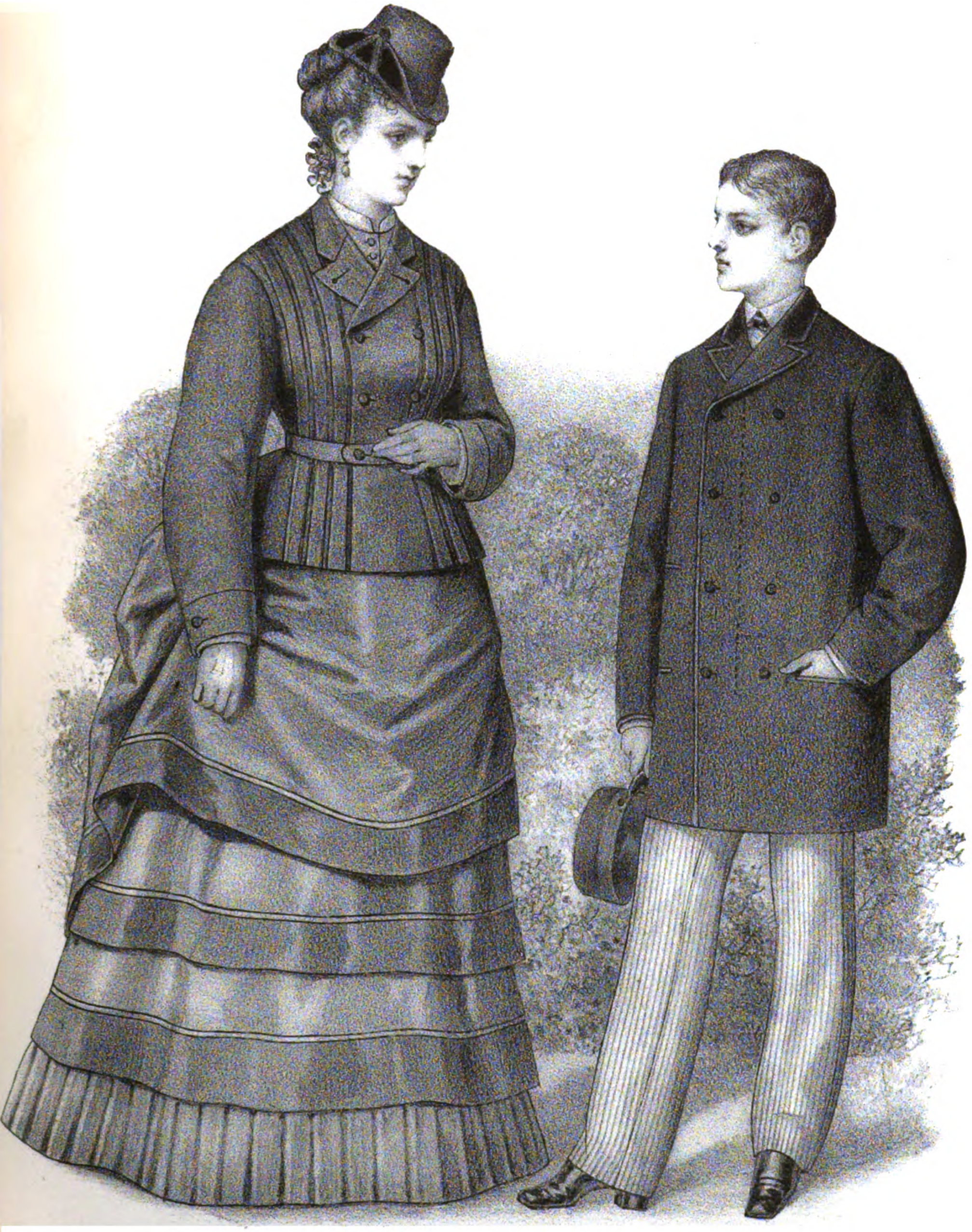

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Imp. Lemercier & C [illegible]

GAZETTE OF FASHION.

EDWARD MINISTER AND SON
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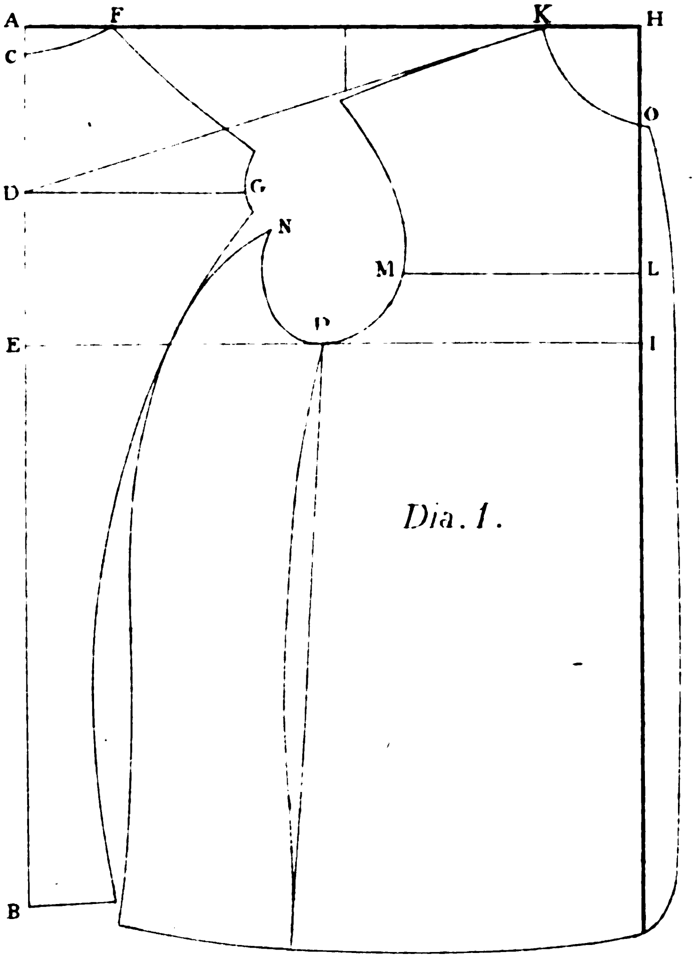
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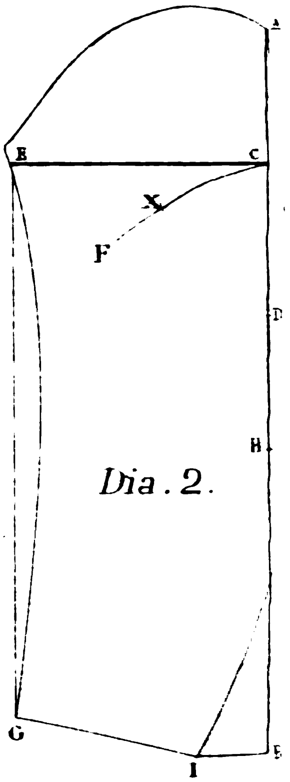
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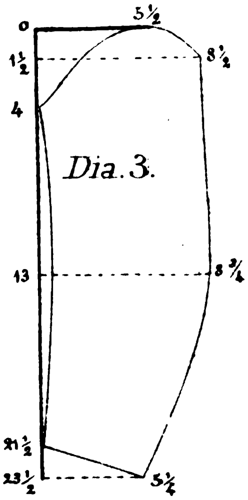
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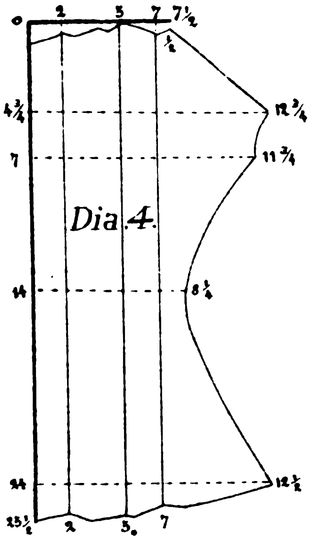
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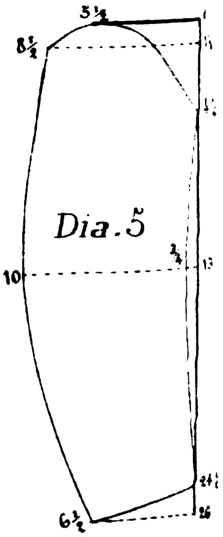
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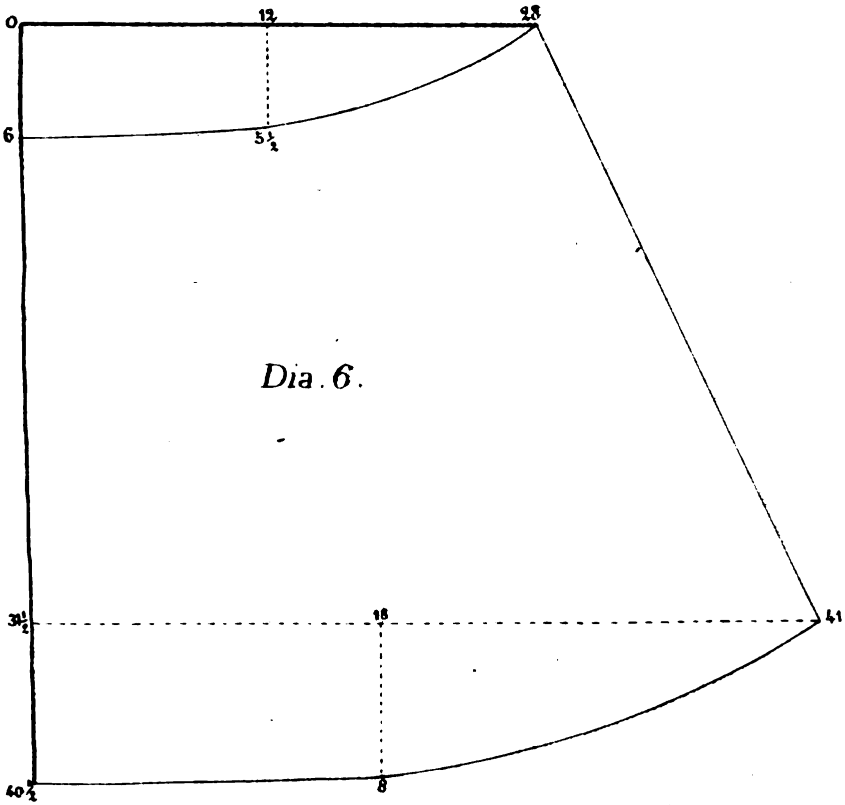
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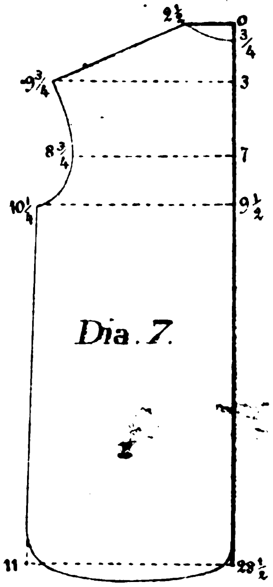
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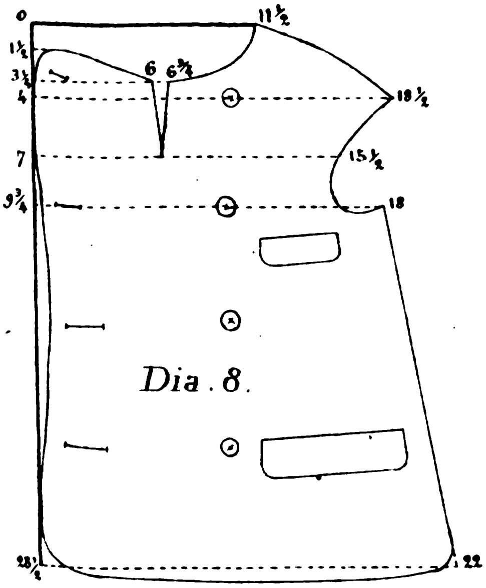
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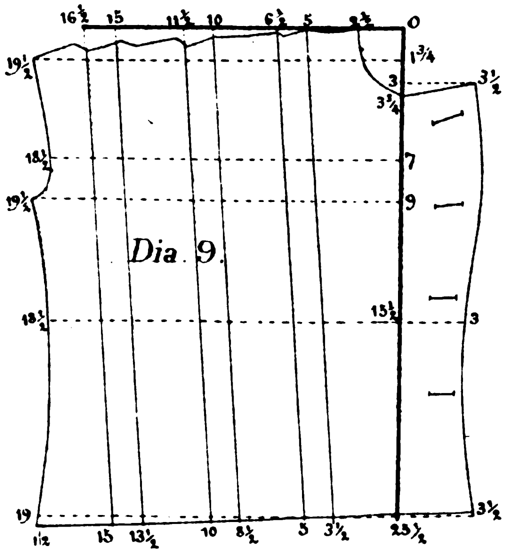
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Imp. Michelet 6. r. du Hasard Paris

GAZETTE OF FASHION,

AND

CUTTING ROOM COMPANION.

BY

EDWARD MINISTER AND SON,

Tailors and Habit Makers to Her Majesty,

No. 8, ARGYLL PLACE, REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.

No. 323. MARCH 1, 1873. VOL. 27.

FOREMAN-TAILORS' SOCIETIES.

It must be apparent to every one engaged in our particular branch of industry, that within a comparatively short period an immense stimulus has been given to foster a study of the science and art of our trade. The results are plainly visible in the superior talent of those whose duty it is, as foreman-cutters, to exercise their skill in fitting the human figure, and in the amount of practical knowledge of which they, as a body, are possessed.

It might, perhaps, be looked for as a natural consequence of the growing desire for information upon general subjects—engendered by the progress of civilization—that a wish should be evinced for improvement on matters more immediately connected with the particular duties devolving upon those engaged in the various departments of commercial enterprise. This feeling once entertained, and the means for indulging it placed so readily within reach, the effect soon manifested itself in the marked improvement which could not fail to be noticed in the intelligence of a large portion of the mass.

In our particular branch, we consider that the formation of societies by foreman-tailors has exercised a material influence upon their character as a class, and has tended more than any other circumstance towards promoting the advancement of the *science* of our trade.

It has frequently been demonstrated how small an impetus is sufficient sometimes to set in motion a power which produces effects the most sanguine could scarcely hope for; and, owing to the unexpected action, an increased energy is required to keep pace with the movement.

There is little doubt but that the first idea of forming the societies to which we have referred was more with a view to establish a bond of fellowship among foremen, and to lend a helping hand to any member of their fraternity in case of need. This, while still forming one of the features of these associations, has become of secondary importance since they have entered on a new phase, by the introduction of questions for discussion on the practice and science of our trade.

The several subjects taken up by the members create a desire for studying them with greater attention, and lead to an investigation of the soundness of the basis on which the prevailing opinions with respect to them is formed. This necessarily tends to develope the facilities brought into action, and the mind becomes enlarged and improved by the very task imposed upon it.

In the previous March number of this work we noticed an interesting paper, read by Mr. Ferguson before the members of the EDINBURGH FOREMAN-TAILORS' MUTUAL IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION, with which he was connected. By a singular coincidence, we are this month, by the courtesy of Mr. Grant, one of its members, enabled to lay before our readers the particulars of a paper recently read by him on the opening of the session of that society.

The subject allotted to Mr. Grant was

COATS—LONG AND SHORT SHOULDERS, AND THEIR EFFECTS.

The Chairman, in opening the proceedings and introducing Mr. Grant, in a few well-chosen remarks impressed upon the members the importance of their well studying the subject to be discussed before coming to the meeting, so as to be able to do justice to the question by frankly and freely giving all present the benefit of their personal experience and stating their different views on the theory advanced.

Mr. Grant, addressing the meeting, remarked:—

"I propose, in introducing the subject which has been fixed for discussion this evening, first to call your attention to a particular class of misfit in coats, which, although frequently attributed to the shoulder being too short, is really to be traced to a defect elsewhere. I will, then, show the effects of a short shoulder, and explain my view as to the method for establishing the relative balance in the forepart, as also how, in seeking the remedy, to avoid running into the other extreme.

"I will then beg your attention to the question of a long shoulder, and its effect, to the importance of studying attitude, and of carefully taking certain measures which are to determine the necessary length to be given to the back and to the shoulder, for the several individuals who are to be fitted, however much they may differ in size or form.

"Faults existing in the side-body, which show themselves by creases formed under the arms, terminating at the side-seams, in close-fitting coats, are caused by the bottom of the scye being placed too high up, or by the side-seam being too much hooked in at the bottom. The effect is to cause the coat to press so closely at the hip, as to force it up round the body. Perhaps this defect may be better explained by comparing it with a similar one which may be noticed in some trousers, when a number of small creases are formed across the upper part of the leg-seam, and are caused by the *inward* pressure of the legs forcing the trousers upwards towards the fork. This defect in a coat may be remedied by letting it out at the hip, and by deepening the scye.

"Another fault, also, in the side-body, but at the top, may arise from the want of a sufficient quantity of round being allowed on the side-seam for the blade-bone. This defect is seen in its worst light when the arms are raised, or moved forward, as the effect is then to drag the sleeves back against the front of the arm and away from the wrist. To cure this evil, the side-body may be let out a little under the arm, and the top of the side-seam hooked in so as to give more round immediately over the blade-bone.

"A short collar will disturb all the points of a coat that otherwise would produce a close fit, and will prevent it rising to its proper position at the neck. This may be easily seen by ripping it off, and letting the gorge lie free.

"Diagram 1 illustrates the pattern of a '*sac*' coat, which will be fitted on one of the company. The dotted lines show the extent to which the shoulder has been shortened, the effect of which will at once be seen, showing the consequence of a shoulder being cut so much too short.

"The bagginess noticed in the back from the hips upwards, the constant motion and twisting of the back with every movement of the body, and the creases extending from the shoulder at front of the arm towards the hip-points, were all conspicuous, but all quickly disappear on the shoulder being restored to its original length.

"This alteration might have been as effectually made at the side-seam, if the back would have admitted of its being shortened. An outlet down the side would be of advantage in this case, as then the back might be shifted down half an inch, and as much or more outlet be given over the hip.

"To test this plan in a simple way, take the pattern of the forepart of a '*sac*' coat, and, having placed it on the cloth, run the pipeclay round it. Then deepen the scye half an inch, and spring out the side-seam three-quarters of an inch at the hips. By laying the pattern on to the altered shape, it will be seen at a glance to what extent the shoulder would be lengthened.

"Diagram 7 represents the pattern of a frock-coat in a position to show the comparative lengths of back and shoulder, or what is usually termed 'the balance.' It is placed so as to show that the back is three-quarters of an inch shorter than the shoulder, and may be accepted as a fairly-balanced pattern. The correctness of this may, however, be called into question. Different opinions may, perhaps, be held by some gentlemen, and I hope they will express themselves freely on this as on other statements which I may make.

"A short shoulder disturbs the whole body of a coat, rendering it unsightly in appearance and uncomfortable to wear. It causes a constant pressure on the neck and shoulders. The skirts overlap too much at front, and they project even when the coat is worn open. When buttoned, the 'spring,' which is intended to give style and throw a fulness behind, is dragged out of its place, and, in some cases, when the pockets are much used, the back-skirts will even open, and show the seat of the trousers. Flat skirts, as in the present fashion, are very liable to this, and I can scarcely imagine anything more unsightly.

"In my opinion, a firm, close-fitted shoulder is the best, as it will steady the front of a coat when unbuttoned. Care must, however, be taken to allow *sufficient* spring at the plait, and to give enough fulness in the skirts, for in trying to avoid an evil we sometimes glide unconsciously into another, either in cutting or in trying on. The cheapest way of effecting an alteration, though generally adopted, is not unfrequently the most expensive in the long run.

"On this diagram I have indicated by a broken line on the back the plan usually adopted to restore the balance of a short-shouldered coat. It is an advantage to throw back the shoulder a little at the same time, and lengthen the collar. The collar may be made to fit by increasing the width of the step of a single-breasted coat, or by holding it on tight at the break of one with a lapel.

"My remarks about alterations should be understood to refer to garments that are finished; I have, therefore, chosen the *easiest* method of making them, not relying so much upon outlets as on changing the relative positions of the fronts, sides, and back.

"When an outlet has been left at the bottom of a forepart, the alteration may be effected by shifting the front up, and lowering the side-body, bearing in mind to give a little more spring over the hips, as recommended in the '*sac*' coat.

"A long shoulder seems to be less objectionable than a short one, as its effects are not so immediately apparent to the uninitiated, neither is the sensation which they cause to the wearer so disagreeable as produced by a short shoulder. The alterations are also less troublesome to carry out, from the fact that it is always easier to remove any superfluity than to supply a deficiency. It may in some cases be necessary to rip off the collar and take out the sleeves, to deepen the scye and lower the gorge, then shorten the shoulder so as to give the proper balance; but they can all be put together again without any fear of marks to show the alteration, or without the necessity of a new collar.

"Some cutters are in the habit of shortening the shoulder, in order to bring a coat close in at the waist, and never fit on a coat without trying if it will admit of being lifted up a little. If the shoulder is really too long, so certainly it ought to be shortened; but I would not advise any one to alter the shoulder if the side-body be in fault, as the result would disappoint his expectations, and it would probably be found that more ease over the shoulder-blades was the remedy, and would still have to be given, in the manner I have already indicated.

"I avoid, as much as possible, all these disagreeable and expensive alterations, by combining in my own mind the forms and attitudes of my customers, and not relying entirely on admeasurement. I, however, hold that, when carefully taken, it forms the basis of all successful cutting, and that when taking the measures of a gentleman, when you will not have the opportunity of trying his coat on, a few supplementary measures are of great advantage.

"I have experienced much benefit from the use of those illustrated on diagram 5. They are taken to determine the necessary depth of scye, the slope of the shoulder, and the proper balance. The most difficult point to find with any accuracy is that marked at A on the diagram; it is, however, of sufficient importance to be worth a little extra trouble, and may be found pretty correct by placing a square with one arm under the scye, and the other down the back-seam, as shown on the diagram. For thick materials, I find it necessary to make a deduction of about half an inch between the points O and A.

"Starting from A, on the back, B indicates the front of scye; C, the length of shoulder; and B, the slope of the shoulder. These measures, carefully applied, will go a long way to keep a cutter out of trouble, and reduce to a minimum the number of complaints of the effect of long and short shoulders."

At the conclusion of these remarks, which were listened to with great attention, a hearty vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Grant, and he was requested by the Committee to forward a copy of his paper to us for publication in our magazine.

We have much pleasure in finding space for these interesting details, and feel assured that our readers generally will fully endorse the remarks of our correspondent. To our younger patrons the advice Mr. Grant gives for making certain alterations to counteract the effect of a want of judgment on the part of the cutter will be the more valuable, as they emanate from a man evidently well acquainted with his business, and able to point out remedies in cases where mischief may have been caused.

We hope that other members of this Association may be induced to favour us with a copy of their papers, that we may also give the contents in our work, and so increase the usefulness of their remarks, by extending the sphere of action beyond the members present on each occasion.

The following are the different subjects set down for discussion during the year, and the names of the members who are to explain their views on the several questions:—

Feb. 10 and 24.—"Coats: Straight and Crooked Shoulders." Mr. Buchan.
March 10 and 24.—"Coats: Side and Side-body Seams; How the Quantity taken out Affects the Shoulder." Mr. Ness.
April 7 and 21.—"Committee on Style."
May 5 and 19.—"Vests: D. B., Dress." Mr. Hatton.
June 2.—Half-yearly Meeting.
June 26 and 30.—Essay: "Dress, and the Application of Scientific Principles to its Construction." Mr. McLachlan.
Vacation for holidays.
Sept. 8 and 22.—"Principles of Trouser Cutting: Round and Flat Figures." Mr. Murray.
Oct. 6 and 20.—"Committee on Style."
Nov. 3 and 17.—"Trousers: Legs Bent In, and Legs Bent Out." Mr. Mackie.
Dec. 1.—Annual Meeting.
Dec. 15 and 29.—"Trousers: Different Forms of Corpulency." Mr. Wilson.

Referring to a copy of the annual report of this Association, we find that the Committee have every reason to congratulate the members on the result of the past year. Their number has increased; they now muster ninety, which may be considered very encouraging, and have only to lament the loss by death of one of their fellow-members during that period. It appears by the balance-sheet that the expenses of the Association are very insignificant, and that it has a very respectable balance at its banker's.

HER MAJESTY'S LEVEES.

The first *levée* for the season will be held by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, on behalf of Her Majesty, at St. James's Palace, on the 3rd of March.

The Eclectic Repository.

"A gatherer and disposer of other men's stuff."—*Wotton.*

Sheffield.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "GAZETTE OF FASHION."

Sir,

Will you kindly allow me, through the medium of your columns, to ask some of your able contributors the cause of trousers creasing across the under-side from the knee upwards, and the remedy for this defect? I have tried several different systems, which have been published in the Gazette of Fashion, without any satisfactory result; and, being but young and inexperienced in the trade, I hope you will kindly favour me with space for the insertion of this direct application.

I am, Sir,
Yours respectfully,
"Sheffielder."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "GAZETTE OF FASHION."

Dear Sir,

The trade generally will, I feel sure, be obliged to you for bringing before their notice, in your last number, the important trial which has recently taken place in Scotland, and which, but for the details appearing in your work, would not have been known to a large body of those interested in the decision. The plaintiff in this case being charged in so public a manner with conduct—which, could it have been brought home to him, would have justly drawn down upon him the indignation of every right-minded person—had no alternative, under the circumstances, than to vindicate his character, which, to a man of business, is his living, and appeal to a court of justice to set him right in the eyes of all who knew him. As a member of the trade, I am truly gratified with the decision of the jury; and I do not mind admitting that I should exceedingly regret if the verdict were set aside by any technical nicety of the law.

There can be but one opinion on the question of "sweating," which would appear from the evidence to form the *gravamen* of the proceedings, and any pressure which could be brought to bear upon this practice, and lead to its being done away, would confer a blessing upon the respectable part of the body of journeymen.

I fully endorse all your remarks on this trial, and on its importance to masters, and I have no doubt but that the majority of the men, if left to their own convictions, will heartily concur in the justice of your observations, and sympathize with the plaintiff in this case in the persecution to which he has been subjected. It is very rare to find grievances of this character emanate from the parties who might be supposed to be the best judges of its effect; and, if the matter were investigated, it will mostly be found that the initiative is due to some outsider whose personal interest in the question is unaffected by the result, excepting inasmuch as it is to his advantage to encourage any ill-feeling between master and man, and represent the case of the latter as one justly entitled to the consideration of society at large.

I shall look for your next number with considerable anxiety, and shall hope to find that the rule for a new trial has been discharged.

I am, dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
A Master Tailor.

THE GLASGOW TRIAL.

In the account we published in our last number, of an important trial which has lately occupied the attention of the trade at Glasgow, and we may safely say throughout the whole of Scotland—as the principle involved in the action brought by Mr. Maitland against the Secretary of the local branch of the Operatives' Society, affected the whole of the body of master-tailors, either in that particular country or in any other part of the kingdom—we stated that an application had been made for a new trial, on the ground that the damages awarded by the jury—£200—were excessive, and that the court had granted a rule to show cause. The case came on for hearing at the end of January, and, after listening to the arguments of the counsel for the defendant, the court decided that there were no sufficient grounds for disturbing the verdict, and refused to grant an order for a new trial.

Lord Deas, in delivering his decision, said in the course of his remarks, "It had not been contended that the jury were not right in coming to the conclusion, that the charge of the plaintiff carrying on his business in a manner to endanger the lives of his customers, in order to increase his profits, had not been proved, nor was the question raised that the verdict was contrary to evidence. The question was simply as to the damages, and the court was not in the habit of interfering unless it considered they were extravagant. In the case in point, so far from being extravagant, they were extremely moderate."

Lord Ardmillan said it was perfectly competent to endeavour to have a verdict set aside on the ground of excessive damages, but then in the eye of the law that would depend if the amount of damages awarded were not supported by the evidence. Although had he have been on the jury he would not have awarded £200, he saw no grounds for disturbing the verdict.

The Lord President also remarked, that it did not appear to him at the time of the trial that the damages were excessive, but that he had the feeling he would not, as a juryman, have given so large a sum. It might be that some of the jury were for giving £300, and others £100, and that a compromise of £200 had been agreed upon as their verdict. Rule unanimously refused.

DRESS REGULATIONS FOR THE ARMY.

So many years have elapsed, and so many changes have taken place, since the last edition of the regulations for the dress of officers of the army was issued, that they are not only useless as a guide to any tailor, but they are worse than useless; for appearing, even at the present time, under official sanction, they are calculated to mislead any one relying upon them for information. We some time since wrote to the Horse Guards on this subject, and received in reply a communication to the effect "that the dress regulations were under revision, and, when approved, would be published in the usual manner."

Our friends will, therefore, exercise their patience, and quietly wait the promised boon.

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION FOR THE RELIEF OF AGED AND INFIRM JOURNEYMAN-TAILORS.

An election took place on the 24th of last month, for the admission of three additional pensioners on the funds of the Institution; but occurring, at so late a period of the month, the result was not known to us in time to enable us to publish the names of the successful candidates. We shall give them in the April number.

CITY OF LONDON SOCIETY OF PRACTICAL TAILORS.

The following Essays and Lectures will be delivered during the present month by the different members whose names are attached to the subjects selected by them:—

March 7.—Mr. Tipton: "On Breeches and Gaiters."
" 14.—Mr. Rawley: "Trade and Art."
" 21.—Mr. Short: "On Trousers."
" 28.—Mr. Smith: "On Dr. Wampen's System."

The meetings take place at the Society's rooms, at the Fleece Tavern, Queen Street, Cheapside, on Friday evenings, at half-past eight o'clock.

Members of kindred societies are admitted to these lectures.

SUB-LIEUTENANTS IN THE ARMY AT COURT.

It was at first understood that Sub-Lieutenants would not be privileged to attend at Her Majesty's Levées, as they could not be considered as effective officers in the service. We presume some correspondence has taken place on this subject, judging from the following remarks from the Horse Guards.

A letter, dated the 11th ult., was forwarded from the Horse Guards, and published at Aldershot, to the following effect:—

"Sir,—Referring to the intimation conveyed to you in my letter of the 2nd of March, 1872, that, as Sub-Lieutenants were not positively confirmed as commissioned officers, the Field-Marshal Commanding in Chief was of opinion that they could not, as such, be presented at Court, I have now the honour, by

His Royal Highness's command, to acquaint you that, although no necessity exists for their presentation at levées, yet Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to express her readiness to receive them (if regularly introduced) in the dress prescribed for them by General Orders 20 and 69 of 1872; but it must be clearly understood on all hands that the permission thus accorded to Sub-Lieutenants to appear at Court in a dress which is not the full dress of their respective corps, is exceptional in their favour only.

(Signed) "J. W. ARMSTRONG, D.A.G."

FASHIONABLE STYLE OF DOUBLE-BREASTED MORNING-COAT.

On one of the plates issued with the present number we have illustrated one of the newest forms of morning-coat for the season.

The peculiar style recently introduced for morning-coats, both single and double-breasted, still maintains its position in the favour of the public, and we are consequently bound to represent it as one of the leading forms. The waist is now worn shorter than lately fashionable, but the skirt is not reduced in length to correspond. The lapel is moderately broad, and cut on to the forepart. It has three holes worked in it, the top one being intended for a flower. Care must be taken, in producing the forepart for this style of coat, to draft it *very easy* at the waist, to the measure, otherwise it will be sure to drag, which will entirely do away with the appearance the coat ought to have when on. The skirt is cut to a medium width, and the front to run in a line with the bottom of the lapel. The sleeve is easy all the way down and at the hand. It is finished with a cuff and one or two buttons and holes. The collar is low in the stand and narrow in the fall. It is well cut off at front. Flaps are usually worn, with pockets under. The edges are generally turned in.

A variety of new patterns in fancy coating have been introduced this season in the new goods. They are well adapted for this style of coat, either in black or blue.

On another plate, we have illustrated a style of morning-coat, which, without setting up any claim to novelty in appearance, possesses those qualities which recommend it to the mass of the public as a useful shape, and suited in character to the majority of the quiet-dressing men, or to men not quite so symmetrical in shape as the model which would be selected by a tailor as his guide for perfection of make. The length of waist and skirt, and the details of the back correspond with the style of coat, of which we have just given a description. The turn to the front of the forepart is small, and the coat is fastened by the fourth button and hole. The forepart is cut quite easy over the chest, and large at the waist, although cut off. The skirt is broad and square at the bottom. Narrow collar, and low, but rather broad at front, and cut to run parallel with the front-edge of the forepart. Small flaps in the waist-seam, but the pockets in the plaits. Sleeve moderately wide, and finished with a cuff about four inches deep, and one button and hole. Edges double-stitched. Fancy coatings, in indistinct checks and stripes of various styles, and checked and mixture goods in a moderate substance, are well made up in this form of coat.

The style of lounge-jacket shown on the third plate is the most fashionable form for the season. It is made with a small roll-collar. It is short, and cut with a side-body. The back is rather narrow, and has a tacking in the back-seam, marking a long waist. There is not any plait at the side-seam. The front-edge of the forepart is cut away considerably at the bottom, and rounded off, to give the jacket a light appearance. There is only one button and hole at front. The sleeve is wide, without a cuff, but a hole and button at the hand, and the corner of the hind-arm-seam frequently rounded off. The edges are turned in and stitched. This style of jacket admits of being made up in the more striking and larger patterns in the new goods for the season, as they are generally kept under in make, although some of the colourings are very effective.

Morning-waistcoats have not undergone any change in style since we last described them. We notice that the most fashionable are either double-breasted with the lapel cut on, made up with or without a collar, and to turn rather low, with three holes in the lapel only; or single-breasted without a collar, and to button up high.

The style of morning-coat now in wear affords an excellent opportunity to the trade to make an effort towards reviving the fancy waistcoat trade, as so much of the vest is now seen, that a relief to the pattern or colour of the coat would be appreciated.

Trousers are still worn moderately easy down the leg, and to fall easily on the foot. There is every disposition to maintain these proportions, and we fully expect to find them prevailing throughout the summer season.

The unexpected cold weather we have lately had for a time, has had the effect of giving a little stimulus to the Over-coat trade, and has brought out a large number of the "Ulster" species. Many specimens are perfect in character, but others are miserable productions, setting close to the figure even when the belt is not buttoned, and clinging most awkwardly to the seat when the belt is fastened. We have previously cautioned our readers against this defect.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PATTERNS IN DIAGRAM.

Plates 1626 and 1627.

Diagrams 1, 5, and 7, represent the patterns selected by our correspondent, Mr. Grant, to illustrate his theory of certain alterations to remedy defects in coat cutting. His views will be found clearly described in the paper recently read by him before the members of the Edinburgh Association, and which, by his courtesy, we are enabled to lay before our readers in the present number of our work. We recommend his remarks to the serious attention of our readers.

Diagrams 2, 4, 6, 8, and 9, are the pattern of a double-breasted morning-coat, one of the leading styles for the ensuing season. This style is also represented on one of the plates we issue this month.

Diagrams 3, 10, 11, and 12, are the pattern of a smart style of lounge-jacket for the approaching season, and will be found illustrated on one of our present plates.

THE REPORT OF FASHION.

In anticipation of the forthcoming seasons, we are actively engaged in preparing our semi-annual plate illustrating the various novelties and the several leading styles of costume for gentlemen, youths, and children, and ladies' riding-habits, and we have the pleasure of announcing to the numerous patrons of the "Report of Fashion" that, judging by the progress made by the different artists engaged on the plate, we shall be prepared to issue it to our subscribers at the usual period of the year we are accustomed to publish it.

We feel confident, from the pains bestowed upon the general execution of the plate, and from the attention paid to the various *minutiæ*—which, in a work of this description, form so important a feature in its usefulness—that the plate for the ensuing Spring and Summer will fully maintain the high character which our work has obtained for itself during so long a period, by the reliance to be placed upon the technical information conveyed to its readers, and representing, as it purports, the leading styles of morning and evening dress emanating from the principal houses in the West-end, the prestige of whose *dictum* is sufficient to stamp any production from their cutting-rooms, and at once establish them as authorities to the trade.

The several styles of dress will be illustrated, as usual, by twenty-two figures.

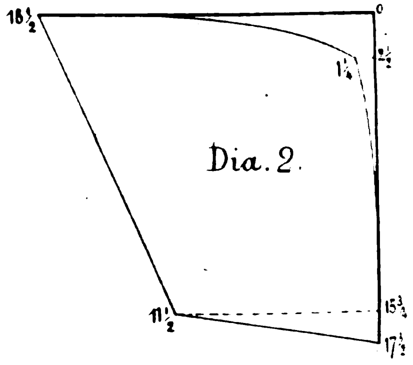
The collection of patterns of the most fashionable garments has been selected for their form and correctness of style, and may be relied upon by our many patrons at home and abroad as specimens of the newest fashion.

The review of the different new goods manufactured for the seasons, for the leading drapers, will comprise the various novelties in makes and colourings, and any special feature of interest. The description of the several styles will embrace all the different details in making up and fashion, so as to furnish a master-tailor in the provinces or abroad with the information upon such matters, so important for him in his business.

The subscription for the year is £1 1s., free to all parts of the United Kingdom, and at the book-post tariff to the different cities abroad.

Single copies 12s 6d. each, free.

Early intimation should be given for copies to be delivered for enclosure.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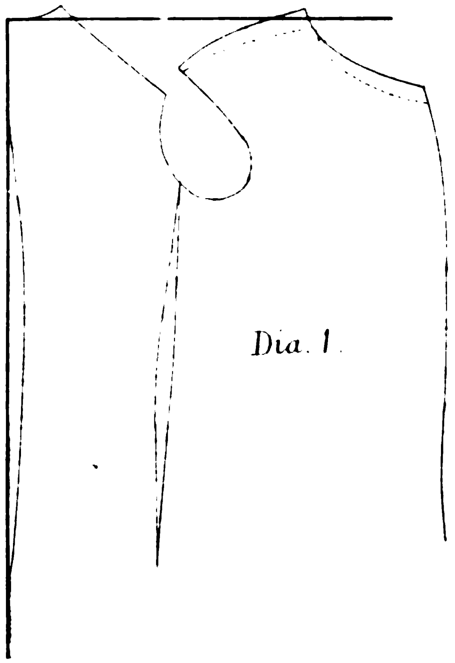

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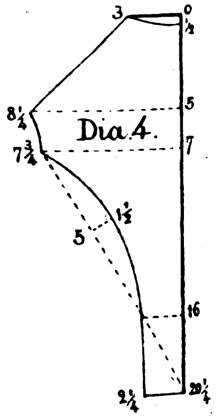
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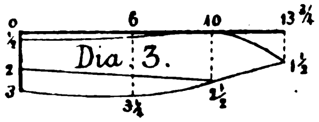
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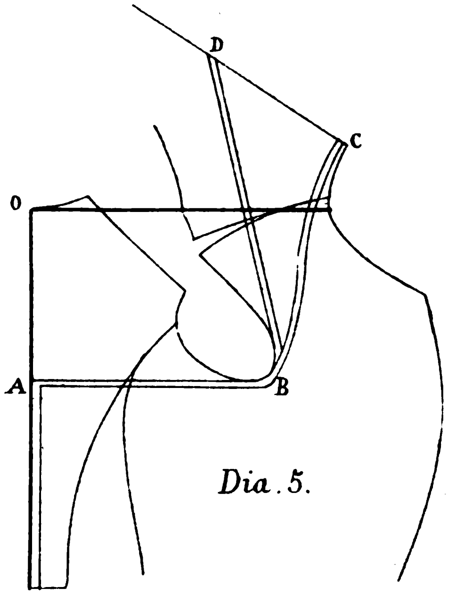

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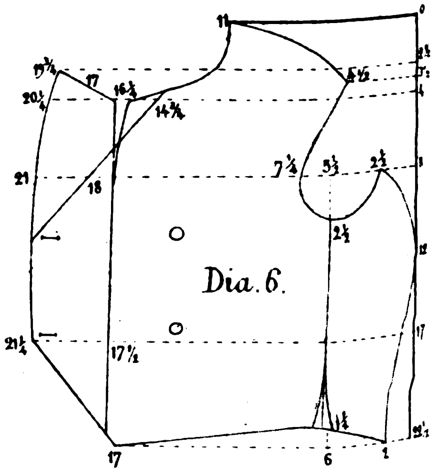
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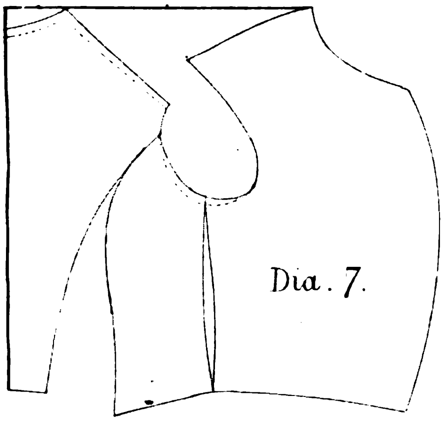
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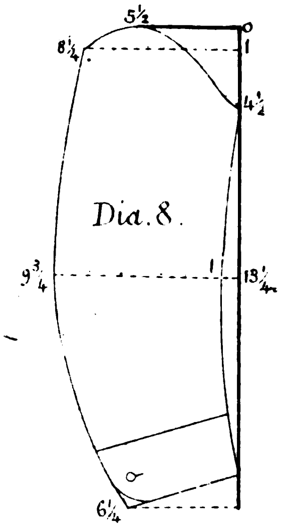
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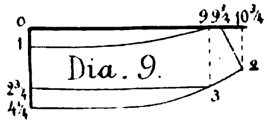
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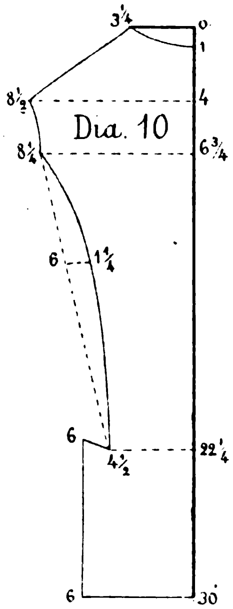
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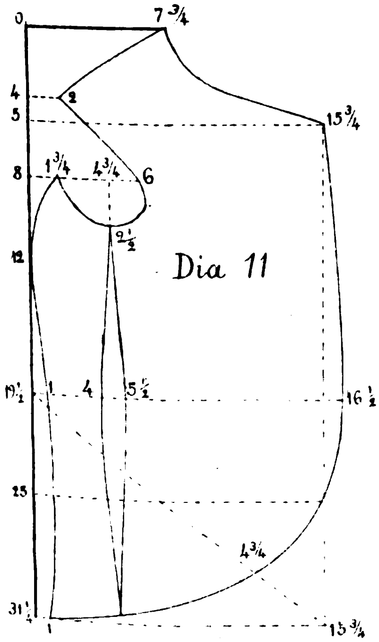
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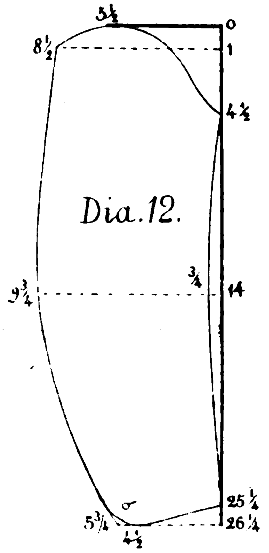
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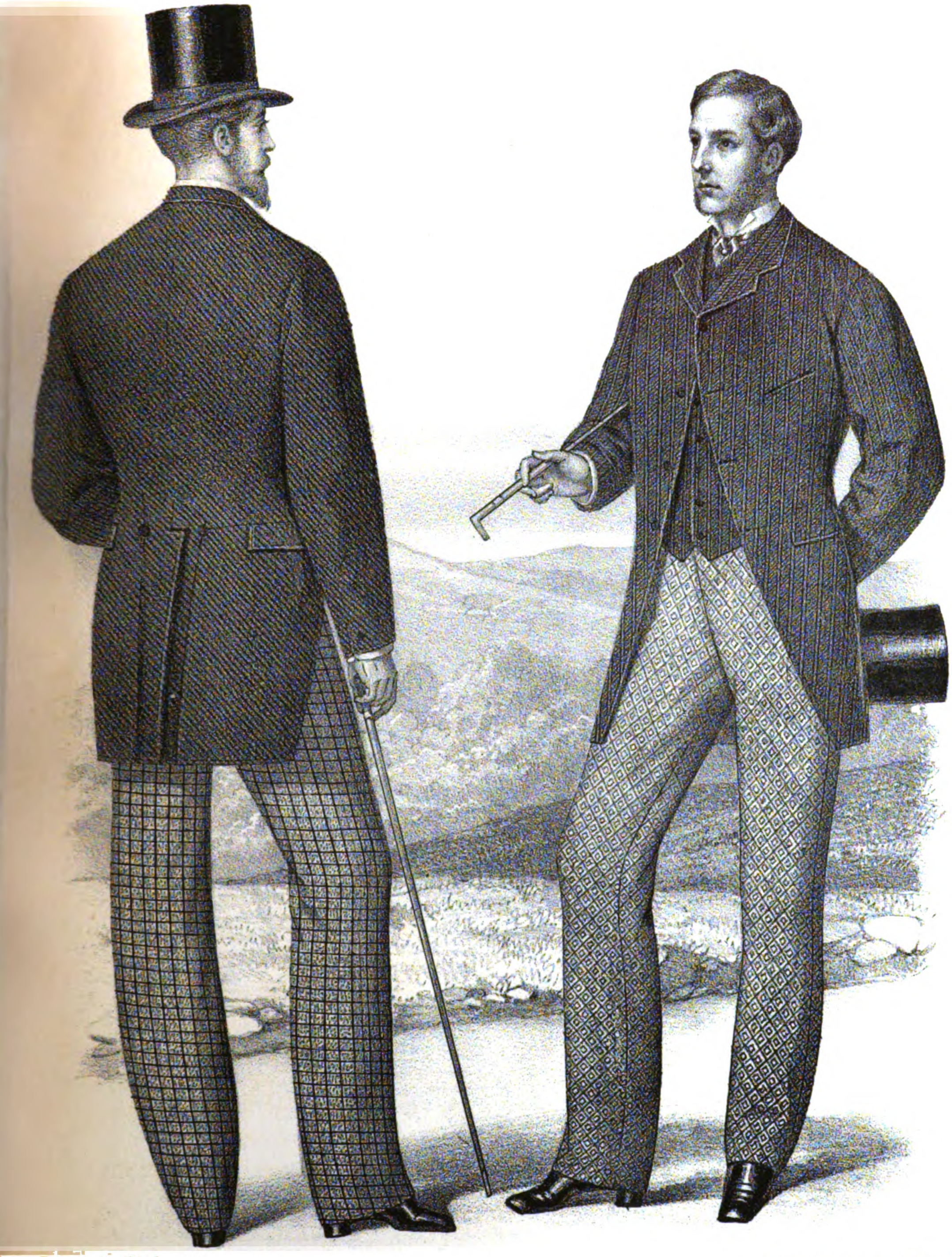
4½
9¾
¾
14
25¼
26¼
5¾
4½

Imp. Michelet 6 r. du Hasard Paris



Lacour & Cie dess t

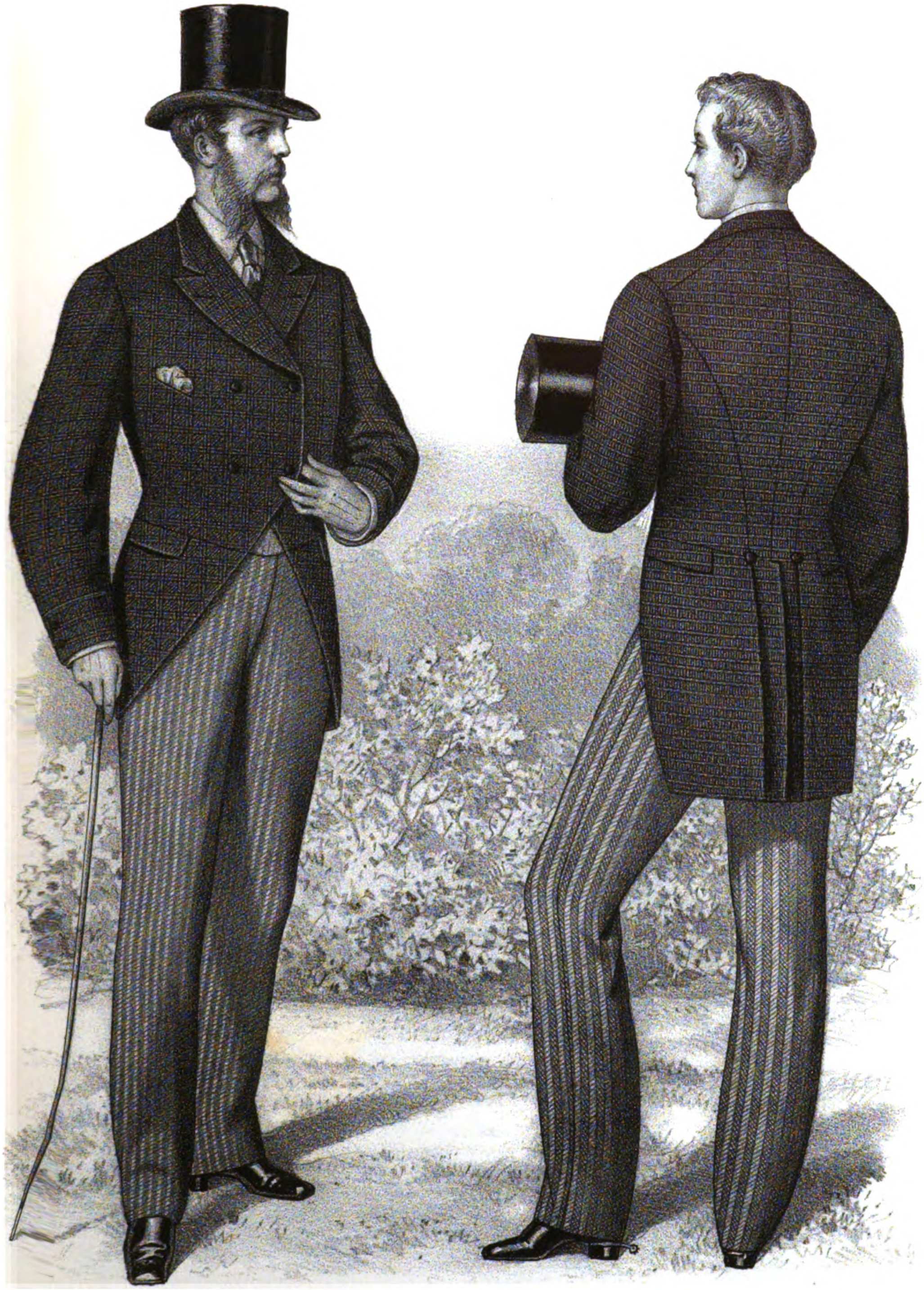
Imp. Lemercier & Cie Paris.

GAZETTE of FASHION.

EDWARD MINISTER AND SON

8, Argyll Place Regent Street

London, w.



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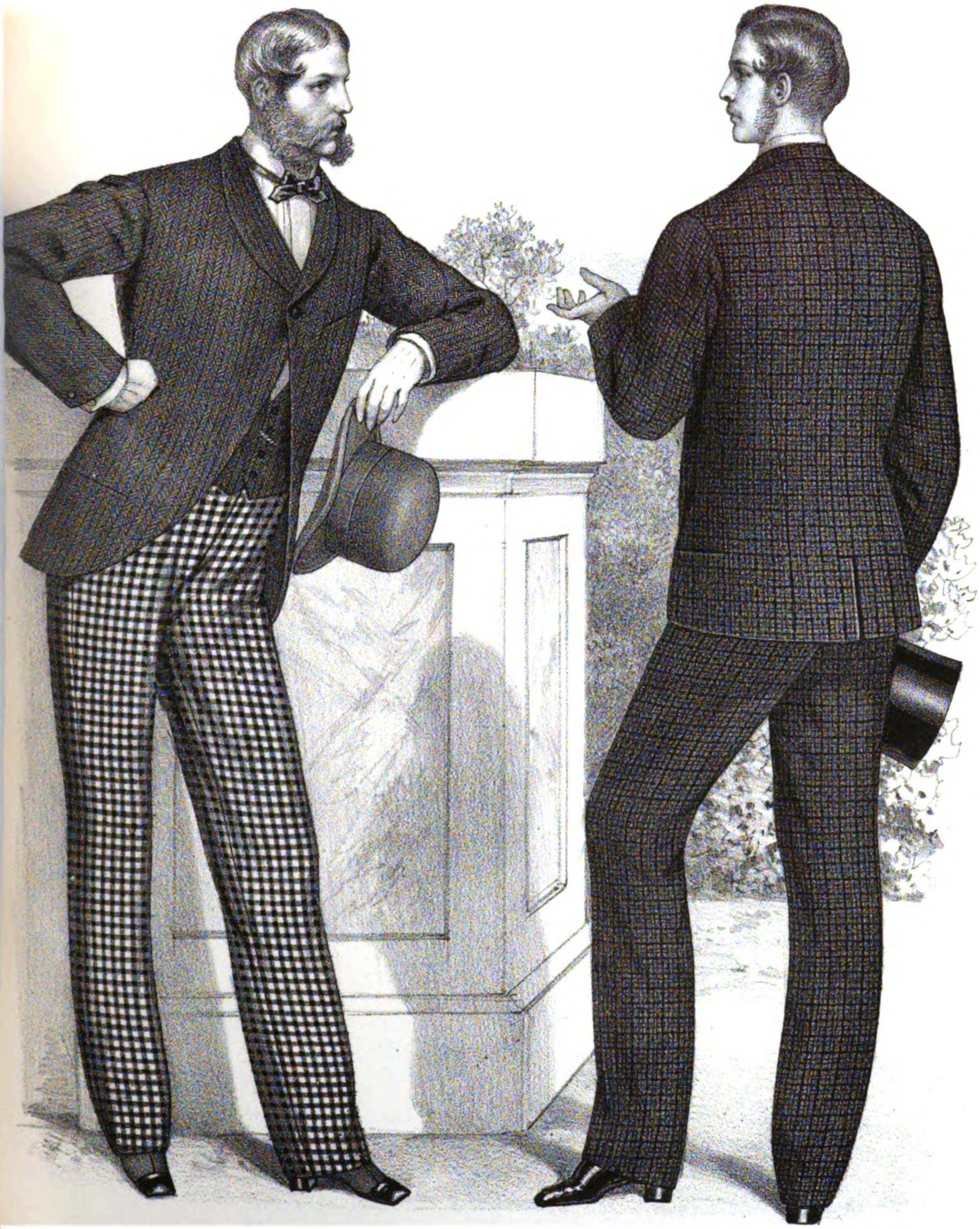

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Imp. Lemercier & Cie Paris.

GAZETTE OF FASHION.

EDWARD MINISTER AND SON
8, Argyll Place Regent Street
London, w.

GAZETTE OF FASHION,

AND

CUTTING ROOM COMPANION.

BY

EDWARD MINISTER AND SON,

Tailors and Habit Makers to Her Majesty,

No. 8, ARGYLL PLACE, REGENT STREET, LONDON. W.

No. 324. April 1, 1873. Vol. 27.

UNIFORM OF THE COMMANDANTS OF BRIGADE DEPOTS.

The following dress has been ordered to be worn by Lieutenant-Colonels commanding Brigade Depôts:—

Tunic.—Scarlet as for the infantry, with blue cloth facings and Staff lace. Buttons as for a colonel on the Staff, according to regulations. Badges of rank as for infantry.

Dress and undress trousers as for infantry, but a strip of scarlet cloth, 1½ inch wide, down the sides of the latter, instead of piping.

Pantaloons.—Scarlet stripe, 1½ inch wide.

Boots.—As for mounted services.

Spurs.—Brass.

Cocked hat and plume, as for an assistant adjutant-general.

Frock-coat.—Blue cloth, single-breasted, with rolling collar. The roll, front of forepart and skirt, and back-skirt, to be edged with ¾-inch mohair lace. Five loops of the same lace at front of each forepart, with two olivets on each loop. An olivet at the bottom of each side-seam, encircled with a braided "crow's-foot." Skirts lined with black. One bar of mohair braid on sleeves, 5 inches from the bottom.

Forage-cap.—Blue cloth, with narrow gold embroidered peak, band 1¾ inch, black oak-leaf lace, gold pearl netted button on the crown.

Sashes.—As for infantry.

Horse Appointments.—As for assistant adjutant-general. *Saddle Cloth:* Blue cloth, 3 feet long at the bottom, and 2 feet deep, with gold lace, Staff pattern, an inch wide. The badges of rank embroidered in silver on the hind corners.

Sabretache.—As for mounted officers of infantry, with gold lace slings.

Sword, Scabbard, Sword-knot, and Waist-plate.—As for field officers of infantry.

Gold lace *belt* only for dress and undress.

Shell-jacket.—As for infantry.

Mess-waistcoat.—Scarlet cloth, without collar, edged with gold Russia braid, and fastening at front with hooks and eyes, made same length as Staff. To be worn with the frock-coat.

Great-coat and Cape.—As for infantry, with Staff buttons.

The uniform and appointments of the officers to command the Rifle Depôts will be those of the Rifle Brigade.

BENGAL CAVALRY.

Undress Overalls.—The Commander-in-Chief has directed the discontinuance of undress overalls as an article of uniform for British officers of Bengal Cavalry.

[INSPECTING OFFICERS OF YEOMANRY.

The uniform of the newly-appointed Inspecting Officers of Yeomanry will be the same as that of Assistant Adjutant-Generals.

MILITIA REGIMENTS.

Officers to wear the mess jacket and waistcoat ordered for officers of the infantry, but with silver instead of gold cord. Mounted officers to wear the sabretache only when the regiment is at camp of instruction.

UNIFORM OF BOY WRITERS AND WRITERS IN HER MAJESTY'S SHIPS.

Her Majesty having been pleased by an Order in Council to sanction the establishment of the rating of "Boy Writers" in Her Majesty's ships, and their advancement to the rating of "Writers," the following uniform has been ordered to be worn by the several classes.

Boy Writers and Third-class Writers.—Blue jacket and waistcoat, with black anchor buttons, and cloth or white trousers, as directed, white or checked shirt, blue cloth cap with peak, and plain mohair band, and *without device.*

Second-class Writers.—The same dress, but with *gilt* naval buttons.

First-class Writers.—Same as for naval schoolmasters—viz.: Blue frock-coat, single-breasted, with gilt naval buttons, but none on the cuffs; blue cloth jacket, without buttons on the cuffs; blue cloth cap with peak, and plain mohair band, and without device.

The Eclectic Repository.

"A gatherer and disposer of other men's stuff."—*Wotton.*

Liverpool.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "GAZETTE OF FASHION."

Sir,

I send you a pattern of a new style of morning-coat, which I hope you will find possesses sufficient novelty to render it worthy of notice in your valuable magazine. I have endeavoured to combine the quiet character of the short "*sac,*" with the *paletôt* and short shooting-coat.

The back is cut whole, and open at the left plait. There are not any hip-buttons. Flaps to go in and out. A plain rolling collar, the facing cut without a seam, as in a waistcoat.

I have produced the pattern by the patent Somatometer, to 19 inches breast, for a man measuring 18 inches, and have given the coat the name of the "Edinburgh."

I am, Sir, yours,
F. H. Wilson.

Melbourne, Victoria.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "GAZETTE OF FASHION."

Dear Sir,

I notice, in your last October number, that one of your correspondents, "Timothy," asks for information as to the best plan, in drafting trousers, to provide for a large and projecting calf. I shall be happy to give him the benefit of my experience, and shall be glad if it prove of any advantage to him.

It is an old saying, that "the knowledge of the disease is half the cure;" so, before entering upon an explanation how to remedy a fault, I must first ascertain whether I fully understand the nature of the defect.

I assume from "Timothy's" letter, that the evil he wishes to remove, is a crease commencing from the instep, and running diagonally upwards in the direction of the calf, as represented on diagram 8, which I send to illustrate my views. I will show how this may be got rid of.

There are three plans for effecting this. The first is, to hold on the under-side at both seams opposite to the calf, as your correspondent states he has done. The second is, to add on a certain amount of *round* at both seams of the under-side, and press it back before holding it on to the top-side. If, however, a sufficient quantity cannot be obtained in this manner, without spoiling the hang of the trouser, then the third plan must be used, which is a method I have seen employed on the Continent, and by foreigners in London. It consists in taking a V out of the under-side, from the heel to the calf, in the manner shown by the dotted line on diagram 15.

Rip both seams of the trouser from the bottom upwards to about level with the calf, sufficiently high to allow of the trousers hanging fair, they will then assume the appearance illustrated on the diagram. Add on at the side-seam of the under-side a sufficient quantity to fill up the space between the top-side and B, and take out at the heel as much as has been allowed at the side-seam. By this plan the most prominent calf can be provided for.

I am, dear Sir,
Yours respectfully,
R. H. C.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "GAZETTE OF FASHION."

Dear Sir,

The defect complained of by your correspondent, "Sheffielder," may arise from the seat-seam being cut too straight, or too round towards the fork, and in consequence, when the trousers are on, the additional length, from the ham upwards, is forced down from the fork, and forms wrinkles or creases on the under-side. I have seen this eyesore removed by hollowing the seat-seam, and so reducing the length.

The top of the leg-seam being cut too high will also produce this effect, as, if the top-side fit well up at the crutch, by the fork being hollowed to the proper extent, the leg-seam will, if wrongly drafted, be too long at this point, and the unnecessary length be forced downwards from the seat.

Few cutters take any note of the run of the fork and the seat-seam when the leg-seam is closed, although it is evident that for the trousers to fit properly, and be easy in wear, there should not be any abrupt angle to interfere with the free run of the curved line.

Your correspondent may have noticed the difference in the shape of the seat-seams in several of the patterns of trousers published in your work. A military overall is, in my opinion, the most correct in shape in this respect.

I am, dear Sir,
Yours respectfully,
"A Well-wisher."

WARDROBE OF A COUNTRY GENTLEMAN IN THE TIME OF QUEEN ELIZABETH.

The following curious extract may be interesting, as illustrating the contrast in the style of costume in use three centuries back with that of the present day. It is transcribed *verbatim* from a will preserved in the registry of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, bearing the date of 1573:—

"I give unto my brother, Mr. William Sheney, my best black gowne, garded and faced with velvet, and my velvet cap; also I will unto my brother, Thomas Mascall, my new shepe-colored gowne, garded with velvet, and faced with cony; also I give unto my son Tyble, my sherte gowne, faced with wolf, and laid with Billement's lace; also I give unto my brother Cowper, my other sherte gowne, faced with foxe; also I give unto Thomas Walker, my night-gowne, faced with cony, with one lace also, and my ruddy-colored hose; also I give unto my man, Thomas Swaine, my doublet of canvas, that Forde made me, and my new gaskins that Forde made me; also I give unto John Wyldinge, a cassock of shepe's colour, edged with ponts' skins; also I give unto John Woodzyle, my doublet of fruite canvas, and my hose with fryze bryches; also I give unto Strowde, my fryze jerkin with silk buttons; also I give unto Symonde Bisshope, the smyth, my other fryze jerken, with stone buttons; also I give to Adam Ashame, my hose with the frendge, and lined with crane-colored silke, which giftes I will to be delivered immediately after my decease."

NEW STYLES OF LADIES' RIDING-HABITS.

This being the usual period of the year for publishing illustrations of the styles of riding-habits which are to take the lead during the ensuing season, we have the pleasure to issue, with this month's number of our work, two plates representing the styles which will be most worn.

On that showing the front and back views, we have illustrated on the two figures a style of habit deviating in character from the plain riding-habit as generally worn. We extract the following description from the new issue of our half-yearly work, the "Report of Fashion" for the Spring and Summer, which, together with the pattern in diagram, will place our readers in full possession of all the necessary details connected with this particular garment.

The waist is still worn short, and the back is scarcely cut so wide across to the back-scye, as was last reported. It is very narrow at the bottom, and the side-seam well curved. The back-scye is narrow, and the shoulder-seam cut with a round. The forepart is single-breasted, and fastened with hooks and eyes. A moderate skirt is sewn on all round. The front is turned back, so that the silk lining shows, and forms a facing. There are side-edges to the back-skirts, meeting at the centre, and terminating in a point at top and bottom. A "trefoil" is formed in a tracing-braid, at the bottom of each side-seam. The front of each forepart is trimmed with small tabs, graduating in length, but simply formed by tracing-braid. There is one-half of one on the facing of the front of the skirt, and three under the arm. The neck is cut a little low at front, but high at the sides. The sleeve is easy to the arm, with a deep "boot" cuff projecting at top from the hind-arm, with three tabs on it. A small epaulette is added at top of the sleeve, with short tabs along it. A button is sewn at each end of the tabs.

The style of riding-habit represented on one of the figures on another plate is much simpler in character, and, as we have observed, more generally worn. It has a small jacket-skirt about 6 inches in length. It is narrow at the bottom, rounded at the centre, and reaches to within five or six inches of the front of the bottom-edge of the forepart. There is a plain plait at the bottom of each side-seam, and a "banyan" plait at the centre of the back-skirt. Some have three "banyan" plaits, for the sake of more fulness, but the skirt should then be cut longer, or the compass would be out of proportion to the length. The body is cut with a moderate point at front, and there are two pieces taken out under the bosom. The division between them is narrow, as is also the space between the front-edge and the edge of the front piece taken out. It is advisable to let the top of the plaits be placed low, so that the bosom is, as it were, supported by them, and not forced up. The neck is cut high, and sometimes a narrow neck-binding is sewn on, rounded off at front. The sleeve is easy to the arm, with a moderate cuff, deeper at the hind-arm, and with three or four buttons and holes. The edges are trimmed with a narrow silk braid, sewn on flat. Fancy buttons, ball or domed shape, of a small size, are invariably worn. Blue of a bright, and also of a full shade, is much in favour for habits. A few shades of brown are also in favour. Some trades make up light colours in Melton and Tweed for young ladies, and, nicely trimmed, they have a pleasing effect. Lady's cloth, venetians, and fancy coatings, are also worn.

The forepart, back, and sleeves, are lined with a light-coloured silk, and the skirt with black. There is a thin flannel under the back and body lining, which is stitched in rows, or in a diamond pattern. It is advisable to add a little wadding between the front of the scye and the point of the bosom.

There is only a narrow turn-up to the bottom of the train. A pocket is sewn in the right side-seam, and a broad ketch at top sewn on. The opening is faced with black silk, and the pocket made of the same. The strap is fastened by a small buckle and strap. A square tab of black silk is sewn on inside the back-skirt, and fastens with two holes on to buttons sewn on the train.

Riding-trousers are cut full upwards, but fitting close to the waist, and rather small at the bottom. The top-side is well hollowed on the instep, and there are narrow straps sewn on to both sides. A considerable round is necessary at the side-seam for the hip. Some sew on a narrow waistband, cut hollow at the centre; but if the trousers are cut to reach to the small of the waist, the difference between the size of the waist and the hips is sufficient to dispense with the necessity of a band. We would rather cut the top larger than the measure, and reduce it to the size by taking out a V, and cut the side-seam with less round. These trousers are made of the same cloth as the habit, or the upper part of chamois leather, and the lower part to the knee of cloth.

LONDON FOREMAN-TAILORS' MUTUAL ASSOCIATION.

The Annual Dinner of the above Society took place at the St. James's Hall, on the 14th ult. Mr. R. B. Lewis, of St. James's Street, kindly presided on the occasion, and was well supported by a large number of the principals of the leading West-end trades, and by a full muster of the members of the Association.

After proposing the usual loyal toasts, which were introduced with appropriate language, and received with the utmost enthusiasm, the Chairman, on rising to propose the toast of the evening, was most warmly received. He stated that since he had been invited to preside on that occasion he had ascertained that his father was formerly a member of the society, and from this circumstance he felt an additional pleasure in meeting so many of its members that evening. An important feature to be noted was, that he had not the task of enlisting their generous feelings on behalf of the Association by an appeal to their pockets, as the society was well provided with funds, the claims being so few and small. It was simply a social meeting of the members of this Society of Foreman-Tailors, who were desirous of seeing their friends and their employers present with them on the occasion. He need not dwell upon the object of the Association, as it had been established so long a period, and its purports were known to be now as when originally founded—for mutual improvement, and assistance in case of sickness or being out of a situation. He had much pleasure in this opportunity of meeting so many of the leading foreman-tailors in the metropolis, and to offer them his congratulations on the praiseworthy objects of their Association, and to assure them that they had his best sympathies for the prosperity of their society. He should be happy to meet them on any future anniversary. The presence of so many members of the leading houses in the trade should be gratifying to the members of the society, as evincing the good understanding which existed between the employers and the employed, and such meetings could not fail to produce a good effect, by fostering a kindly feeling on the part of each towards the other. He had much pleasure in proposing the "London Foreman-Tailors' Mutual Association."

Mr. Craggs, the worthy Secretary of the Association, in reply, gratefully acknowledged the kindness of the chairman in accepting their invitation to preside on this occasion, and begged to thank him on their behalf for the flattering and encouraging remarks with which he had prefaced the toast to which they had just done all due honour. As one of the officers of the society, he was highly gratified at the warm reception given to the toast, and to witness the presence of so many of the employers of the members of the society, and fully concurred with their respected Chairman in the opinion as to the beneficial result which might be expected from such fraternizing. He had much pleasure in stating that the funds were in a highly satisfactory condition, and that the number of members was steadily on the increase, although their object was not so much the *number* as the *quality* of the men who formed their community; as upon their respectability and efficiency, the credit of the society would be upheld in the estimation of the masters. He referred to the objects which the original founders of the Association had in view, viz., to establish a society composed of foreman-tailors, for the purpose of mutual instruction, and assistance under circumstances which might justify relief. The Association had carefully confined itself to these objects, and in their own security had exercised due care in the admission of members, requiring a guarantee of their respectability, and of their proficiency as cutters, so that they might fill any situation with benefit to themselves, satisfaction to their employers, and credit to the society.

Messrs. Archer and Smart responded to the toast of "Kindred Societies."

The "Chairman" was proposed by Mr. R. Edwards, who filled the vice-chair, in appropriate words, and was gracefully acknowledged by Mr. Lewis, in returning thanks for the kindness shown him on this occasion, and consideration for his inexperience in discharge of the duties devolving upon him.

Mr. Wain, of Clifford Street, returned thanks for the "Visitors," and expressed the pleasure it gave him to have the privilege of passing so agreeable an evening in such pleasant society, and see around him so many happy faces.

The Chairman proposed the "Vice-chair," prefacing the toast with a few judicious remarks.

Mr. R. Edwards replied with equal effect, and expressed his thanks for the kind manner in which his name had been proposed and received.

Mr. Thompson, of Conduit Street, was called upon, at a moment's notice, to reply for the "Dinner Stewards," and acquitted himself of the task in a most happy and humorous speech.

The enjoyment of the evening was complete, and the harmony produced by the several *artistes* materially assisted in producing so highly satisfactory a result, reflecting great credit on those gentlemen on whom devolved the task of making the necessary arrangements.

This Association was the pioneer of the Foreman-Tailors' Societies, and was formed, as stated by the Secretary in his speech, to furnish an opportunity for foremen to meet and exchange ideas upon the practice of the trade, and to raise a fund from which to relieve any member who might be in a position to require temporary relief. It met with every encouragement, and, from the care taken in the admission of such members only whose ability and respectability would maintain the character of the society, and secure the favour of the masters, it in a short time so firmly established itself in the opinion of the trade, that its members were selected as cutters by the leading houses, and to belong to the LONDON FOREMAN-TAILORS' MUTUAL ASSOCIATION was of itself a guarantee of proficiency to any master.

It was established so far back as 1818, and has steadily kept its position. Its success may in a great measure be attributed to the circumstance, that it has invariably confined itself to the one legitimate purpose for which it was formed.

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION FOR THE RELIEF OF AGED AND INFIRM JOURNEYMAN-TAILORS.

At the election, which took place on the 24th of February last, for the admission of three additional pensioners on the funds of the Institution, from the list of candidates, the votes polled by each, on that occasion, added to those already accumulated, made up their numbers as follows:—

*W. Cotterell	3764
W. J. Lendon	964
*Thomas Mayner	3243
C. Mallam	1969
W. Moody	1470
W. M'Leod	502
W. Ren	1503
J. Sutherland	1169
J. Waistell	1422
*J. Webb	3522

The three candidates, with an asterisk affixed to their names, secured their election.

Subscribers will see by this list the position of any candidate in whose particular case they feel an interest.

MORNING-COAT.

On the first figure on the plate, with the illustration of a lady in a plain riding-habit, we have represented a smart and becoming style of morning-coat. We have also given a pattern of it in our collection issued with this month's number.

It is single-breasted, with a long and bold front, a moderate step, and a small end to the collar, and well sloped off. The waist is but little longer than for a frock-coat, and the skirt cut to a medium length, and well rounded off to the bottom. The forepart is cut small at the waist-seam. There are two buttons and holes at front, one only being used. The sleeve is easy to the arm, and finished with a moderate cuff, and one button and hole, or quite plain. The corners are rounded off. There are no flaps to the skirts. The edges are turned in and stitched, or sometimes they are bound narrow.

The various new patterns in the fancy coatings which have been introduced this season will be much worn in this style of coat.

The double-breasted waistcoat, with a moderate lapel cut on, and without a collar, is a favourite style for the season, and is unquestionably the best form adapted for washing waistcoats, as there is scarcely any opportunity for disturbing their shape.

Morning-trousers are cut moderately easy in the leg, and rather wider at the bottom, with a little spring allowed on to the under-side. The side-seams are made up plain, in checks; sometimes, with quieter patterns, they have a small lap.

NEW FORM OF MORNING-COAT.

We have been favoured, by the courtesy of Messrs. Roberts and Wilson, of Liverpool, well known for the talent possessed by the members of our trade practising in it, with the pattern of a new style of coat invented by them, and which they have kindly placed at our disposal for publication in our work. Anxious at all times to give publicity, by the medium of our pages, to any novelty introduced in our trade, we have had the style of coat illustrated, and it will be found represented on one of this month's plates, and we trust that our artist had done our correspondent full justice in his delineation of the character and details.

We were unaware at the time we prepared the pattern for our sheet of diagrams, and placed our sketches in the hands of our artist, that Messrs. Roberts and Wilson contemplated securing the style to themselves. We have since, however, been informed by those gentlemen that they have registered the "Edinburgh" coat, and we must therefore caution our readers against interfering with the rights of the inventors, or they will render themselves liable to an action for piracy, and subject themselves to much unpleasantness.

Palmam qui meruit ferat, although an old saying, is none the less just because of its age; and if it applied in times gone by, it is equally appropriate in these days when the brain is more racked than ever in search of novelty.

The arrangement of the coat must have given these gentlemen some considerable trouble, and occupied their time in planning, and it is but fair that if any benefit is to accrue from their work, that they should at least have a portion of it.

The pattern was produced by the Patent Self-Adjusting Somatometer, invented by Mr. John H. Wilson, of the firm of Roberts and Wilson, and we noticed the invention in the September number of our work, published in 1866. We in the same number published the pattern of a coat, which bears some resemblance to that we now issue.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PATTERNS IN DIAGRAM.

Plates 1631 and 1632.

Diagrams 1, 2, 3, 4, and 16, are a pattern of the novel style of morning-coat or lounge-jacket referred to in a communication from our correspondent, Mr. Wilson, and the invention of that gentleman. As stated by our correspondent in his letter, the idea was to combine the quiet character of a form of jacket well known to the trade, with the advantages or peculiarities of two other styles of coat.

The side-body (diagram 16) is sewn in in the space between the two curved lines on diagram 1. The point 1¾ is placed at the point 8, and 2¾ at 7½; and the bottom from 15 to 6½, is sewn on to the top of the flap between 1 and 12½. The back is whole, and an opening left at the plait.

Our readers will not fail to notice, in the arrangement of that portion of the coat represented by diagram 1, a similarity between it and some patterns we have published at various times, the productions of our esteemed correspondent, Mr. John Anderson, of Edinburgh; and we feel sure that that gentleman will be but too pleased to see any one carrying out his ideas. We do not, however, wish by this remark to imply that Mr. Wilson is a copyist, as he may never have seen the patterns to which we have referred, and be fully entitled to all the merit which is due to his invention.

We have illustrated this style of coat on one of the plates issued with the present number of our work.

Diagrams 5, 6, 7, 10, and 11, are the pattern of one of the leading styles of morning-coat for the season, and will be found represented on one of the plates for the present number.

Diagrams 9, 12, 13, 14, and 17, are the pattern of one of the fashionable styles of ladies' riding-habits for the ensuing season, and which is represented on one of the plates issued this month. We have given the pattern of the short polka skirt on diagram 9, and one of the small jacket-skirt on diagram 14, as the forepart will suit both styles. If the forepart be required to button up to the gorge, the neck must be cut to the higher mark of the two. The lower one corresponds with the style of habit illustrated.

The train is worn short, averaging about six to eight inches longer than the walking length; and is generally cut rather scanty, compared with the compass which was formerly fashionable. As a guide for shape, let our readers draw a perpendicular line, and mark on it points at 3, 15, 37, and 41½ inches. At top, on each side of the starting-point, mark half the size of the waist. Supposing it to be 12, the distance between the centre-line and each point would be 6. Form the top of the train from the top of each point or side-seam to the point at centre, marked at the distance of 3 inches down.

To the right of the line, mark out, from the centre of the top-side, 10½ inches, and 10 to the left; from 15 inches down, mark also out 21½ to the right, but only 19½ to the left. From the point 37, mark out 30½ to the right, which will determine the bottom of the *right* side-seam, which is formed from 6, through 10½ and 21½. Square with the point 41½, mark out, to the left of the perpendicular line, 23½, which will mark the bottom of the *left* side-seam, formed from 6, through 10 and 19½. Shape the bottom from 30½, through 41½ to 23½.

It will, perhaps, be advisable to draw this diagram to a scale, say, of an eighth of an inch, as, having the shape before the eye, it may be easier to produce a pattern of the train to the full size.

For the under-side, draw a perpendicular line; mark on it, 1½, 8½, 18½, 45½, and 47¼. From the top, square out on each side 20 inches, and allow 7 inches more on the *right* side for the ketch of the pocket-opening at top. Slope the top of the underneath part of the train from 20, on each side, to 1½ at the centre, on the line. From 8½, mark 24 to the right, and 25 to the left. Square out from 18½, on *each* side, 27; and the same quantity on each side of the point 47¼. Shape the side-seam from 20, through the different points to the bottom, and *hollow* the bottom from 27 to the point marked down at 45½, or 1½ inch up from a straight line.

The right side-seam is obviously cut longer than the left, and with more round, to correspond with the position of the leg when the lady is seated in the saddle, and the under-side is held on in closing. A "box"-plait is formed at the centre of the under-side, and the remainder of the top-edge plaited in equally to half the size of the waist. The train, when closed at the side-seams, is sewn on to a narrow band, about an inch wide, and cut quite straight. It is fastened by a small strap and buckle. There is only a narrow turn-up or hem at the bottom.

If less compass be required at the upper part of the under-side, a long V may be taken out down from the top at the centre, so as to reduce the quantity of cloth in the plaits, without affecting the width below.

Some trades prefer gored skirts on the principle of ladies' dresses; but there is an objection to this style, or to too closely copying the skirt of a lady's dress. So long as there is sufficient width in it to allow of a lady walking or sitting with ease, that is all that need be studied; but in the train of a riding-habit we have to take into consideration the increased width required by the difference in the position of the lady when on her horse, and the necessary allowance for freedom of action which equestrian exercise necessitates. With a train cut too scanty, the effect is exceedingly inelegant, as the confinement and the motion of the horse incline the train upwards towards the waist; and we have sundry rolls of cloth formed across the body, through the want of compass in the upper part of the train. We see the same result in the skirt of a frock-coat when cut too scanty, or when the forepart is cut too tight at the waist, and not sufficient freedom given for the hip. The inclination is for the skirt to rise and form creases just below the waist-seam.

Diagrams 8 and 15, illustrate a plan of remedying the common defect in drafting trousers for men with very projecting calves, and is explained in the communication from our antipodean correspondent, "R. H. C." When a member of our trade, living at so great a distance, takes the trouble to write and suggest remedies for difficulties met with by some of our correspondents in their particular practice, we think it evinces a clinging to the old home and all associated with it; and shows that distance has not lessened the practical knowledge, which must have been acquired by dint of some considerable amount of observation and study, or the willingness to help a less experienced fellow-craftsman.

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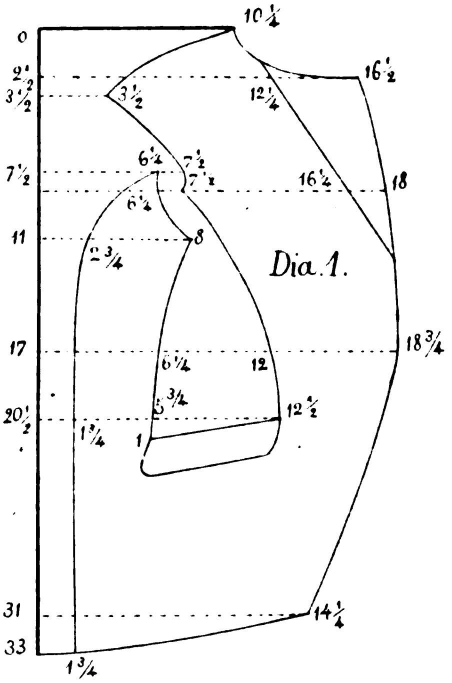
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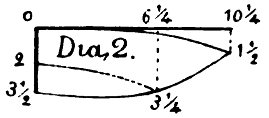
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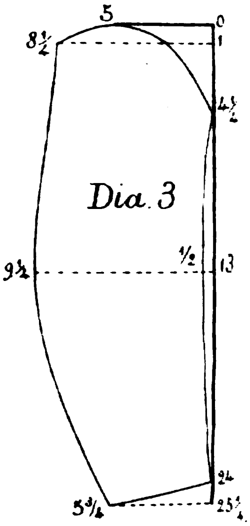
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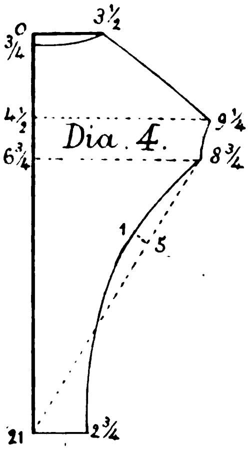
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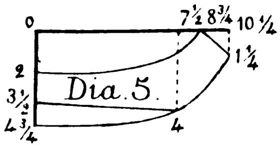
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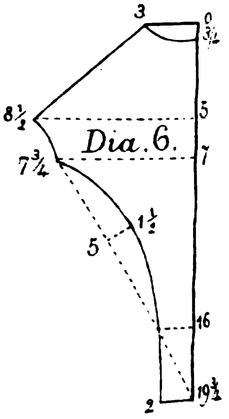
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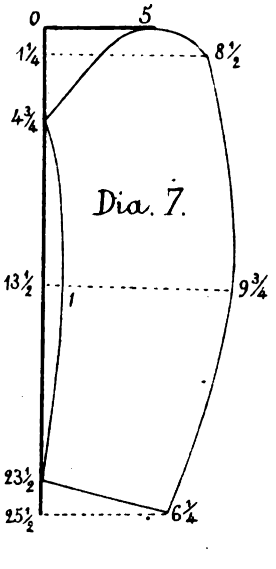
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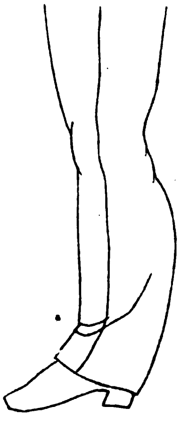

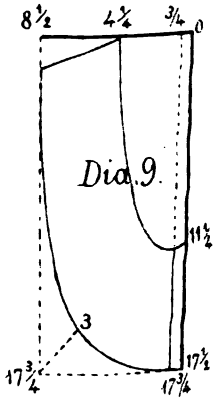
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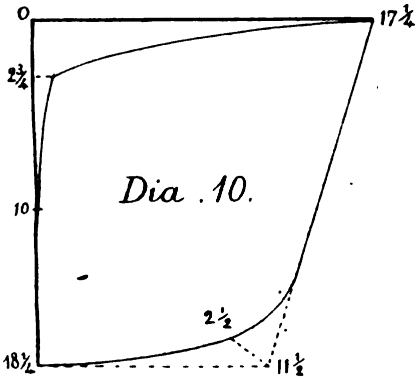
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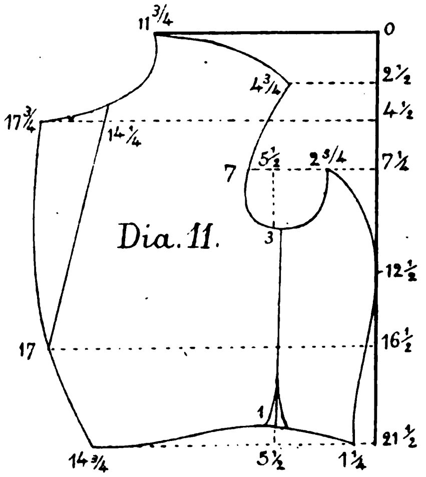
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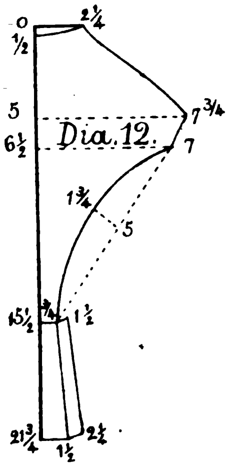
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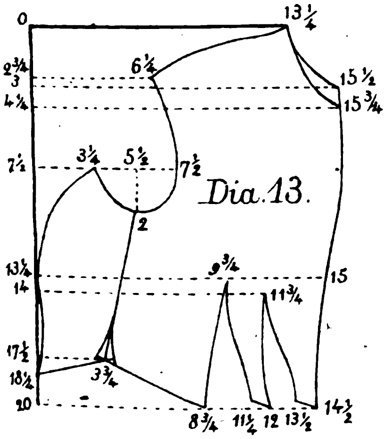
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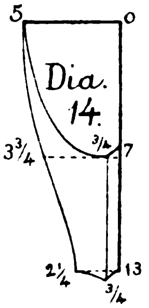
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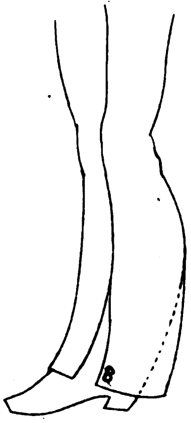

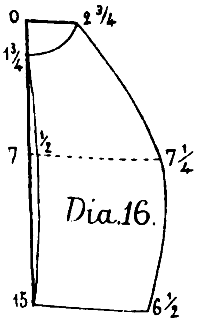
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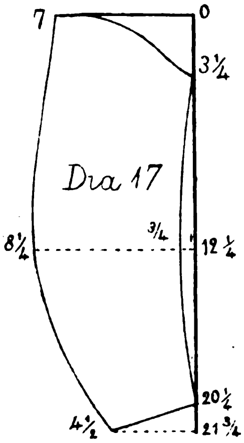
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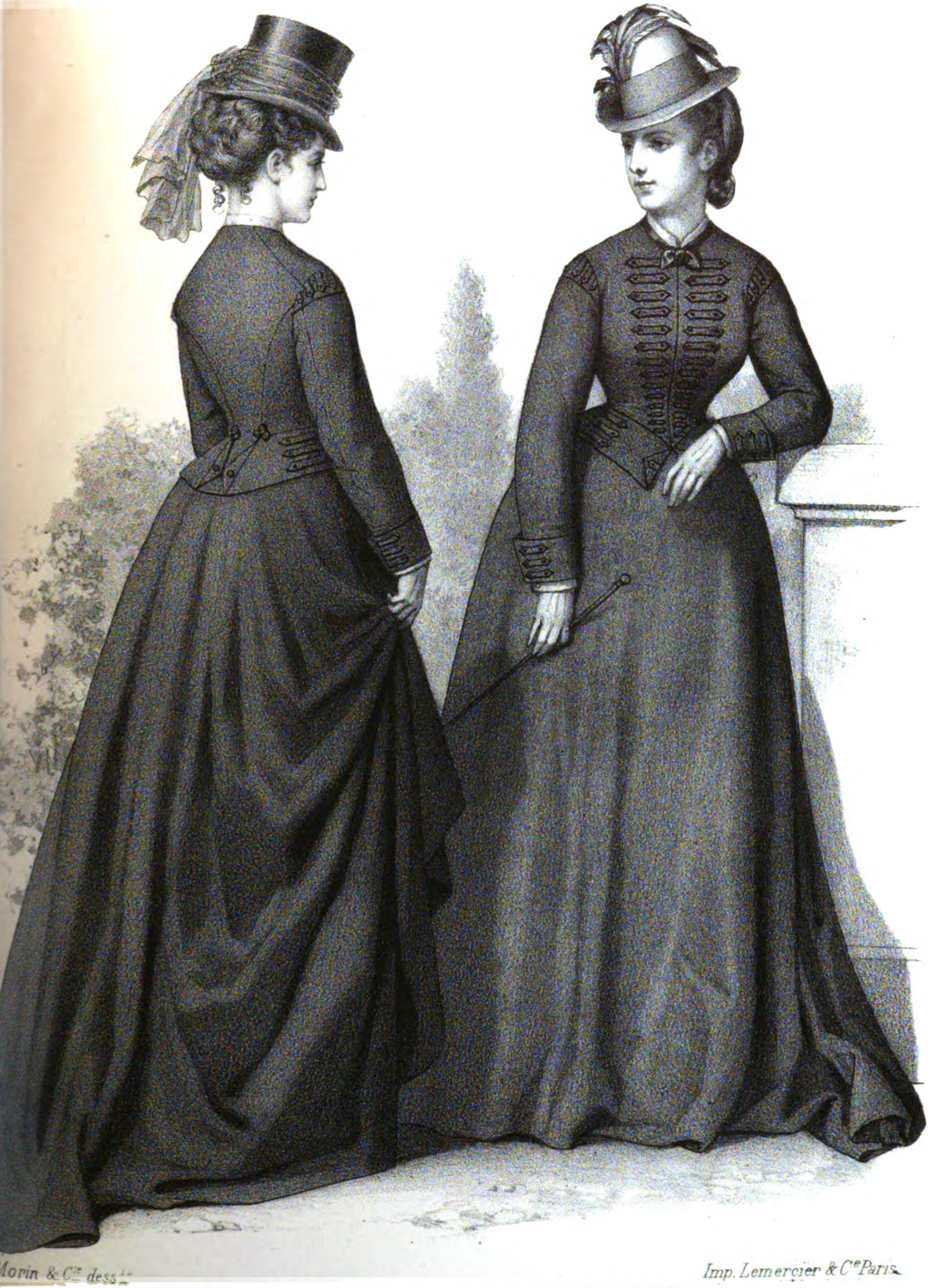

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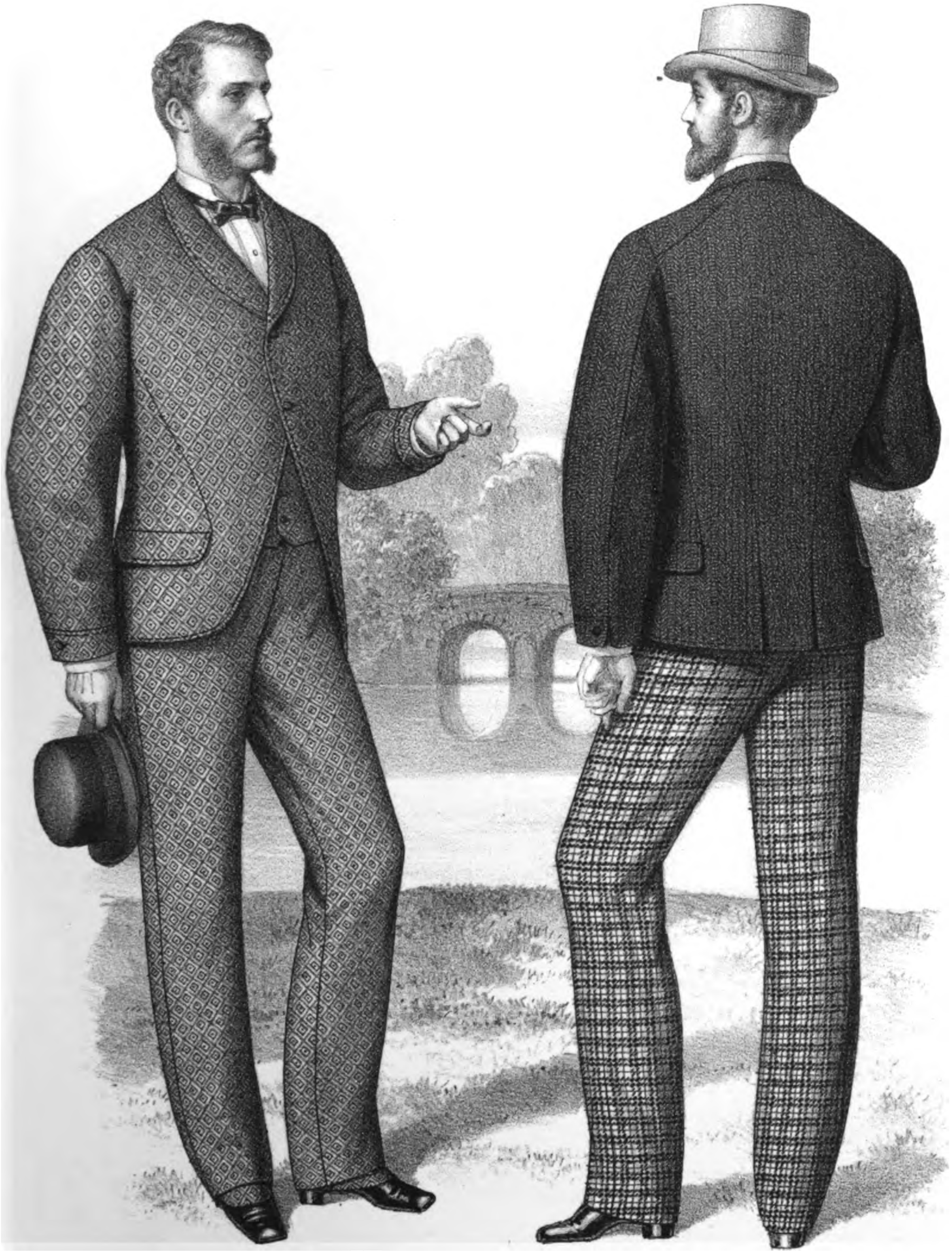

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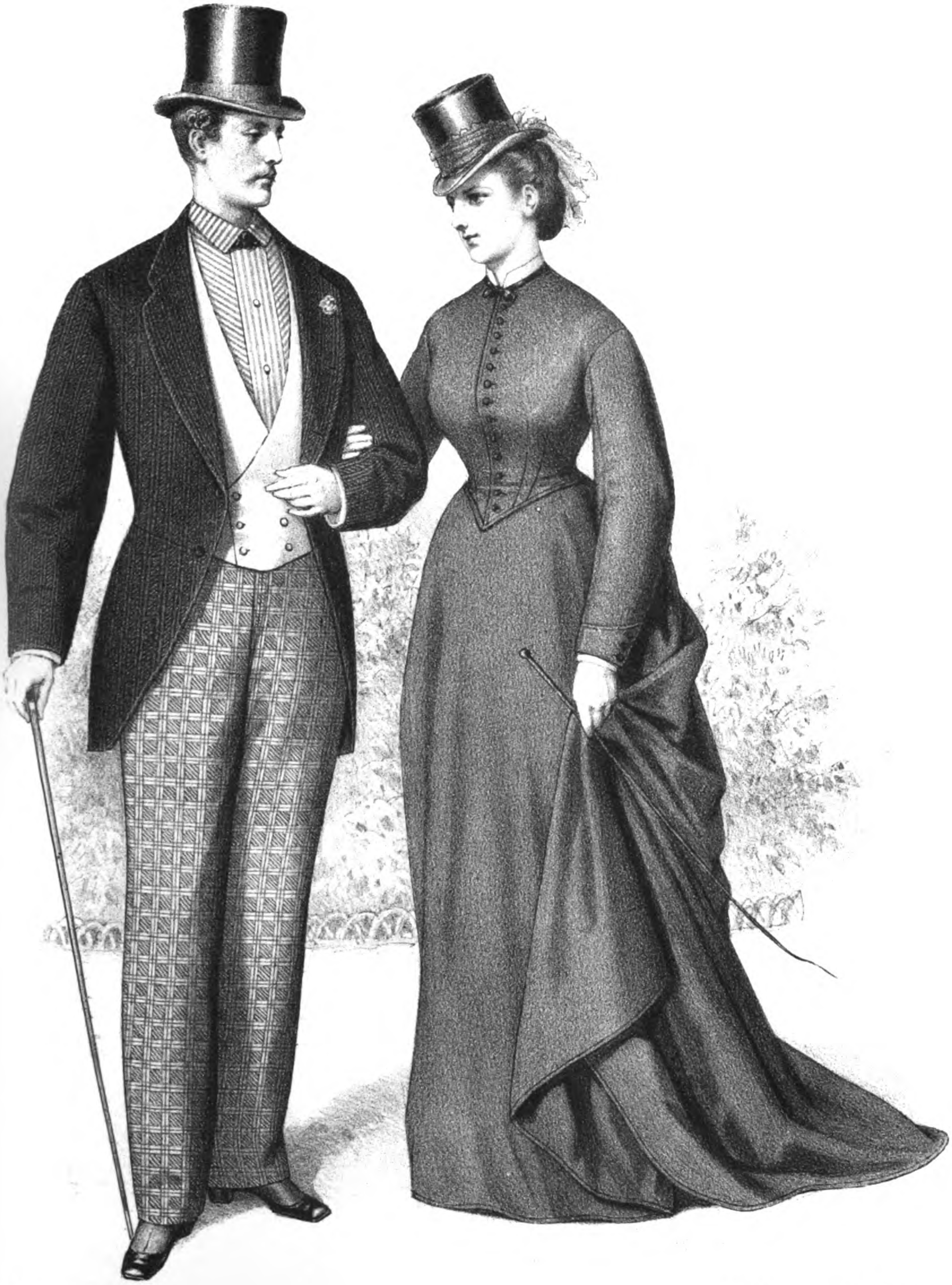

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THE

GAZETTE OF FASHION,

AND

Cutting-Room Companion.

BY

EDWARD MINISTER AND SON.

VOL. XXVIII.

LONDON: W.
8, ARGYLL PLACE, REGENT STREET;
SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, & Co., Stationers' Court; KENT & Co., Paternoster Row, E.C.

1874.

GAZETTE OF FASHION,

AND

CUTTING ROOM COMPANION.

BY

EDWARD MINISTER AND SON,

Tailors and Habit Makers to Her Majesty,

No. 8, ARGYLL PLACE, REGENT STREET, LONDON. W.

No. 325. May 1, 1873. Vol. 28.

THE TAILORS' LOCK-OUT IN SCOTLAND.

There have been differences lately between the masters and the journeymen-tailors in several parts of the country, productive of more or less inconvenience to the former, and of ill-feeling on the part of the latter; but they are as mere drops of water in the ocean compared with the magnitude of the recent movement in Scotland. The importance of the line of action taken by the master-tailors in that part of Her Majesty's kingdom, in forming a National Master-Tailors' Association of Scotland, so that by their united efforts they might not only assume a position to meet the Operatives' Association upon their own ground, but, by their combination, afford a moral support to any individual master, member of the Association, is so entirely a new feature, that its effects can scarcely be properly estimated.

It must not be supposed that the present difference between the masters and the journeymen has suddenly sprung up, without any previous circumstance to lead to the outbreak. The real ground of grievance which has led to this position of affairs, existed some time since; and matters have gone on until some tangible act offered the opportunity for an explosion of pent-up feeling.

Feeling the interest the trade generally must necessarily feel in the result of this determination on the part of their Scotch *confrères*, as the effect it produces locally cannot but influence the body of masters in their future action, we have endeavoured to make ourselves masters of the question, and by the kindness of gentlemen connected with the Association, we are enabled to lay the following particulars before our readers.

We learn that some years back an agreement was entered into and signed annually by the employers at the *request* (?) of the journeymen, binding both parties to a certain scale of wages throughout the year, and that three months' notice should be given of any intended alteration.

This term did not expire at one fixed date all over

Scotland, but varied considerably; as, for example, in Dundee it expired on the 22nd of March, in Glasgow on the 7th of April, and at Edinburgh a week or two later on.

It would appear that the master-tailors of Glasgow had declined to sign this document when it was first laid before them some years ago; but it being represented to the leading firms that while the men had perfect confidence in them, there were other houses which they wished to bind in a more formal manner, to pay the same wages in the slack time as in the busy season, the masters were induced to withdraw their objection, and sign the agreement. In doing so they were left powerless to secure any modification of terms, except at the very busiest season of the year, when, as a natural consequence, the journeymen held the position.

Some time since the men demanded an increase of fifteen per cent. on the *time* allowed by the log. Although there was a palpable inconsistency in giving an additional *time* beyond that which had been settled by the log, owing to a want of unanimity on the part of the masters, some agreed to the request of the men, and their act unfortunately affected the body, and the men gained the increase. If the wages fixed per hour were not considered sufficient for the work done, it would have been more consistent to increase the sum, as then there would have been something like reason in the demand. When, on the back of this concession by the masters, the men demanded a rise of one halfpenny per hour, the masters did not immediately see the force of their argument, or their being attacked on both points. They, however, were willing to meet the men by splitting the difference, and add one farthing per hour to the rate of wages, but at the same time came to the resolution of discontinuing the yearly agreement, and, consequently, gave the three months' notice to expire in April. They invited a conference with the delegates from the journeymen; but they refused to meet in conference.

This year the masters have formed a National Association, and have agreed to act as a body in all their relations with the Operatives' Association, and to meet combination by combination. This was *the step* to be taken with effect, and with any prospect of making a settlement of the matters in dispute. Whenever any alteration was wanted by the masters in the time of a garment, the reply of the local society of the Operatives' Association was always that they could not act of themselves, but must refer the matter to head-quarters; but the society never hesitated to make any demand of the masters on its own responsibility.

The masters by their recent action have taken the journeymen by surprise, for, judging by former results, they were not prepared for the decisive step of the masters in forming themselves into an association for the protection of their interests; thus taking a leaf out of the journeymen's book.

On a given day the whole body of masters belonging to the Association, and which comprised all the leading trades, closed their workshops.

The following statement, read at a recent meeting of the members of the Edinburgh branch of the National Association of Master-Tailors of Scotland, places the conduct of the masters clearly before the trade, and leaves no doubt about the correctness of their policy towards the Operatives' Association.

Mr. William Purves, the Chairman of the Local Association, presided, and called upon Mr. John Stewart (Vice-President of the National Master-Tailors' Association of Scotland) to read the statement, which he remarked had been carefully prepared by the Committee of the Association.

Mr. Stewart proceeded to read the statement in question, which was in the following terms:—"In view of the statements which have been made by the executive of the Operatives' Association, the Central Committee of the National Master-Tailors' Association have thought it right to place before you a clear and concise statement of their views of the present situation of affairs between the Masters' Association and the Operatives' Union. The cause of the present lock-out is the refusal of the operatives' executive to meet with us, and discuss the question of written agreements, which, in their present form, and lapsing at the present dates, the masters feel to be altogether one-sided and unfair. The National Masters' Association was most anxious to prevent a rupture with the Operatives' Union, and though they were pledged to support any branch which might be struck on this question, yet when the Dundee branch was struck, they delayed fulfilling their promise till they discovered, from the letters of the National Operatives' Association, that they were determined to make no concessions on the question. The cause of the masters' hesitation was the fact that the Dundee Operatives' Association did not belong to the National Association, and they were loth to impute to the latter the sentiments of the Dundee Association, till they had positive evidence of their determination to insist on the same terms. Written agreements are a new thing in our trade; and, in Edinburgh at least, were unheard of till last spring, when the present agreement was thrust upon the masters, and that without consulting them. Lapsing at the present date, they are felt to be a species of tyranny on the part of the workmen's society. The masters have no objection to written agreements in the abstract, and have always been willing to make an arrangement which shall terminate at a period which is equally fair to both masters and men; and it was to effect a compromise on the date of lapsing that they requested, twice over, a conference with the men's executive. This, however, the workmen's secretary saw fit to refuse in a very offensive manner. One of their office-bearers thought fit to state at a late meeting of the workmen, "that the masters would not consider the agreement humiliating had they not had something in the background.' This assumption that we had 'something in the background,' is utterly and entirely incorrect. We had nothing whatever in the background. He also made allusion to a new log which, he stated, was to be introduced on the 22nd of July, without any intention of asking the consent of the workmen. To this statement, also, we give the flattest contradiction. He also further stated that the present log was the one drawn up by a committee of masters and men six years ago, the true state of the matter being that the culminating objections to its continuance are the alterations in it upon the original log, which were made by the men themselves, and thrust upon us a year ago without any conference whatever. He stated, moreover, that the new log which is being prepared by the masters will be a reduction of 20 per cent. on the men's wages, although it was to be a nominal increase per hour. This statement is the purest invention; and is only an additional instance of the gross inaccuracy displayed by this official of the workmen. The facts as to a new log are these: In the expectation of a conference with the workmen, it had been deemed right to revise the log so as to remove its most objectionable features, many of which were thrust upon the masters without their consent. With this view the National Masters' Association had appointed a Log Committee to go over the time statement, and make such recommendations of amendments as appeared to be necessary. This committee have not yet completed their labours. Only the first proof-sheets of their recommendations have to-day been received. It is, therefore, utterly false on the part of the workmen's secretary to say that he had gone over it, for if he had, he must have gone over what had no existence. It was also our intention, before introducing these recommendations to our time-log—and it is still our intention, if the workmen come to terms—to give the operatives the opportunity of conferring upon the subject before introducing any change. We make the broad declaration that we had nothing in the background, not because there are not other subjects which require consideration and amendment, but because there is no change which we mean to propose which we are not, and have not been, willing to go over in conference with the men, and we have no proposal to make which would be the means of reducing the wages of the workmen on the average.—On behalf of the Central Committee of the National Master-Tailors' Association of Scotland, Henry Watson, President; John Harrison, Hon. Sec."

The Chairman asked if the statement which had just been read met with the approval of the Association. (Applause.)

The statement was unanimously adopted by the meeting.

Mr. J. Harrison (Hon. Sec.) announced that, with the exception of Dundee, all the branches were thoroughly united, there being only one defection in Glasgow, and two in Paisley.

The Association contemplates forming a sick and burial society in connexion with the "call house" opened at Glasgow, "*beyond all reach of strike or* *trade contingencies.*" First-class workmen will have constant employment, and will be able to earn from 30s. to 50s. per week, according to ability and application.

As an illustration of the manner in which the Operatives' Association carries out its edicts, we may mention a case communicated to us by one of the principal houses in Glasgow. A paper was brought in the shop by one of the *employés* of the local branch of the Association, with a peremptory command, "Sign that." On one of the principals perusing it, he stated that he could not, as a member of the Masters' Association, sign it on his own responsibility. The bearer of the paper turned on his heels and left the shop. Soon after the master had occasion to go to the workshop, and to his surprise found it empty. On seeking an explanation from his principal cutter, he learnt that on his refusing to sign the paper submitted to him, the bearer went to the shop and drew all the men away from it.

The Eclectic Repository.

"A gatherer and disposer of other men's stuff."—*Wotton.*

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "GAZETTE OF FASHION."

Dear Sir,

When I received my copy for this month of your ever-welcome Gazette of Fashion, I was amused and somewhat gratified, to recognize the features of a *very old friend*, in the pattern in diagram of the "Edinburgh" morning-coat, registered by Messrs. Roberts and Wilson, of Liverpool.

I looked up some old patterns of twenty years' standing, and send you the result of my search.

No. 1 is my own, No. 2 was sent me by a friend in London, and, when the stuff would allow, was the more stylish garment of the two.

No. 1, as you will perceive, is all but a *fac simile* of the registered garment; the only difference in making up, being that mine was generally made up *without* plaits, and had a back-seam with a vent at the bottom of it.

I am, dear Sir,
Yours respectfully,
"A Constant Reader."

As regards No. 2, you are welcome to make what use you think proper of it. My friend is long since dead, and as he considered his pattern merely as a modification of mine, which he had taken away with him when he went to London, I therefore feel at perfect liberty to say, "Publish it and welcome, if you think it worthy of a place in your valuable magazine."

The person for whom this pattern was drafted, was a smart little man about 5 feet 6 inches in height, and 17¾ breast-measure. You can make it up with plaits or without. Made up in plain mixtures, or in small indistinct checks, I used to admire the style very much, but I do not know that it is quite as suitable for this season's *large* distinct checks.

AUXILIARY AND RESERVE FORCES.

Dress of Officers.

The following circular has been issued by the War Office:—"All officers of the Auxiliary and Reserve Forces (except those of the mounted services), who wear the waist-belt over the tunic, will keep their swords hooked up at *Levées* and Drawing-rooms."

STRIKES AND THEIR EVIL INFLUENCE.

Strikes, like endemic diseases, would appear to be fostered by certain circumstances favourable to their development, and to be alike incidental to particular seasons, which encourage their baneful progress. Here, unfortunately, the simile ends; for, although professional skill and sanitary measures may check the spread of the disease, and lessen its prejudicial effect on the locality, we have not as yet become acquainted with any remedy for preventing the recurrence of strikes, nor for mitigating their mischievous influence upon society.

They come upon us with little or no warning, so as to prevent any plans being formed to counteract their organization, or the mischief they produce; and they are so timed, as to take effect when we are the least able to ward off their action.

Formerly, strikes were supposed to arise from special grievances, bearing upon a certain body of operatives; and the evils arising from them were confined to the particular locality where the cause for complaint existed. Apart from the sympathy which might naturally be felt by masters and men in the same line of business in other parts of the country, in the misunderstanding between the two parties, the effect of the strike had no influence beyond its own small circle.

Within these last few years, strikes have assumed so different a character, and owing to the systematic arrangements now organized, exercise such a widespread influence throughout the whole country, that the settlement of any matter in dispute no longer depends upon a good understanding come to by the two parties immediately interested in an amicable solution of the question in dispute, but is made a subject for the deliberation of a ruling body, which imposes its decision upon the two parties engaged.

There can be no doubt that strikes, under any circumstances, are unjustifiable, as a measure of repression by a body of operatives on their employers. If a mechanic feel himself personally aggrieved, by an act or order of his employer, or should object to conform to any rules which the latter may have thought proper to make in the conducting of his business, the operative should have the option of exercising his own judgment and convenience as to the steps he may take, and should be at liberty to leave his employer in the event of the grievance of which he may have to complain, not being remedied to his satisfaction. By the same reasoning, an employer should be free to make whatever arrangement he may consider desirable, without incurring the penalty of bringing down upon his head the weight of a censure from a body of men assuming to themselves the right to determine the justice or the injustice of his acts. If they are oppressive in their effect, and militate against the proper comfort of those he employs, he will soon be brought to a sense of their character, by finding his interest suffer from their operation.

In cases of difference between two parties, matters may often be more amicably settled by referring the question to a third person, who, taking a dispassionate view of the subject, and being free from the feeling which influences the two disputants, detects the weaker points. By management he smoothes the ruffled feathers, and arranges matters to the mutual satisfaction of those who appealed to his good service on their behalf.

Mechanics are not always the best judges of their own value as workmen; while, on the other hand, a skilled operative may thoroughly estimate his worth as such, and know what he is justified to expect as a fair remuneration for his labour. If he excel in a particular branch of trade, his ability will ensure proportionate wages, as excellence in work will always find a market where it will be properly appreciated.

It would be a gross injustice to such a man to place him on the same footing as other mechanics who are merely possessed of a sufficient amount of intelligence to enable them to perform the work allotted to them as a task, or in order to entitle them to receive a certain sum of money in exchange for their labour. It would be equally unjust towards him, to pay those men the same as he had received for his superior workmanship.

So long as emulation in trade is encouraged, and a stimulus given to a workman to exercise the abilities which nature has bestowed upon him, there will always be a class of operatives who can command a higher scale of wages than the general body; and on account of the superiority of their work, it would be an economy on the part of the employers to give it, as it will be sure to recommend itself and conduce to their reputation. A combination, therefore, to force wages up to an unwarranted point, without reference to the quality of the work, is palpably an injustice.

Employers are bound, in common honesty to their journeymen, to frame a "time-log" on a basis which will ensure their receiving a just remuneration for their labour; and in fixing the price per hour, and the time for the several details, they should take the *average* capacity of the operatives into consideration. In self-defence employers are driven into establishing a league among themselves to resist unfair exactions from them by the journeymen, and to secure themselves by a combined action from the inconvenience of being subjected to periodical disturbances in their business. It will not be denied that they should have the same privilege in this respect as asserted by the journeymen, especially when their action is forced upon them, and not of their own seeking.

It must equally be admitted that this is a very unsatisfactory state of things, and one much to be deplored, as it tends to alienate the good feeling which should exist, and did exist at one time, between masters and their journeymen, and to destroy that sympathy which the former might reasonably be expected to feel towards the latter.

One would think that the misery and privations which strikes involve on those who take part in them, as well as on their families, would act as a warning against a recourse to such expedients; and the more especially as, even should the end be gained, the sacrifice at which it has been won, is certain to outweigh any pecuniary benefit which may follow.

Unfortunately this is not so much a consideration as it deserves, and its importance is lost sight of in the bad feeling which is unfortunately engendered, by distorting the merits or ground of complaint.

THE LATE IMPORTANT TRIAL AT GLASGOW.

Our correspondent, "A Master-Tailor," whose letter we published in the March number of our work, will perhaps, as well as others of our readers, feel some little curiosity as to the total cost of this trial. We have not ascertained the whole amount of costs on both sides, but are informed that the defendant had to pay, and *has paid*, £1200; or £1000 beyond the amount of damages awarded by the court.

So heavy a penalty should have the effect of deterring for the future associations resorting to the obnoxious plan complained of by the plaintiff in the action.

As an instance of the danger of interfering with the "liberty of the subject," a solicitor lately applied to Mr. Newton, one of the Metropolitan magistrates, on behalf of the master-tailors of Scotland and Belfast, for a warrant against certain persons who had assaulted a boy in the employ of a master-tailor in London, who had been appointed to get work done for them. The boy was taking some clothes home, and a coat was taken from him. The magistrate said: "If the coat was taken from the boy, it would amount to stealing, and the offender might be at once given into the custody of the police without a warrant." The solicitor asked for a warrant, as the police might hesitate to take the charge if they met him. The principal object in asking for a warrant was, to show the parties who were acting illegally, that they would not be allowed to threaten or intimidate other workmen with impunity. The magistrate thought the best course would be for a summons for the *assault* to be taken out, and then if ulterior proceedings were found necessary, that matter could be taken into consideration. The solicitor acted on the suggestion, and asked for an assault warrant, as the man had given a false address. The warrant was granted; but we learn that the delinquent is "*conspicuous by his absence*."

EVENING-DRESS.

Agreeably with our usual custom, we this month issue a plate illustrating the present style of evening-dress, and extract from the new issue of our half-yearly work, the "Report of Fashion," for the present season, the following details as to style and making up. The figures mentioned in the description refer to the illustrations on the plate and the sheet of patterns in diagram belonging to the "Report of Fashion."

"We have illustrated, on figures 2 and 16, two distinct styles of dress-coats, both of which are worn, but each one is distinguished by some particular feature which adapts it more than the other for a certain class of men, or for certain figures. That shown on figures 2 and 5—representing the front and back views of the same style—is unquestionably the smarter, and the better suited for young and well-dressing men. It has steadily worked its way into favour by the elegance and lightness of its appearance. There is a tendency to shorten the length of waist, although, perhaps, not to any very great extent, in dress-coats. The effect is decidedly better, as the coat sits freer on the hips, and in to the body, if cut to a proportionate length to the height and make of the figure.

"The two styles of coat are alike in the shape and length of the back. The skirt is rather shorter than lately worn, but cut to a moderate width at top and bottom. The strap is narrow. The front-edge of the skirt is cut with a round, which is drawn in and pressed back on to the centre for the round of the seat. The strap, which has nothing to recommend itself in point of beauty, might be dispensed with, and the top of the skirt cut to terminate in a point at front. It will be necessary in that case to cut the forepart longer at front, as the top of the skirt will be lowered to the *bottom* of the strap. The front of the skirt can be rounded at top, or cut with an angle. The roll to the forepart of the style illustrated on figure 2 is moderately broad at the centre, and is carried down to the very bottom of the front-edge, terminating in a graceful curve. The collar is low in the stand, but a trifle broader in the fall. As the front of the coat is intended to be worn always in one form, the sewing-on edge of the collar is cut with some round, and the crease-edge short. The bottom-edge must be stretched a little at the hollow of the neck, but kept tight at front. The sleeves of both styles of coat are still cut easy to the arm, and moderately wide at the hand. They are made up with a cuff, varying from 3½ to 4 inches in depth, with two buttons and holes in it. The corners are rounded off at the bottom.

"With the ordinary lapel, the turn is bold, but not reaching so low, and made up so as to admit of one or two buttons being fastened, if required. The lapel is cut to a medium width, slightly hollowed on the sewing-on edge, and with a round on the other edge. It has five holes marked up, but the top and bottom ones are blind, or the top left open for the stem of a flower. The collar is low, but deeper in the fall, and made with a 'frock-end,' not so wide as the top of the lapel, and to show but little light; or with the old-fashioned step-end, with a moderate point, and rather narrow at front.

"Black is generally worn with a velvet collar, or with the collar and roll faced with black silk, plain, barathea, or ribbed. The silk facing is not carried beyond the lapel-seam. The skirts are lined throughout with plain black serge, or with satin. The edges are turned in and stitched narrow, or trimmed with a cord or a narrow silk braid, sewn on flat. Fancy silk buttons, slightly domed, and of a medium size, are much worn. They give a nice relief to the coat.

"It is quite an open question whether dress-waistcoats shall be made with or without a collar; both are patronized accordingly as they are best suited to the material of which they are made. As white quilting is in favour for evening-dress, without a collar is preferable, as this form is better adapted for the ordeal of the laundress. They are cut to correspond with the length of the lapel of the coat, very open at front, and with only three buttons and holes. The front-edge is cut off a little at bottom from below the lower hole. When worn with a rolling collar, it is moderate in width, and without much round to the edge of the forepart. It is made to open low. White quilting, small diamond, welted, or with a small check, is much in favour, with covered buttons. Black cassimere, with embroidery, braids, and bugles intermixed, in neat patterns and rows, is equally worn. Plain black cassimere with a narrow braid, or two tracing-braids on the edges, and with a crow's-foot formed at the corners at front, with jewelled or stone buttons, is preferred by some gentlemen. Sometimes the roll is faced with black silk, which forms a pleasing relief. Under-waistcoats of white quilting, or corded silk of a light colour, are being attempted by a few houses.

"We have but little change to notice in the shape or style of evening-dress trousers. They are cut to fall easily on the boot, and as shown on the pattern in diagram, the top-side is made to spring out a little on the instep. They are moderately easy in the leg and body, and not shaped at the knee or calf. They are made without waistbands, have fly-fronts, and pockets, with the openings either in the side-seam or across the top, without a welt, merely a plain opening. The bottoms are usually faced with the same material, or with a firm but thin black canvas. A narrow black silk braid sewn down the side-seams gives a pretty finish to dress-trousers, and harmonizes with the edges of the coat when trimmed with braid. Black single doeskin, and some of the elastic makes of fancy coatings in diagonals and narrow stripes, are much patronized."

MORNING-DRESS.

Frock-coats.

The two figures on another of our plates, represent the most fashionable styles of frock-coat, which will take the lead during the ensuing season. The waist is reduced in length since we last reported, but the skirt is now worn longer, and with a little more compass. The lapel is of a medium width, with five holes marked up. The turn to the front of the forepart is long, and moderate in width. There is but a small light between the collar and top of lapel. The sleeve is of the same size and style as worn for dress, but some trades only have one button and hole in the cuff. The corners are rounded off. The collar is low, and well sloped off at front, with a square end. The skirt, as represented on the second figure, is intended to show the difference between a frock-coat which is made to be worn open, and one, as illustrated on one of the figures on the third plate, which is to be always worn buttoned. On this plate the front-edge of the skirt is cut away at the bottom to give it a light appearance; the forepart is also cut smaller to the measure at the waist. Side-edges are no longer worn. The edges are turned in and stitched. Fancy buttons are much in favour. Blue continues to be a leading colour in the new patterns in fancy coatings, which is the leading article for the season. We notice some smart colours in these makes, which will have a run. Silk breast-facings are patronized, but not to extend beyond the lapel-seam. Black, in fancy coatings, is in request.

The style of coat shown on the second figure on the third plate is always more or less worn during the summer, but invariably buttoned up as represented on the plate. The different details are the same as we have just described, with the exception that the forepart must be cut much easier at the waist-seam, and three inches added on at the bottom of the front-edge of the skirt beyond the necessary increase in size at top. It is usual to make these coats of an elastic article, and of a light colour, as grey, drab, or of a clean medium mixture. A pattern, as a rib or diagonal stripe, is not an objection, but rather selected for its character. The edges are always stitched narrow. Sometimes the collar and cuffs are faced with silk to match, as well as the breast-facings. On a well-dressing and *fair* man, these coats have an excellent effect, when the trousers are in keeping.

SUMMER OVER-COATS.

A light or intermediate Over-coat for the early part of the summer, or to wear over a dress-coat, is an indispensable article of a gentleman's outfit. The Chesterfield form, which we have represented on the first figure on the plate with the illustration of a light-coloured frock-coat, is the best adapted for this purpose. It is single-breasted, with four holes and buttons at front, and a small lapel only, rounded at top. It is cut easy to the body, has a back-seam, and is a little hollowed in to the figure. Medium sleeve, plain. The pockets are at front, across the skirts, without flaps. The edges are turned in and stitched narrow, or bound with Prussian binding. Light mixtures in Melton and Tweed are worn, with silk facings to the back of a narrow strip of cloth down the front. Sometimes the collar is faced with silk. We notice some smart shades of brown Melton, which are well suited for this form of Over-coat.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PATTERNS IN DIAGRAM.

Plates 1636 and 1637.

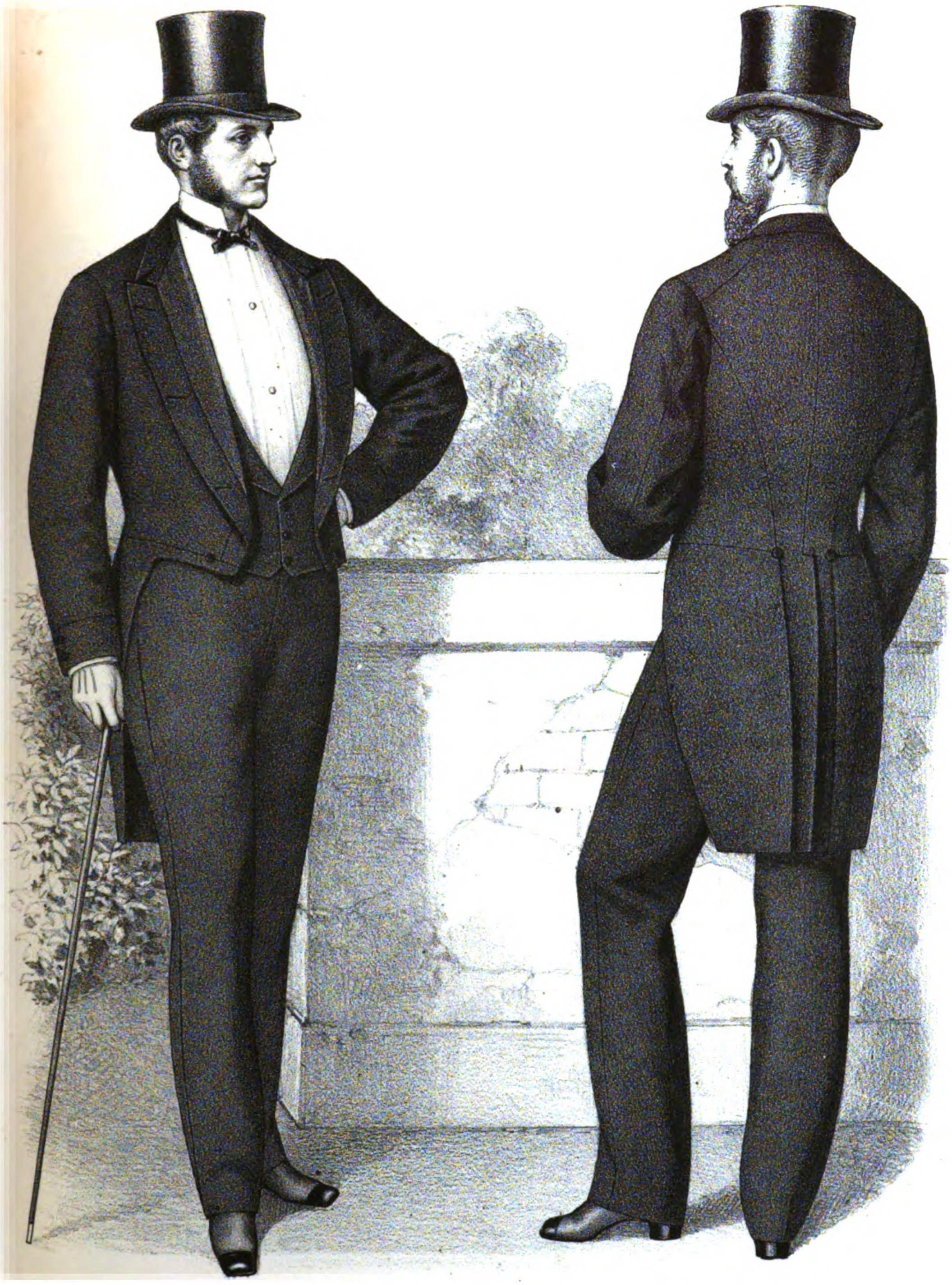
Diagrams 1, 4, 7, and 11, are the pattern of the style of morning-coat referred to by our correspondent, "A Constant Reader," in his communication, as the No. 2. No. 1 being as nearly as possible the counterpart of the pattern we published last month, we have not considered it necessary to give it.

The back (diagram 7) presents no difference in shape to the average run of coat-backs; the feature of the style is essentially in the forepart (diagram 1) and the side-body (diagram 4). When closed, there will be but the seam under the arm visible, just as we find in almost every coat now; as the flap of the outside breast-pocket covers the seam from 3½ to 9¼ on diagram 4. A short length of seam would be seen at front of the flap, reaching down to the top of the lower flap in the skirt, which is cut on to the side-body. The edges from ¼ to 12¼, and from 9¼ to a point opposite to this latter quantity, will, in making up, be closed from 12¼ on the forepart to 13¾, and from 5½ on the line drawn at 14¾ from 0, to 5½ on the line drawn at 20¾ down.

Diagrams 2, 3, 5, 8, 9, and 13, are the pattern of the prevailing style of dress-coat, for dinner, or for gentlemen for whose make or age the rolling collar would not be consistent. The lapel (diagram 2) is moderate in width, and cut with a hollow at the sewing-on edge, so as to give more freedom on the outer edge. The collar (diagram 9) is drafted with the old-fashioned end, as some trades are introducing this style.

Diagrams 6 and 10, are the pattern of a dress-waistcoat, without a collar, and to open very low.

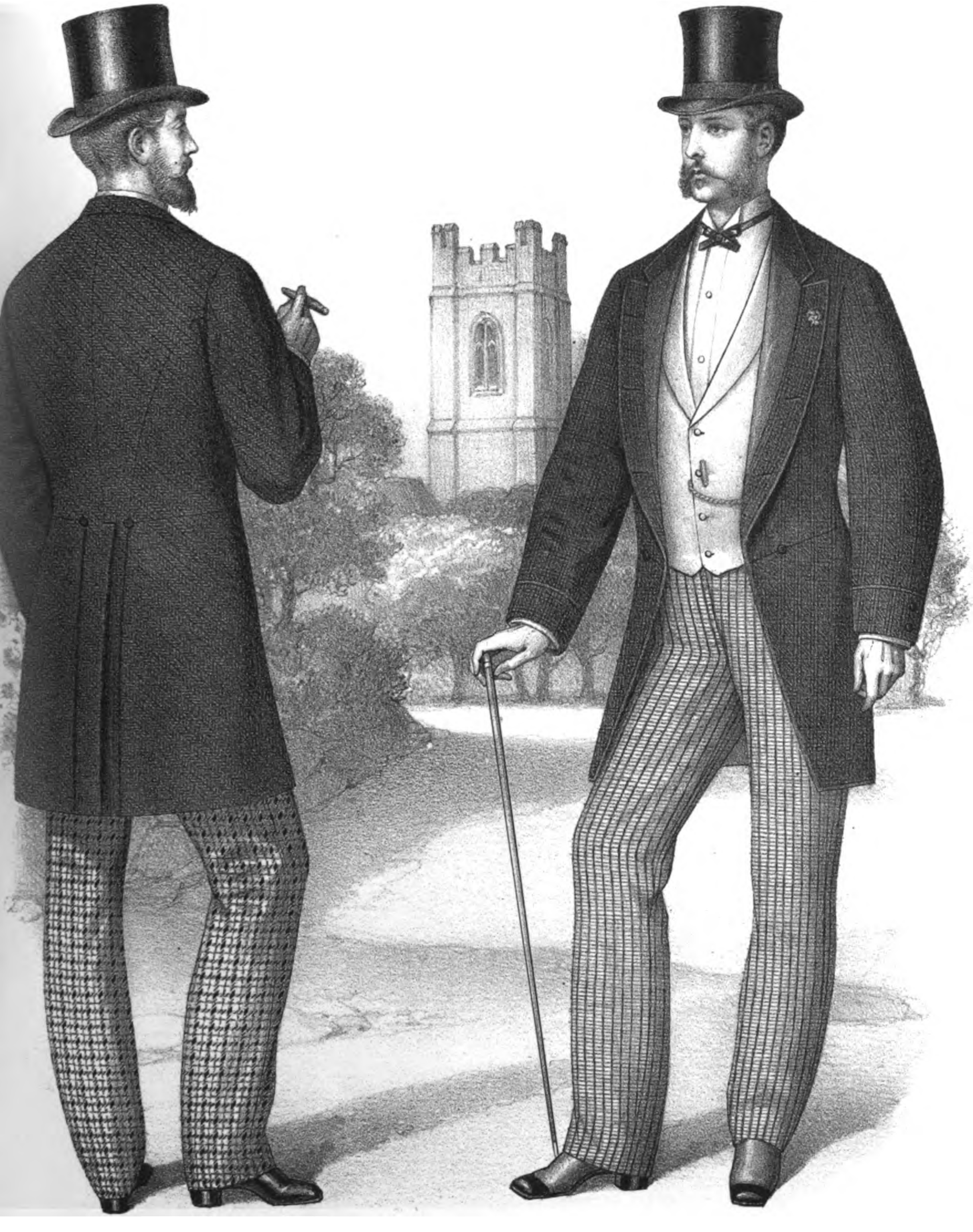
Diagram 12, is the pattern of a pair of evening-dress trousers.



Lacour & Cie dessrs | Imp. Lemercier & Cie Paris

GAZETTE OF FASHION.

EDWARD MINISTER AND SON
8, Argyll Place Regent Street
London, w.



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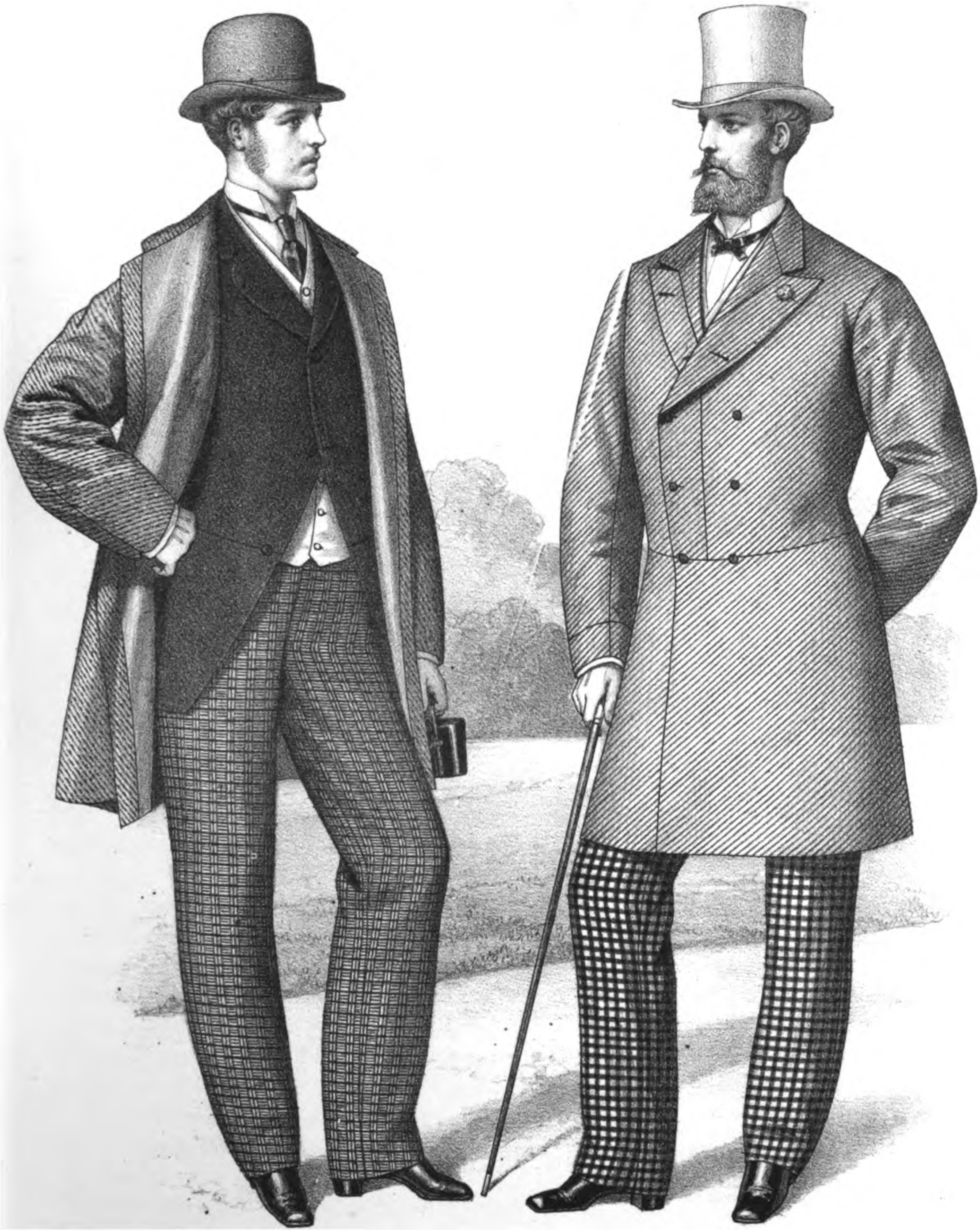

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GAZETTE OF FASHION.

EDWARD MINISTER AND SON

8, Argyll Place Regent Street

London, w.

GAZETTE OF FASHION,

AND

CUTTING ROOM COMPANION.

BY

EDWARD MINISTER AND SON,

Tailors and Habit Makers to Her Majesty,

No. 8, ARGYLL PLACE, REGENT STREET, LONDON. W.

No. 326. June 2, 1873. Vol. 28.

UNIFORM OF DEPUTY-LIEUTENANTS OF COUNTIES.

As the official dress worn by gentlemen appointed to the honourable office of deputy-lieutenants is of that character which comes within the scope of any tailor, possessing sufficient judgment and taste to justify him in undertaking the execution of an order of this description; we have selected it for illustration on one of the plates issued with the present number of our monthly publication, so that our patrons may have the opportunity of presenting a representation of the dress to any of their customers.

Our artist has rendered the several details which constitute so important a feature in a drawing illustrating any official costume in his usually happy style, with one unfortunate exception, which, although it might escape the notice of the majority of our readers, we consider it but just on our part to notice; as our desire is at all times to issue representations of dress which may be relied upon for correctness of detail. The point to which we allude is the introduction of a back-skirt separately to the forepart-skirt.

In order that our illustration may be complete, and convey a perfect representation of this particular dress, we have had it coloured, and trust that it may be accepted by our readers as a proof of our desire at all times to study their interest, and uphold the character of our work.

We annex the following particulars of the several details of the dress:—

Scarlet coatee, double-breasted, with ten frosted silver buttons by *pairs* on each breast; the distance between the two rows, 2½ inches at top, and 2¼ at bottom. Blue cloth Prussian collar, embroidered all round in silver. Blue cloth cuffs, embroidered round. Plain Scarlet pointed flaps at top of skirts. Embroidered skirt ornaments, varying according to the part of the kingdom—a rose for England, a thistle for Scotland, and a shamrock for Ireland. White Kerseymere turnbacks and skirt-lining. Body lined with drab silk.

Cocked hat, black beaver or silk, with white and red plume. Silver loop, button and ends. Black silk cockade and lace.

Silver epaulettes, with gold ornaments.

Crimson silk sash, with bullion ends.

Gilt handle to sword, black scabbard, and gilt furniture. Gold sword knot.

Shoulder-belt, with blue cloth frog.

Blue cloth trousers, with broad silver lace down the side-seams; or white drill from May to October.

LORD-LIEUTENANT OF THE COUNTY.

The official dress for a Lord-lieutenant of a county varies in some respects to that of a deputy-lieutenant. The embroidery on the cuffs is deeper, extending on to the sleeves, and there are embroidered pointed slashes to the sleeves, with three small buttons. The pointed flaps to the skirts are deeper, and are embroidered.

The Eclectic Repository.

"A gatherer and disposer of other men's stuff."—*Wotton.*

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "GAZETTE OF FASHION."

Dear Sir,

When International Exhibitions were first mooted in this country, the idea met with a considerable amount of sympathy, as it was thought that they would be productive of much benefit to the mechanic portion of the community, by affording them an opportunity of witnessing the productions of other countries, and of seeing for themselves in what respect the working class abroad was superior or inferior to themselves.

There is no doubt but that there was much promise in the supposition, and that such a result might reasonably be looked for. Judging, however, of the effect upon our own trade, I cannot discover any marked signs of this beneficial influence, nor have we any palpable proof of the improvement which we might have expected in the handwork of journeymen-tailors.

It would be unfair on my part to ignore the fact that, at the Exhibition of 1851—the pioneer to its several humble imitators—there were some specimens of workmanship which reflected the highest credit on the journeymen who had produced them; and I perfectly remember that in the account you published in your monthly magazine, you drew the attention of your readers especially to some of the number for the perfection of the work they exhibited. I have not noticed, from my personal observation, any marked improvement in the work performed by our journeymen, and I am inclined to think that, so far as tailors are concerned, the expectations of the optimists have not been realized. It is much to be regretted, for no one can but see how very inferior the sewing in a modern garment is, compared with that executed by the journeymen of the beginning of this century. I cannot but think that something might be done to create a stimulus in the journeymen, and induce them to exert themselves, and endeavour to revive that excellence which was a feature in the workmanship of their predecessors.

Such competitions are known in France, and probably in other foreign countries; and I can see no reason why we as a class should not set our shoulders to the wheel, and see what we can do towards bringing about a healthy rivalry among the journeymen, and so improve the character of our particular trade.

It should surely but be necessary for a few of the leading London houses—the magnitude of whose business gives employment to a large number of hands—to take the initiative in this matter, and once the preliminary machinery arranged, the other details would follow in due order, and a satisfactory result might reasonably be looked for.

I am convinced in my own mind that an emulation once established among the journeymen would be one of the very best and effective means for counteracting the evils of strikes. A clever workman never need be under the least apprehension that he will not be adequately remunerated for his labour. The quality of the work will always command a good return in the shape of wages, and he will feel himself perfectly independent of any locality, as if not sufficiently paid in his opinion in one town, he has but to remove to another to ensure better terms.

The object should be on the part of the masters to increase the number of such men, by offering them every inducement to raise themselves above the generality of their class. You at once, by placing the man in a higher sphere, inculcate in him a desire for further improvement, not only to maintain himself in his new position, but to excel among men of his own stamp.

It will invariably be found that it is the workman who is *not* able to do a fair day's work, or whose work will not get him employment, who complains most of the injustice of masters, and how the journeymen are ground down in their wages to enrich their employers. His motive is palpable. If by a combination among men of his own standing, he can succeed in forcing a higher scale of wages from the masters, it will enable him to work shorter hours, and yet earn as much money as before, and so increase his independence on his employer.

Draw the better class of workmen away from contact with such men, let them feel that their abilities are appreciated by the masters, and you alienate their sympathies with the cause of the mass with which they have no longer any common interest.

Let me hope that my few remarks may have the desired effect of drawing the attention of masters to the importance of the movement I have suggested; and that in whatever direction the first step may be made, I trust it may lead to further efforts.

I am, dear Sir,
Respectfully yours,
"X."

THE LOCK-OUT IN SCOTLAND.

In our last number we noticed the unsatisfactory state of things in our trade existing at the present time in Scotland, and endeavoured, from the information we had received from numerous friends in that country, to lay before our readers a succinct account of the causes which had led to the action taken by the masters, who, in self-defence, had formed themselves into an Association, and had pledged themselves to support each other in resisting the demands of the Operatives' Association.

As the details were furnished by gentlemen of whose honesty and veracity we have not the slightest doubt, we laid our statements before our patrons with perfect confidence, and a letter from "A Glasgow Master," which appears in our present number, comes opportunely to substantiate our remarks and confirm the correctness of our report.

We regret that up to the time of our going to press we have not received any intimation of any reconcilement having been effected between the two parties whose interests are so affected by the proceedings now being instituted, and that the differences between the masters and the journeymen as a body, have not yet been smoothed away. The unseasonable weather we are having for the time of year, is not calculated to assist the workmen in their standing out, as it must necessarily check the demand for light clothing, and consequently the call for labour is less urgent than might be expected at this period. So far it is a boon to the masters, in allowing them more leisure for the consideration of their plans, and freedom from being coerced into submission by the force of their position bearing upon them under more favourable circumstances to the journeymen.

It has been attempted by the Operatives' Association to make the men and the public believe that the terms of the revised time-log are not favourable to good workmen, and that it involves a distinct reduction in the wages of the men. It would appear that there is not the slightest ground for this statement, which has evidently been put forward from some sinister motives which are not very clearly defined. The masters, by way of refuting this mis-statement of facts, refer to the new log lately issued by their Association, as a proof of the incorrectness of such assertions, and invite a comparison between the old and new time-logs as the best proof of the sincerity of their good intentions towards the men.

By the courtesy of the President of the Master-Tailors' Association for Scotland, we have been favoured with a copy of the new time-log framed by it, and now offered to the journeymen generally, irrespectively of their being union or non-union men, as the Association treats with the men individually, and not as members of any particular association or society.

The best way, perhaps, to judge of the merits of the new log, as now offered by the Masters' Association to the journeymen, would be to compare the time to be allowed for the several garments with the time fixed in the log, which was agreed to by the Joint Committee of Master and Journeymen Tailors in London, in April, 1866.

There is a feature in this new log which should be generally introduced into all local logs—namely, dividing the several articles into different classes, and regulating the time accordingly. By this plan, garments made of the best articles, and in which necessarily a better class of workmanship would be expected, are paid for at a higher scale of wages; and inferior goods, which do not require such care or time being bestowed upon them, are paid for proportionately lower. The difference, however, between the two scales does not prove that a man cannot earn as much by making up garments of the second class; for many men, without being skilled workmen, can make more wages than others who are really first-class journeymen. It has been frequently proved that such men actually lose money in the care and attention which, in their pride, they bestow on their work. There is no doubt but that the employers were convinced of this anomaly, and induced to so arrange the time-log, as to benefit such workman by paying him a higher scale of wages for his superior workmanship.

Referring to the new time-log of the Master Tailors' Association for Scotland, we find, under the head of coats, the following description of the quantity of work to be included for the time fixed to be paid for:—Dress-coat, double-breasted, with one sewing-on edge, stoated, felled, or stitched on the raw, two plait pockets, five holes and buttons on each breast, canvas in breast, wadding and padding flush basted in, to have one row of stitching round scyes and gorge, not fewer than sixteen rows of padding in lapels, six in stand, and twelve in lie of collar; round cuffs, with one row of stitching on top; cuts in front of breast or gorge; both backs stitched.

The time allowed for a coat made as just described is 31 hours, at one penny per hour advance upon the old prices.

In the London log the dress or frock-coats begin at 31¼ hours. Three hours extra are allowed for seven rows of stitching in shoulders, and seven in sides. Cuffs with buttons and holes are included in the London log, but paid for either three-quarters of an hour or an hour, according to one or two buttons, in the Scotch log.

There is in both logs a long list of extras, as each house has its own way of making up its trade; and on comparing the prices put against them, we find but little difference in the time allowed.

A first-class frock or frock Over-coat is set down at 31 hours; a second-class, 28.

A single-breasted morning-coat of the first class is to be paid 24¾ hours, and 22 if in the second class, with extra for anything not included in the amount of work fixed for the time specified.

First-class Tweed morning-coats, 20 hours; second-class, 18. The extras one-fourth less than first-class.

Chesterfield of the first class, 23½ hours, and 21 if of the second class.

In the list there are several garments described which would not come within the practice of a majority of the trades. The information upon military uniforms is very comprehensive.

Waistcoats in the first class begin at 8½ hours, and 7½ in the second class.

Trousers start at 9 hours, and 7½ in the second class.

Breeches two hours more than trousers, when for gentlemen.

There is a scale to regulate the time to be paid for machine work, and the deductions to be made from the log for work done by machine instead of by hand.

ENLISTMENT OF BOYS TRAINED AS TAILORS.

The following Army Circular has been issued:—"In every regiment or batallion, boys of good character, not under 14 years of age, who have been trained as tailors at industrial or other recognized schools, may be enlisted in the proportion of one boy to every 200 rank or file borne on the establishment. These boys will be in addition to the establishment of boys allowed to be specially enlisted as drummers, &c., but are to be accounted for in the returns as part of the *effective privates*, and not as supernumeraries."

REGIMENTAL BANDS.

In a general order recently issued regulating the number of the band of a regiment, is the following notice, which may be of interest to some of our readers, as it effects a complete revolution in the clothing of the bandsmen:—

"Bands are to be dressed in clothing of the *same colour* as that worn by the respective regiments."

NEW REGULATION FOR OFFICERS WHEN ON PARADE OR DUTY.

Officers when on parade or duty are to wear the sword-belt *over* the scarlet patrol-jacket. This order does *not* affect Rifle batallions.

THE WOOL TRADE FOR 1872.

We have been prevented by circumstances from noticing, at an earlier period of the year, the report of the Wool Trade for 1872, which had been kindly forwarded to us in the usual course by Messrs. R. W. Ronald and Sons, of Liverpool, but have now the pleasure to lay the principal details before our readers, to give them the opportunity of comparing notes with the returns for 1871, and for forming an opinion as to the effect likely to be exercised on prices during the current year.

It would appear from the report that the transactions during the year were exceedingly favourable, and that on the whole it might be considered a very prosperous year, so far as regards "one of our most important staples—Wool." For although in some classes of the raw material, and the fabrics made of them, there were periods of depression, and fluctuations in value, still the great bulk of wool and woollen manufactures enjoyed a degree of prosperity such as could hardly have been anticipated.

In our report for 1871, we had to notice that prices were against the sellers, and that consequently buyers were benefited by this circumstance. We now learn that during the past year prices were pretty well maintained, in spite of the Bank rate, which for two months ruled from 6 to 7 per cent., and the fact of the harvest being below the average. A restricted supply of wool has been one of the causes for a higher range of prices than had prevailed for some time past.

We find there was a falling off in the year in the imports of wool, as certified by the Board of Trade returns, of 18½ million pounds as compared with the imports of 1871, 8½ of which were colonial, and about 10 from various places abroad. The exports, however, do not show anything like a corresponding falling off, being in the aggregate only about 2 million pounds less than for the previous twelve months; though, in fact, Colonial and Foreign Wools were actually exported to a greater extent than before. The decrease in the exportation of Domestic Wools amounted to 4½ million pounds, and so reduced the total falling off to the extent we have quoted.

The yield of the Home clip may be taken as about equal to that of the previous year, which was decidedly below the average, and only exceeded that of 1870 by 7 millions of pounds; and, taking into consideration the diminution of imports, the result is that there were 16½ million pounds of wool less left for home consumption than in 1871.

Pulled Wool has again played an important part in the supply of the raw material, although not to the same extent as in 1871; and, although the imports of sheepskins were 10 per cent. less, there were about double the quantity imported in former years.

Woollen Rags figure for a large amount, and appear to be ever increasing in quantity. When we bear in mind that these are "*to be used as wool*," and the ugly fact of the existence of an article called Shoddy starts up distinctly before us, we dread the indirect inference which this statement might possibly bear.

The declared value of the exports of Woollen Yarns and Woollen Manufactures of all kinds for the year amounted to £38,493,966, against £33,263,112, showing an increase of nearly 16 per cent. over 1871. And although the higher *market value* may have swelled this amount, we still find an increase in the quantities of most of the manufactured goods exported.

The report sums up with the statement "that the prospects of wool for the early part of the year just entered upon, seem certainly very fair;" how far future supplies may effect the markets later on, is to be seen.

In Australian and Cape Wools, we are informed that, compared with 1871, there was a falling off of about 30,500 bales. This may be in a measure attributed partly to a slight falling off in the quantity of wool shown in the Australian Colonies, but principally to the direct shipments thence to the United States and Canada, which amounted in all to 32,000 bales, and is quite a new feature in the history of these descriptions. Although comparatively unimportant as to the quantity, the influence exercised upon the tone of the markets was not immaterial. The same fact was noticed with regard to the Cape Wools.

At the five periodical sales during the year, in London, there were 663,654 bales catalogued against 762,814 in 1871, including a certain proportion of Cape Wool at both periods.

The continued range of high prices during 1871, was supposed by many persons to justify a belief that, owing to the natural effect of high prices, we might reasonably look for a decline in values as rapid as the advance had been, from stimulated production and increased supplies.

Although the advance from 1½d. to 2d. per lb., which was realized for all descriptions of wool at the February sales, it was generally felt that the prices were scarcely justified by the circumstances of the trade generally, and this belief was confirmed by the quotations at the April sales, which showed a falling off from ½d. to 1d. in some of the descriptions, while the best wools realized former prices. These, however, were subsequently effected, and holders had to submit to a decline of 2d. At a later period of the year, an anticipated decline was not realized to the full extent, but sales were effected at an average reduction of ½d. to 1d. per lb. The rise in the Bank rate, rumoured falling off in the clips, and other circumstances, produced fluctuations in the latter part of the year, and eventually higher prices were realized than during the preceding series.

On the whole, the result showed that the growers had reason to be satisfied, and, in spite of misleading fluctuations, the closing prices of the year would seem to justify the belief that the demands of trade had not been unremunerative to manufacturers.

It is believed from the very inflated range of prices, that they cannot well be maintained, and that during the current year a decline will be established. It is to be hoped that it may be effected gradually, and not be attended with violent fluctuations. Although the prospects for the first series of the year opening in February were good, arrivals might be very large, and prices be influenced accordingly, to the disappointment of growers in the Colonies.

While in 1871 the arrivals of Alpaca showed a "*considerable*" increase, and of Mohair an "*enormous*" increase over those of 1870, we learn that in the last year there was a considerable decline in the former, and a falling off of about 9000 bales of the latter. Alpaca was quoted in June at 2s. 8d. per lb., and large sales were effected in October at from 2s. 4½d. to 2s. 7d. per lb. Mohair realized from 3s. 4d. to 3s. 8d. per lb.

The universally prosperous condition of the trade of this country at the commencement of the past year was fully shared by those branches in which the employment of English Wools is a chief feature.

The extraordinary rate of consumption caused some anxiety as to a sufficiency of supplies until the clip time. Spinners limited their transactions to the supply of their immediate wants, and a careful policy generally prevailing, prices were slightly easier. The old stocks were known to be above, and as the new clip was considered likely to turn out a bare average, spinners saw what they had to depend upon for twelve months; and as they operated freely amongst the farmers, they in their turn asked and obtained extreme prices. Trade afterwards fell off, and a reaction took place in the prices, which had been run up by the inordinate eagerness to buy at clip time, and a fall took place of an average of 4d. per lb. on choice descriptions. It was computed at the beginning of this year that more than half of the clip of 1872 had already passed into the hands of the manufacturers, while the prospects of the first few months of this year were decidedly encouraging.

We quote the prices realized for the best descriptions of wool from the following countries:—

	Per lb.			Per lb.	
New South Wales, scoured	1s.	10d.	to	2s.	7½d
Port Philip, do.	1	10	„	2	10
Van Dieman's Land, do	1	4	„	2	9
South Australian, do.	2	1	„	2	5
New Zealand, do.	1	6	„	2	9
Cape of Good Hope, do.	1	6	„	2	6
East India, white.	0	11	„	1	7½
Canadian, fleece	1	6	„	1	11
German, Hungarian, do.	1	4	„	1	7
Portugal, Oporto, do.	1	6	„	1	7
Spanish, R.	1	10	„	2	3
Alpaca	2	5	„	2	7
Mohair	—		„	3	4
Irish, hogg fleeces	—		„	2	2
English, parcel hoggs	2	2	„	2	4
Scotch, white Cheviot, per 24 lb.	46	0	„	52	0

The total amount of imports during the year into this country was 1,019,878, against 1,095,891 in 1871.

Glasgow.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "GAZETTE OF FASHION."

Dear Sir,

Although your article on the present position of our trade in Scotland is substantially correct, in its general details, there is one point on which I would beg to make some observations.

About seven years since, the journeymen got an advance of 15 per cent. on their log, then in use, and a new one was constructed, the object of which was to secure that advance to them on work of every description.

Shortly after its introduction to the trade, it was found that in many instances a much larger sum had been secured, and the dissatisfaction was widespread that too much time had been allowed, and there were strikes in very many towns over Scotland. This dissatisfaction led to several modifications, which were accepted by the workmen, and for a time there was peace. Very shortly, however, thereafter, the operatives put in a claim for an advance on a number of jobs. This was followed the next year by a farther advance on another class, and again in the following year by an increase of a halfpenny per hour all over, and with a stipulation that the advance should be secured by an agreement dating from April to April.

The masters signed this agreement under protest, and it is the renewal of this agreement for the current year which has led to the present "lock-out' in all the principal towns of Scotland.

I am, dear Sir,

Yours respectfully,

"A Glasgow Master."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "GAZETTE OF FASHION."

Dear Sir,

I was glad to see that you considered the differences between the masters and journeymen-tailors in Scotland of sufficient importance to induce you to devote an article to a consideration of the grounds of dispute. You have evidently been well informed upon the merits of the case, and have stated the actual state of things as they exist; and I hope your remarks will secure for the Scotch masters the sympathy of their southern *confrères*, and their appreciation of the sacrifices the former are making in defence of their position, and in resisting the demands of the Operatives' Association.

No one can more regret than myself the collision between the two parties, and the evils which it engenders; but at the same time, the combined action of the body of masters must convince the trade generally of the view they take of their position, and of the necessity for a decided policy being determined upon in their resistance to the demands made upon them by the members of the journeymen's society.

Your English readers will, perhaps, but see in this struggle a matter confined to Scotland; but if there be any truth in the rumour, there is little doubt but that, "as certain signs precede certain events," in the event of the Scotch masters being obliged to subscribe to the terms of their men, some step was contemplated to be taken with respect to the London trade; so that we are not only acting on our own behalf, but are indirectly assisting the cause of the English masters, and defending their interest.

With the determination shown on both sides, it is impossible to tell what the result may be; but of this there can be no question, that if the masters waive their present claim to a freedom of action in dealing with the men, they lay themselves open to any terms which the journeymen, or, more properly speaking, the Operatives' Association, may choose to dictate, and open the way for a series of concessions on their part, of which they can form no opinion at the present moment.

To prevent the recurrence of the state of things which exists at the present time, the only remedy appears to me to lie in the establishment of courts of arbitration, to which both masters and journeymen might appeal for a settlement of any dispute arising between them, and where the parties who felt themselves aggrieved might themselves plead their cause, and rely upon the honour of the arbitrators to do them justice.

Trusting the importance of the question will excuse my troubling you with these few remarks for publication in your valuable pages,

I am, dear Sir,
Yours respectfully,
"A SCOTCH MASTER."

YOUNG GENTLEMEN'S DRESS.

On one of the plates we have illustrated the prevailing style of dress for young gentlemen. A pattern of the jacket worn upon these occasions, is included in our collection of patterns in diagram.

It is single-breasted, with a bold turn at front, and rather broad lapel, which is moderately pointed. The end of the collar is about half the width, and with but little light between them. Three or four buttons and holes at front. The jacket is cut with a small point behind, and to reach about two or three inches below the natural waist. The back is broad across to the back-scye, and cut whole. The sleeve is worn easy to the arm, with a moderate cuff, and one hole and button. The edges are turned in and stitched, or are trimmed with a narrow silk braid, sewn on flat. The waistcoat is made to match the jacket, or of white quilting, cut single-breasted, without a collar, and to open low, and with four buttons and holes at front. Trousers are cut as for gentlemen, and made in the same style, excepting being closer in the seat. Blue superfine cloth and fancy coatings in blue or black, in various neat patterns, are mostly worn, with figured silk buttons slightly domed.

The undress jacket represented on one of the figures on another plate is cut like a "reefer," or "Tweedside" jacket, as shown by the pattern in diagram, but well rounded off at front so as to give it a light appearance. It is made up in light-coloured Tweeds and angolas, striped, checked, or in mixtures.

We have represented on this plate a style of morning-coat which is suitable for driving or riding, as shown by the drawing, as also by the pattern in diagram. It is double-breasted, with the lapel sewn on. The waist is cut moderately long. There are five holes in the lapel, which is about the width for a frock-coat, and pointed at top. The end of the collar well cut off, and narrower than the lapel. Easy sleeve, with a cuff and one button and hole. Broad skirt, cut without a strap. Flaps at waist-seam, with pockets under. Brown olive and claret mixtures, in cloth, Melton, and fancy coatings, are made up in this style. The edges are turned in and stitched.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PATTERNS IN DIAGRAM.

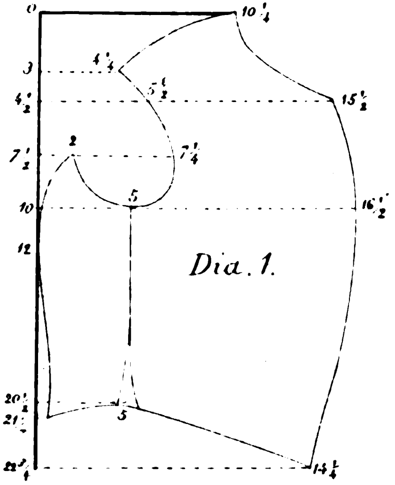
PLATES 1641 AND 1642.

Diagrams 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 13, are the pattern of a style of morning-coat which is well adapted for riding or driving. It will be found illustrated on one of the figures on the plates we publish with our present number. The strap of the skirt is cut on to the bottom of the forepart, so that the front of the skirt is continued to the bottom of the lapel. This alteration in character necessitates the additional length to the front of the forepart, which will be noticed in the pattern, diagram 1.

Diagrams 6, 7, 11, and 14, are the pattern of a *dress*-jacket for young gentlemen.

Diagrams 8, 9, 10, and 12, are the pattern of a morning or out-door jacket for youths, of the age represented on the figures we have introduced on the plates, to illustrate the two styles of dress.

As the originals from which the diagrams are reduced were drafted to 15 breast, the several quantities affixed to the various points correspond with the divisions of the graduated measures, so as to afford our readers the opportunity of carrying the styles out to any size breast for which they may be suitable. If inadvertently making use of the ordinary tape-measure, the pattern would be produced for a man measuring 18 inches breast, and proportionately made.


Dia. 1.
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16 1/2
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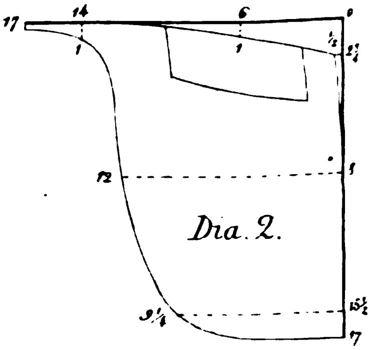
14 1/4


Dia. 2.
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6
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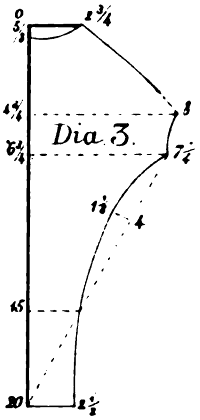
15 1/2
17


Dia. 3.
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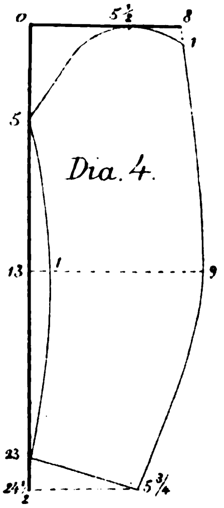
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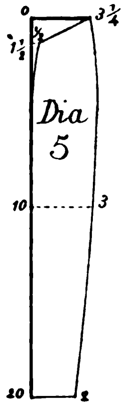
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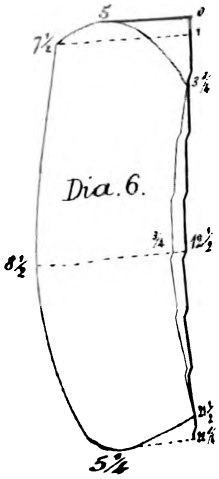
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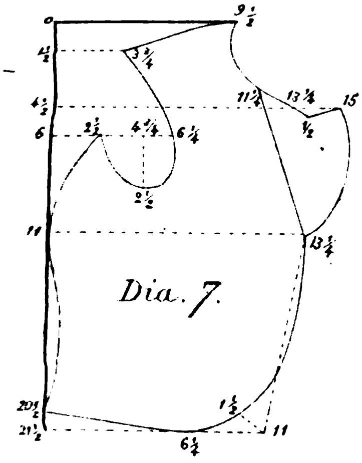
21 1/2
22 1/4
5 3/4

G C Minister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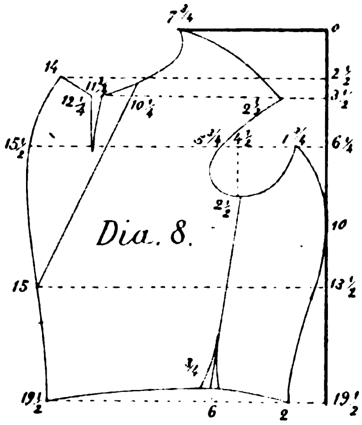
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10¼
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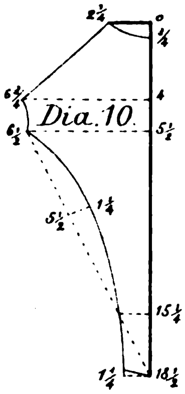
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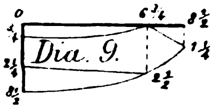
5½
15¼
1¼
18½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8½
¼
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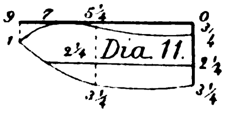
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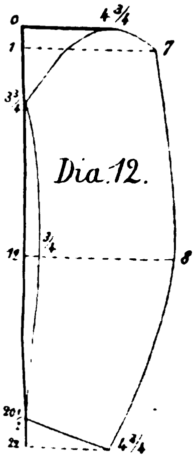
3¼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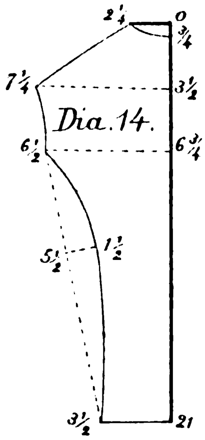
Dia. 14.
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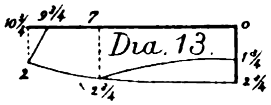
Dia. 13.
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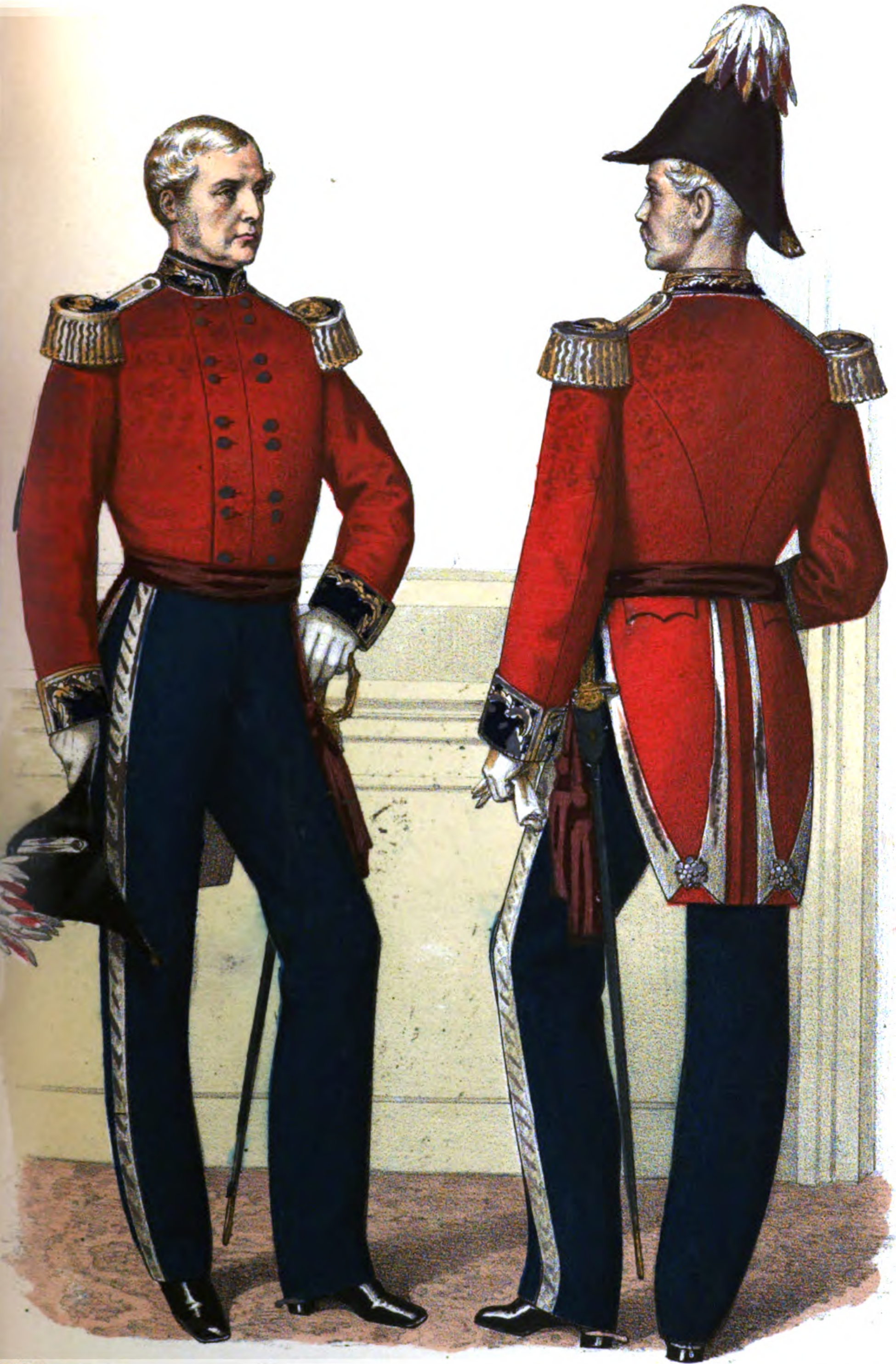
Imp. Michelet 6. R. du Hazard, Paris



n et Charpentier lith.

Imp. Lemercier & C^ie Paris.

GAZETTE OF FASHION.

EDWARD MINISTER AND SON
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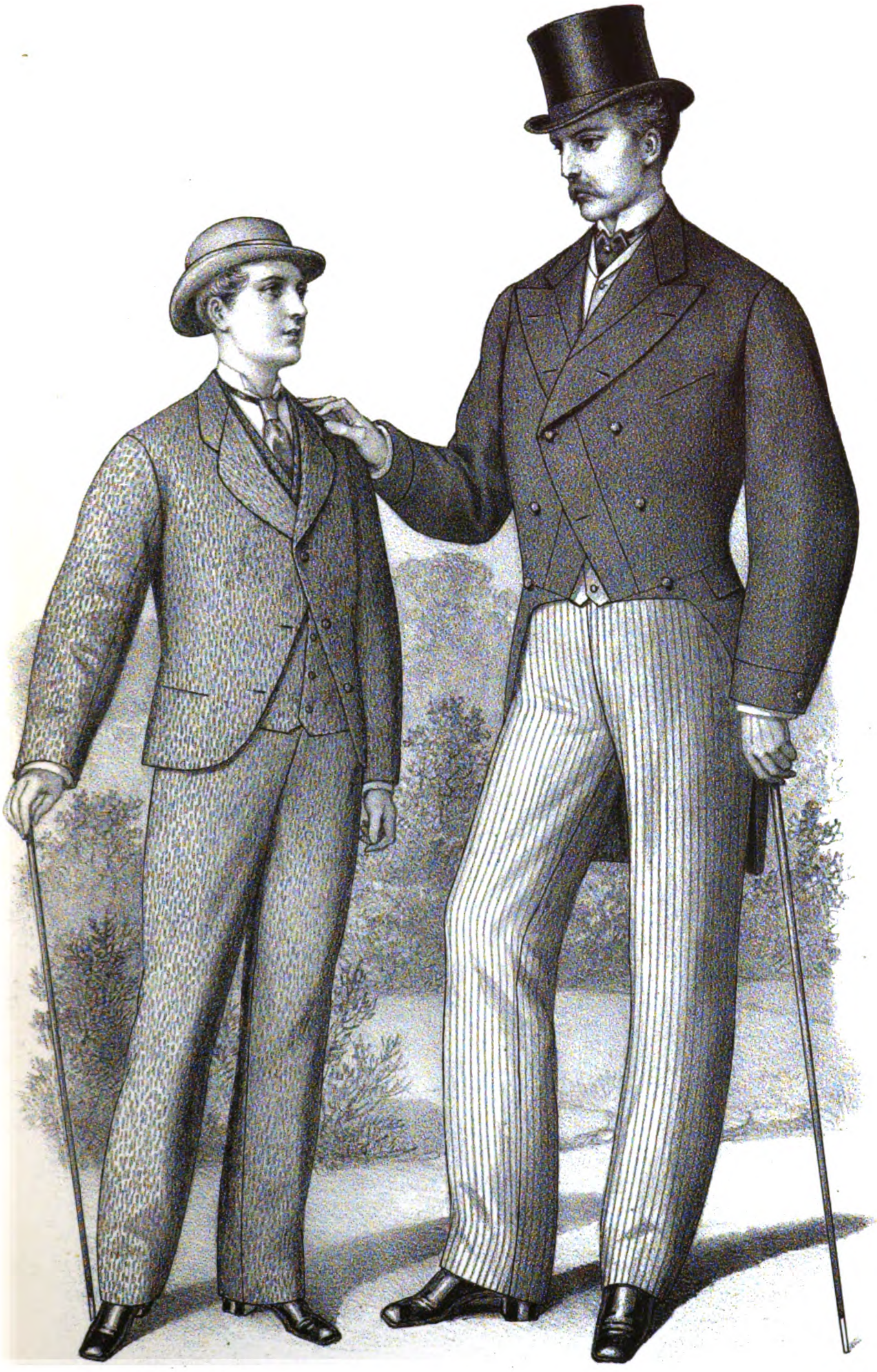

Tonin & Charpentier lith

Imp. Lemercier & Cie Paris

GAZETTE of FASHION.

EDWARD MINISTER AND SON
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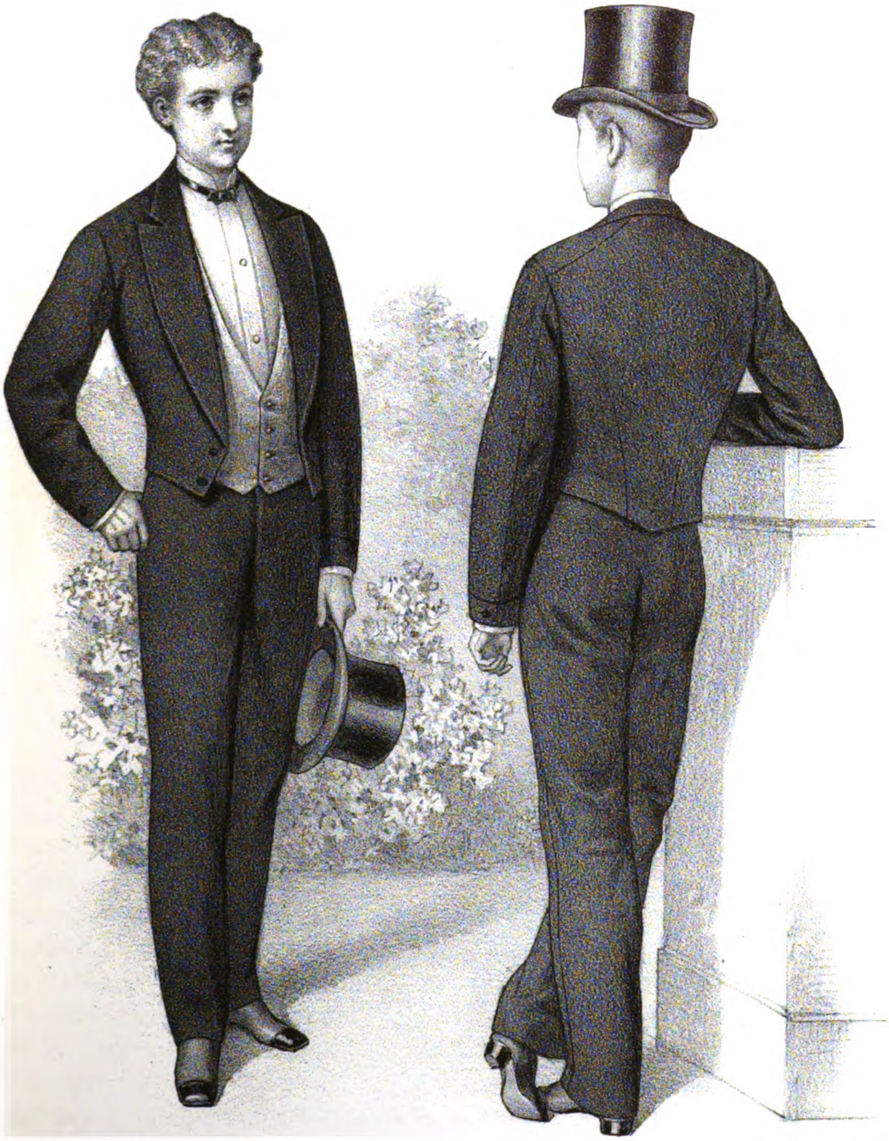

Morin & Charpentier lith.

Imp. Lemercier & C^e Paris.

GAZETTE OF FASHION.

EDWARD MINISTER AND SON

8, Argyll Place Regent Street

London, W.

GAZETTE OF FASHION,

AND

CUTTING ROOM COMPANION.

BY

EDWARD MINISTER AND SON,

Tailors and Habit Makers to Her Majesty,

No. 8, ARGYLL PLACE, REGENT STREET, LONDON. W.

No. 327. JULY 1, 1873. VOL. 28.

UNIFORM FOR OFFICERS OF THE BOMBAY MARINE.

From the 1st of July, the following will be the uniform to be worn by the officers of the Bombay Marine, as decided by his Excellency the Governor in Council.

COMMANDER.—Dress-coat, blue, double-breasted, seven holes in lapel, lion and anchor buttons. Three rows of plain ¼-inch lace on cuffs.

Undress—Frock-coat, blue, double-breasted, seven holes in lapel, lion and anchor buttons, and cuffs as for dress.

Jacket.—Blue, double-breasted, same number of holes and buttons as for undress, and same distinction on cuff.

Waistcoat.—Blue cloth, with lion and anchor buttons.

Trousers.—Plain, blue cloth or white drill.

Cap.—Blue cloth, with 1¼ gold lace band, plain gilt lion over.

1ST OFFICERS.—Same as for Commander, but *two* rows of lace only on the cuffs, and *one*-inch lace on cap.

2ND AND 3rd OFFICERS.—Same as for 1st officer, but *one* row of lace only on cuffs.

GUNNER.—Round blue jacket, with lion and anchor buttons.

Waistcoat and Trousers.—Blue or white.

Cap.—Blue cloth, *half*-inch gold lace band, surmounted with plain gilt lion.

CLERK.—Same as for gunner, with ¼-inch pale yellow *braid* round cuffs.

1ST CLASS ENGINEER.—Same as 1st officers, only the coat to be *single*-breasted, with *eight* holes and buttons, *by fours.* Lace on cuffs, edged with *one-eighth* purple velvet.

2ND AND 3RD ENGINEERS.—Same as chief engineers, but only *one* row of lace, with purple edging on the cuffs.

OFFICERS ON THE STAFF.—One row of 1½-inch distinction lace on cap, cuffs, and trousers.

"OUGHT A CUTTER TO BE A TAILOR?"

We extract the following remarks from a recent number of one of our New York contemporaries. Although differing with some of the conclusions, there is much which is to the purport, and will, we feel sure, be readily endorsed by the majority of our readers. It is a subject well deserving the attention of the trade generally, as it affects the character of the body, by the duties devolving on the cutter being properly performed, and by men qualified for their position.

"'Ought a cutter to be a tailor?' is one of the living questions of the day, and it is of deep significance to the profession at large. As it is being agitated to a considerable extent at the present time, we take it up, and purpose to give it a considerable share of our attention before we finally dispose of it. In our mind there is no question that we should, and we shall base our thoughts on that ground in support of our views. In the first place, then, it becomes necessary to consider the qualifications essential in a good cutter, and to compare the chances of success between those with a practical knowledge of the business and those without. We have also to define the duties of a cutter, in order that we may see wherein the one who has served as a tailor has the advantage over him who has not. Were they only to *cut*, the difference between them would not be so marked; and, we ask, is a man who has never made garments, and is therefore unfamiliar with their construction, in a position to judge of the work of a tailor? Herein, in our estimation, lies the chief obstacle in the way of the aspirant to sartorial honours who has not acquired a considerable insight into the details of tailoring on the board. Can such a one point out to his journeymen the defects in a poorly-made garment, and will not the tailors making his work shirk their duties, and get off with as little labour as possible? We ask any cutter, who is a tailor, if he does not have to watch his journeymen with lynx eyes, and never let up in his vigilance over them, to ensure good work; and if, with all his care, he does not frequently receive garments which he is ashamed to send out to his customers, and which he would blush to have passed into the hands of another tailor for criticism? If there be such, we envy them, their experience being greatly different from ours. What attention will a '*jour*'* give to the instructions of a cutter who cannot tell whether those instructions have been carried out or not. He who starts out thinking he can play the *rôle* of a tailor for any length of time, will soon see how quick his hands are at discovering his ignorance, and the teacher who attempts to palm off such on the profession, will not long enjoy their confidence and support. There are too many cutters (?) of that kind in the field already. We feel that the whole profession will side with us in this view of the question, particularly those who employ cutters. They know the difficulties which beset him who comes to New York in search of a good and reliable man, to their cost. We adhere to our conviction, that no cutter can be a success who has not been a tailor, for at least a sufficient period to have acquired a considerable knowledge of the duties of a tailor as well as those of a cutter. Of course, there are exceptions to this, as to all other rules. Some have a natural inclination for cutting, and having been reared in the business, become proficient and acceptable cutters; but, as a general rule, he who is a tailor will make the best cutter, and will always have the preference in competition for situations."—*Linthicum's New York Journal.*

ALTERATION OF RANK IN THE AUXILIARY FORCES.

By a recent circular issued by the War Office, the following ranks in the Auxiliary Forces are abolished:—Second Lieutenant, Cornet, and Ensign. Officers serving in these ranks on the 31st of May, 1873, will be in future styled Lieutenants, but will still hold their appointment, subject to the provision of clause 9 of "Auxiliary and Reserve Forces" circular, 1872, in regard to examinations. Subaltern Officers, appointed after the 31st of May, 1873, will bear the rank of Sub-Lieutenants, and will, on appointment, receive probationary commissions. They will hold the grade of Sub-Lieutenant for two years, as is the case with subalterns of the Regular Forces. SUB-LIEUTENANTS will wear a star as the badge of rank, on the collar.

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* We presume this is an American abbreviation for "journeyman."—Ed. Gaz. of Fash.

The Eclectic Repository.

"A gatherer and disposer of other men's stuff."—*Wotton.*

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "GAZETTE OF FASHION."

DEAR SIR,

I beg to forward the pattern of a shooting-jacket or tunic, for publication in the pages of your work, if you should deem the style of sufficient merit to justify your offering it to your numerous readers. I shall have much pleasure in contributing my mite for the benefit of any of our trade through the medium of your publication; and if any of your readers should feel disposed to try the effect of my pattern, I am sure they will be satisfied with the result, judging from my own experience.

The back is made up with a plait two inches wide extending to the waist, and an ordinary plait in the skirt. The forepart has a plait similar to that in the back, so far as the waist, but at front of the skirt it is small and stitched down.

The forepart and side-body are kept to the size of the waist by drawing them in by plaits, or by V's taken out, according as best suited to the material or to the individual taste. There are three pockets, laid on with flaps, or a breast-pocket may be put in the plait. The waist-seam is stoated, and a waist-band two inches broad stitched on to keep the jacket steady, the bottom hole in the forepart being cut through the front of the band. A hole and button at the hand.

I am, dear Sir,
Yours, truly,
"E. K."

PARISIAN FASHIONS.

Although English styles for gentlemen's dress influence the whole of the Continent, and are universally adopted at all the principal capitals, the long-famed talent of the Parisian tailors will always create an interest to know what they are doing each season to regain their former *prestige*. With a view to afford our readers this information, we give the following details from the plate recently issued from the Philanthropic Society of Master-Tailors of Paris, representing the various styles of dress recommended for adoption by the members, by the committee appointed to devise new fashions.

For dress, a black coat, the waist cut to an average length, the lapel rather broad and square at top, with five holes worked in it. The collar low in the stand and narrow, and with a frock end, showing but little light between it and the lapel. The turn moderately broad, and extending to the waist-seam. The skirt rather short, and wide at the bottom, and the top of the front-edge rounded off with the strap. Large sleeves, wide at the hand, with deep plain round cuffs. Edges turned in and stitched narrow.

Black cloth waistcoat with rolling collar, opening very low, and three holes and buttons at front. White quilting under-waistcoat. Black trousers, fitting a little to the leg, but moderately large at the bottom.

Frock-coats for *demi-toilette*, double-breasted, short in the waist and skirt. Lapel to a medium width, with five holes, and to turn to the second. Not much breast allowed on for turn. Low and narrow collar, but with more light than for dress. Wide sleeve, with deep round cuff, plain.

Plain cloth, with cloth breast-facings, for dress; and of fancy coatings in colours, with silk breast-facings to the lapel-seam, for *négligé*. The skirt is flat. An outside breast-pocket with welt in coatings.

All the different styles of morning-coats are single-breasted. They are of various shapes, but in all the waist is decidedly short, and the skirt generally short also. Some have two buttons and holes placed close together, and the turn reaches to the upper one, with the corner of the lapel well rounded off, and the collar sloped off to run in an angle. A narrow facing at the front of same article as the coat is made of, and silk breast-facings to meet it. This style of coat is cut large at front, and the skirt to run with it and broad. Wide sleeve, and the same style of cuff for all coats.

Others have two holes and buttons at front, but wide apart, and the turn carried to the middle of the front-edge. The corner of the lapel rounded, and the collar to match. The front of the coat cut away from the top hole, and the bottom of the skirt rounded off. Flaps in the skirts, below the waist-seam.

Another make is very peculiar and original in style. The turn is short and small, the top of the lapel and end of the collar rounded. Four holes and buttons at front, placed wide apart, the third only being used. The front-edge of the forepart cut straight, as if all three buttons were to be used, and the skirt—instead of being cut off at an angle, as is the fashion in this country—hollowed from the waist-seam, as shown on one of the plates published with our last number, and considerably rounded off at bottom, the round being carried to the bottom of the plait of the back-skirt Small flaps in the waist-seam, and an outside breast-pocket with a welt.

Another style of morning-coat is cut with a side-body sewn in, and the skirt and forepart in one piece at front. The turn extends to the bottom hole, or to the waist, and the skirt is cut off from below it, and square at the bottom. Flaps in the skirt, below the waist. Lapel rather broad, and well rounded off at top. Collar to match, and low.

A very neat style shows a very small turn and short, with the end of the collar to run on with the front-edge of the forepart, and terminate in an angle on the bottom-edge. There are three buttons and holes at front, but the top one only is used, as the coat is cut away. The skirt is very short, and well rounded off at front.

The Committee recommend for one style of morning-waistcoat, double-breasted, with broad lapels cut on, but cut off at the bottom at a sharp angle, so as to form a skirt, like on a dress livery waistcoat. Three holes in the lapel, and a bold roll-collar. Single-breasted also, without a collar, to button well up, and the bottom of the front-edge of the forepart rounded off from below the lower button.

Morning-trousers are made straight, and to fall a little over the foot. Fly-front, with side or frog pockets. Plain side-seams.

The Chesterfield style of Over-coat is selected for the summer. Single-breasted, with five holes and buttons, and without a fly. Small lapel, rounded, and narrow, low collar, the end also rounded. Plain loose sleeve, without a cuff or opening. The coat short, with a back-seam, and the back cut rather broad for the measure. It does not define the figure, but hangs quite free to the body. A short opening at the bottom of the back-seam, with a back-tacking.

Fancy coatings are especially recommended for morning-coats and Over-coats, in blue, brown, grey, and other colours. White drill waistcoats, buff cassimere, and of the same article as the coat. Stripes of various widths and patterns predominate more than the checks in angola, Cheviot, and coatings.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "GAZETTE OF FASHION."

DEAR SIR,

Your correspondent, "A Glasgow Master," in his letter which appears in the present number of your work, has not stated a fact quite so clearly as he might, and in consequence the meaning of his remark is rather ambiguous, and might lead to cavilling. With your permission, I lay before you the case as it really occurred.

In 1866, when the workmen refused our proposition for a log, and the masters rejected theirs, it was arranged that an advance of 15 per cent. upon the old list should be paid until a committee of masters and operatives should arrange the *time*-log now in operation. But the blunder was made of continuing the 15 per cent. not in money as before, but in the *time* for the garment—a most illogical concession, for it raised the garment to a false time, and the consequence has been that any rise per hour has been on the same false basis. So that while the operatives give out—and with a semblance of truth—that the highest rate of wages in Glasgow was 5½d. per hour, it is virtually 15 per cent. more. In proof of the correctness of my assertion, I have only to refer you to a comparison between the present Glasgow time-log and your London one.

The state of things here is most lamentable, and cannot possibly be productive of any good *result* whichever way it may end; and however desirable any remedy may be which would effectually put an end to our present and any future disagreements with the operatives, I cannot agree with that which your correspondent, "A Scotch Master," advocates—courts of arbitration; and for this reason: no court could *compel* a man to work unless he had been guilty of some crime. The remedy which I believe would be the most effectual, is the training of apprentices, the introduction of the division-of-labour principle, coupled with the well regulated employment of females, and the establishment of factories for the better class of work, such as have existed for some years in Aberdeen.

By these means the supply of labour would be increased and made the most of; although it is doubtful if, from the great increase in the population, the supply of labour in our trade will ever be equal to the demand. I myself think it will not; and I am therefore quite prepared to pay a good price for the *skilled* labour, but not upon the false basis already referred to.

I am, dear Sir, yours respectfully,

"ONE OF THE GLASGOW MASTERS."

CLOTHING OF THE ARMY.

The clothing of our Regular troops costs on an average £4 5s., and of our Reserve forces £1 15s. per man per annum. These sums are largely in excess of the cost in Prussia. There the clothing of the Regular army costs only £2 0s. 5d., and of the Reserve forces 3s. 0½d. per man per annum. Various causes are assigned for this remarkable difference, but the chief one, according to Colonel Hudson, the Superintendent of the Pimlico Clothing Factory, is the preference we give in this country to the scarlet colour.

Some very costly garments appear to be made occasionally at this same clothing factory at Pimlico. The cost of a tunic for a bandsman or staff-sergeant of the Foot Guards is £8 1s. 5½d., but there are 27 men of the Household Cavalry who dress in a much more elaborate and costly style than even this. The golden coats worn by the bandsmen of the Life Guards on Drawing Room days and other State occasions, cost no less than £43 11s. 1½d. each. The value of the gold lace put upon each coat is £32.—*Echo.*

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "GAZETTE OF FASHION."

SIR,

Although, fortunately, located in a part of the country not likely to be affected by the disputes which are periodically rising up between the masters and the men in our trade, still I should be but an unworthy member of our *profession*, as it is sometimes termed, if my sympathies, as a master, were not called into exercise by these repeated disagreements.

From the particulars published in your recent numbers of the struggle now going on in Scotland, and from the letters of your correspondents interested in the dispute, it would appear that such a state of things is very unsatisfactory; and the more so, as it is proved by experience, that one concession on the part of the masters only opens the way to increased demands by the journeymen; so that there is really no saying where they will end, or what limit will be put to them.

Journeymen cannot surely, as a body, run away with the idea that masters, as a rule, wish to grind them down, and not give them a fair wage for their work. They would be devoid of all feeling if, availing themselves of their accidental position, they took advantage of it to force terms on their journeymen which were neither honourable to themselves nor fair to their men. There is, however, a vast difference between giving a man a proper remuneration for his labour and submitting to pay any price which he may choose to put upon it.

If a master fix his prices to his customers on a scale which the quality of his work will not justify, and higher than others in the trade who give equally as good a value for the money, the consequence would be that the customer would transfer his patronage elsewhere, and the master would be taught a practical lesson, not to put a fictitious value on his productions. The action of the journeymen is still more arbitrary, for, by combining together, they strive to force the whole body of the masters to pay the scale of wages they may choose to demand, irrespective of the different prices which the masters themselves obtain for their garments.

All persons are not equally in a position to pay the same price for any article they may require, and therefore some have to put up with one of an inferior quality as being more in keeping with their means.

I can see no other way of putting an end to the continued demands of the journeymen, than by establishing courts of arbitration, as recommended by one of your correspondents this month, which should take into consideration the interest of both masters and men, and do justice to all parties; or by each master being allowed the privilege of making his own arrangements with the men whom he employs, irrespective of the control of any third party, as I do here, and happily without any grumbling.

It is fortunate that I am not very ambitious, for the longer I live, the more I see the penalties attached to an exalted position even among tailors.

I am, Sir,
Respectfully yours,
"A Small Tailor."

OPENING FOR JOURNEYMEN-TAILORS DESIROUS OF EMIGRATING.

In a letter recently to hand from an old patron and a personal friend at Melbourne, he writes: "I may mention to you that we could do here with one hundred more good tailors, *but none would be of any use, except steady and industrious men.*" These can do well and save money. We have a number of our men in good circumstances. We could ourselves at the present time employ twenty additional good steady men.

"If you can render us any assistance by advising such to come, you would be doing them and us a kindness. Business is far more steady and regular here than in England, as we are not subject to long vacations."

YACHTING COSTUME.

We have selected for illustration, on one of our present plates, the dress usually worn by yachtsmen. We do not wish to infer that this is the only style worn, but to represent the form generally in wear.

We published a plate of this description some time since, but there has been a sufficient interval, and an increase in the number of patrons, to justify our issuing another.

The jacket is cut as a "reefer," moderately short, and double-breasted, with a pointed lapel of a medium width, and three or four holes worked in it. The back is cut with a back-seam and a short opening, and of an average width across at the hollow of the waist. Ordinary collar, with square end, and a little cut off. Easy sleeve, with a straight slash sewn on to the middle of the top side, or in the hind-arm, with four or five small-size buttons. The edges are made up plain, and the front of the foreparts faced with black silk serge. Pockets across the fronts of the skirts, with flaps in and out, and one in the left breast. This style of jacket is made in blue serge, flannel, or beaver, to fancy or to suit the temperature. It is frequently lined with white serge. The buttons are of the pattern selected by the particular club, or gilt with a crown and anchor, or any other naval device.

The trousers are cut straight to the leg, easy over the foot, with fly-fronts, and side or frog pockets. They are made of the same article and colour as the jacket, or of white drill.

We have introduced a very stylish jacket for ladies to wear when on board a yacht, or by the sea-side during the yachting season. It is cut quite easy with a wide back, and to fasten at front, with one broad lapel, and five holes worked in it. There is no necessity for a lapel to be cut on to the other forepart, as the jacket is intended to be always worn fastened up, and a loop may be sewn on to the edge of the right forepart at top and bottom, and a small button sewn on to the left forepart inside to retain the edge in its proper position. It is immaterial on which side the jacket is fastened, but as all ladies' dresses made by dressmakers are made to button on the *left* side, when worn fastened on the *right* side it denotes the handiwork of a *tailor*. There is a narrow stand-collar, sloped off at front. The sleeve is large, and wide at the hand. It has a deep "boot" cuff projecting at top from the hind-arm, and partly open at the back, as shown on the left arm of the lady. The jacket is short, and made of white flannel, with a light blue edging about half an inch wide, and two rows of stitching to match at a little distance in.

A small "patch"-pocket, well rounded off at the bottom, on each skirt, and a smaller one outside the left forepart, all three trimmed to match the edges and cuffs.

On another plate, we represent the back view of the prevailing style of frock-coat, showing one of the new patterns in fancy coating which is much run upon this season. The pattern in diagram corresponds with this style of coat.

The other figure on the same plate illustrates the present form of Norfolk jacket which has become one of the general styles for out-door wear in the country, by the sea-side, or by gentlemen on a pedestrian tour. We give a pattern of this jacket with the present number. They are made in fancy coatings in checks of various sizes, frequently rather large, and marked in colour and design. Both light and dark colours are worn, according to the taste of the customer. The edges are turned in and stitched close, and again a little distance in. Stained ivory, bone, smoked pearl, or horn buttons are generally worn. The knickerbockers are made in the usual manner, and of the same pattern as the jacket.

The little fancy dress shown on another plate is one of the best adapted for little boys at this period of the year.

The jacket is cut quite full, and the front is thrown back from the waist on to the shoulder, and the collar sewn to the end of the neck, and made to run with the front-edge of the forepart. The sleeve is easy, and made up with a pointed cuff. The jacket is sewn on to a narrow belt, which is fastened with a button and hole, or by a buckle and strap, or clasp. The waistcoat may be made detached from the jacket, or merely the two fronts sewn on to the forepart sufficiently far back not to be seen, and fastened at front with buttons and holes. This style of dress is made of various articles, and in several different styles. That from which our illustration was taken was made of a light blue serge, with white flannel or serge facings and cuffs. A white edging to the jacket, and another braid of same colour a little distance, on a broad facing of blue, with a narrow white braid a little distance from the other, or inner edge, so as to separate it from the white facing to the fronts and collar. The top and back of the cuff is edged with white, then a band of blue, and made up with white. The belt corresponds. The waistcoat is blue, with a white edging, and a double white braid behind. It is fastened by small fancy gilt buttons.

Two small black silk bows are sewn on to the lower part of the waistcoat at front.

The trousers are of white flannel, and cut wide at the bottom, after the style worn by sailors.

For the hat represented on this figure, we are indebted to Mr. R. Ganard, of Loman Street, who favoured us with a specimen of his most recent introduction for little boys. It is glazed, or what is known in the trade as "japanned tars," but the centre of the crown and the brim are of white or fancy straw, which forms a pleasing effect by the contrast. There is either a broad blue or black ribbon with ends round the head.

We have represented the same form and make of hat on the figure of a lady in a yachting costume.

The morning-coat shown on the other figure on this plate, is very different in style to any worn in this country, and for that reason we have been induced to select it for illustration on one of the figures, from the work of one of our Parisian contemporaries. There is nothing peculiar in the length of waist of the skirt, nor in the style of the back. The feature of the coat consists in the forepart being cut large enough at the waist to admit of the lower of the two buttons at front being used. The turn, which is carried to the top button, is long, and moderately broad. The lapel is rather wide, and square at top, and the end of the collar cut off to run in a parallel line with the front-edge of the forepart. The front of the skirt is cut to run at an angle with the bottom of the forepart, and is slightly rounded off at the bottom. There are small flaps in the waist-seam, but the pockets are in the plaits. The sleeve easy, with a moderate cuff and one button and hole.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PATTERNS IN DIAGRAM.

PLATES 1646 AND 1647.

Diagrams 1, 9, 12, 13, and 14, are the pattern of a shooting-jacket or tunic, referred to in the letter from our correspondent, "E. K.," which we have much pleasure in publishing in our work for circulation among the trade for the novelty in style and arrangement. We have adopted a different method in graduating this pattern and that of the "Norfolk"-jacket, which we also give with our present number, by marking the several widths from two base-lines instead of one as usual. Our motive was so as to increase or decrease the size of the jacket without adding to or diminishing the width of the plaits, which, of course, do not require to be altered, as the width shown on the diagram is applicable to *all* sizes.

The space on diagram 14, between the two base-lines, represents the width allowed for the plait, which is *single*, and *not* a "box"-plait as shown on the "Norfolk" jacket pattern, and does not extend below the waist. This space is 3½ inches, and when the jacket is made up the line 0. 19½ is brought over to the line 0. 4¾.

On the forepart (diagram 1), the plait, which is of the same width as on diagram 14, is carried down no lower than to the waist, and the bottom of the forepart from 20½ to 10, and of what may be termed the side-body, from 19½ to 7, is sewn on to the skirt from a point in the centre of the plait to 11½, and a plain plait added as in a frock-coat.

The belt (diagram 13), as stated by our correspondent in his letter, is sewn down on to the outside of the jacket and not left loose, as usual in this style of garment, and the lower button is passed through a hole worked at the end.

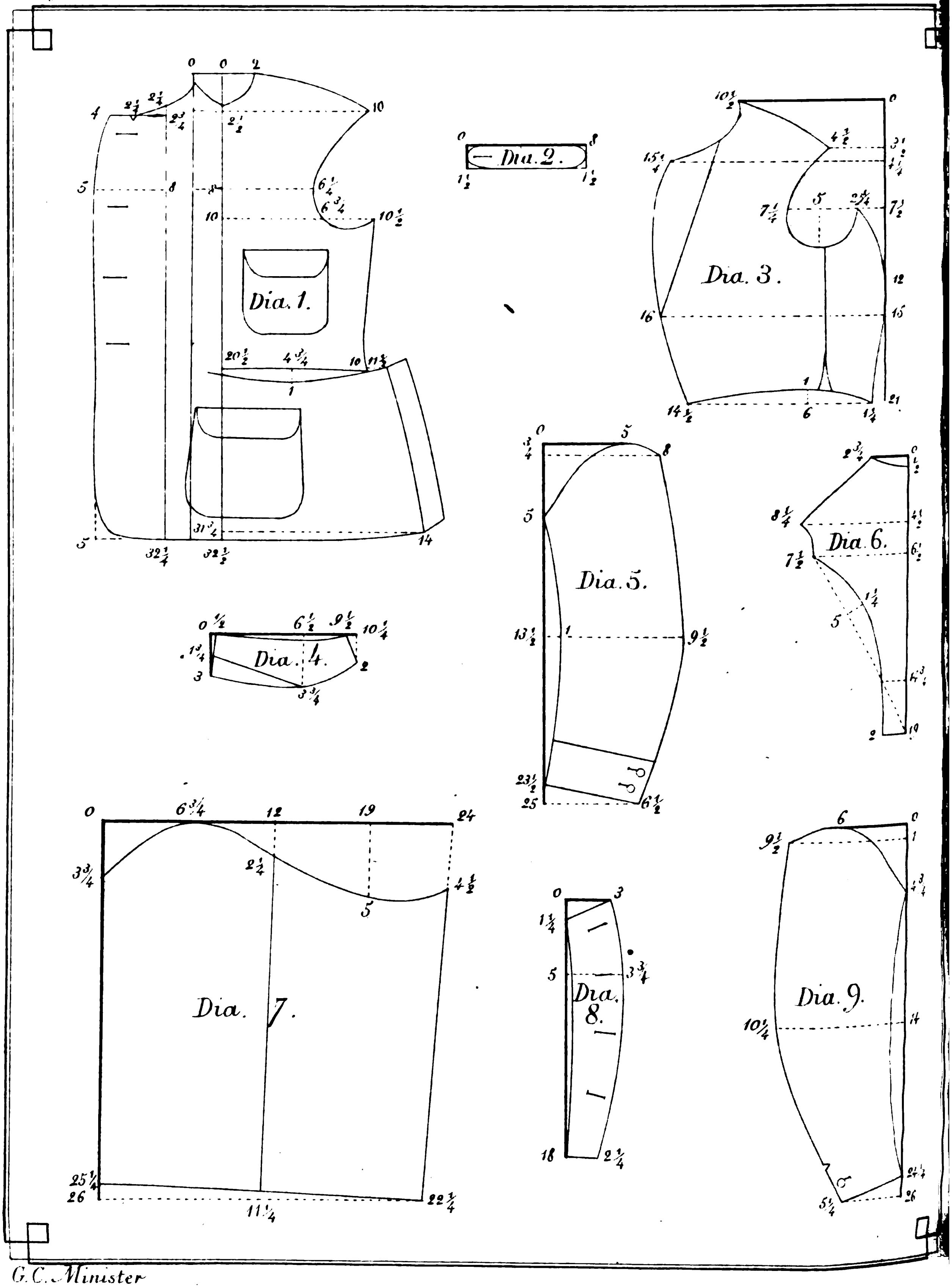
This pattern was produced for a proportionately made man, measuring 19 inches breast; as a specimen of a style, we have simply reduced it to scale, for the convenience of publishing it on our sheet, and all the different quantities at the several lengths and widths refer to the divisions on the ordinary tape-measure, and not to the Graduated Measures. A pattern drafted, therefore, to the full size will consequently be proportionate for a 19-inch breast and not for an 18.

Diagrams 2, 7, 10, 16, 17, and 32, are the pattern of the prevailing style of "Norfolk" jacket, and as illustrated on one of the plates issued with the present number of our work. It will be seen that there is a material difference between the two styles represented by the patterns, and it is as well that they should have been published simultaneously, as it affords a more favourable opportunity for a comparison between them.

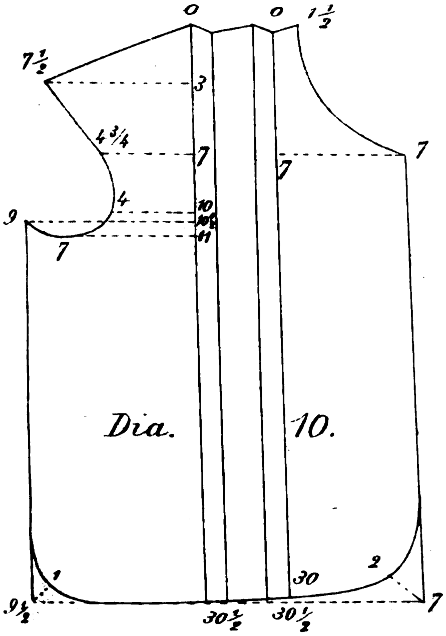
On both back and forepart a "*box*"-plait is formed, extending the whole length of the jacket, and sewn in with the neck. There is no collar. We have introduced two forms of sleeve. That represented by diagram 7 is cut very full, and is gathered on to a narrow wristband (diagram 17), which is fastened by a button and hole, and the corners rounded off. The other (diagram 32), is cut in the usual shape, without a cuff, and with a hole and button at the hand. The shoulder-seam of forepart and back are gathered in to the length of the shoulder-strap (diagram 2), which is sewn in with the sleeve-head, but left loose, and fastened at the neck by a button and hole, so that the belt or strap of a bag may be worn over the shoulder, and retained in its place under the strap. The broad spaces, which represent the parts of the plaits raised from the surface, are two inches wide; and the narrow spaces, which show the portions of the plaits which are hidden under the broad spaces, are one inch in width, so that the two edges meet at the centre. The belt is cut about two inches wide, and is loose, and fastened at front by a hole and button. A second button is sewn a little distance back, in case the belt should be required to fasten closer to the body. A loop is sewn on at each side-seam, and the belt passed through it, to keep it in its place round the body, or when unfastened at front. There is a pocket across the front of each skirt, with a flap to go in and out, and an outside breast-pocket.

Diagrams 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, and 11, are the pattern of the present fashionable style of frock-coat, and corresponds with the illustration published on one of the plates accompanying the May number of our work.

The skirt (diagram 11) is cut away at front, so that when the coat is worn constantly unbuttoned it has a lighter appearance. If the coat be intended to be worn buttoned at the waist-seam, it will then be necessary to add on three inches at the bottom of the front-edge.


Dia. 1.
0 0 2 10 4 2¼ 2¼ 2¾ 2½ 5 8 8 6¼ 6¾ 10 10½ 20½ 4¾ 10 11½ 1 31¾ 5 32¼ 32½ 14
Dia. 2.
0 8 1½ 1½
Dia. 3.
10½ 0 4½ 3½ 15¼ 4¼ 7¼ 5 2¾ 7½ 12 16 15 1 14½ 6 1¼ 21
Dia. 4.
0 ½ 6½ 9½ 10¼ 1¾ 3 2 3¾
Dia. 5.
0 5 8 ¾ 5 13½ 1 9½ 23½ 25 6½
Dia. 6.
2¾ 0 ½ 8¼ 4½ 7½ 6½ 1¼ 5 6¾ 2 19
Dia. 7.
0 6¾ 12 19 24 3¾ 2¼ 4½ 5 25¼ 26 11¼ 22¼
Dia. 8.
0 3 1¼ 5 3¾ 18 2¼
Dia. 9.
6 0 9½ 1 4¾ 10¼ 14 24½ 26 5¼

G.C. Minister


Dia. 10.
0
0
1½
7½
3
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7
7
4
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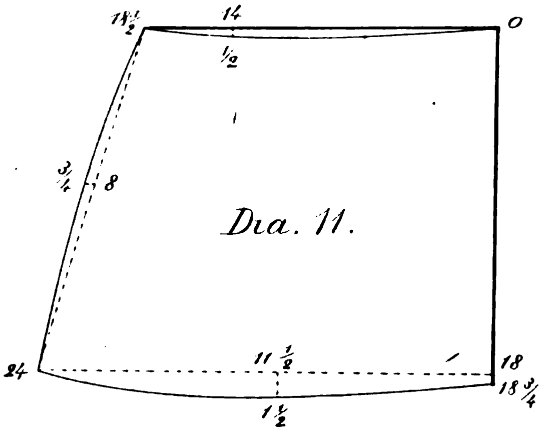
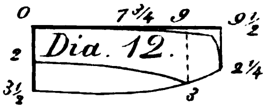
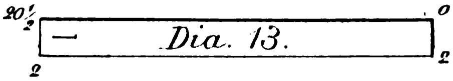
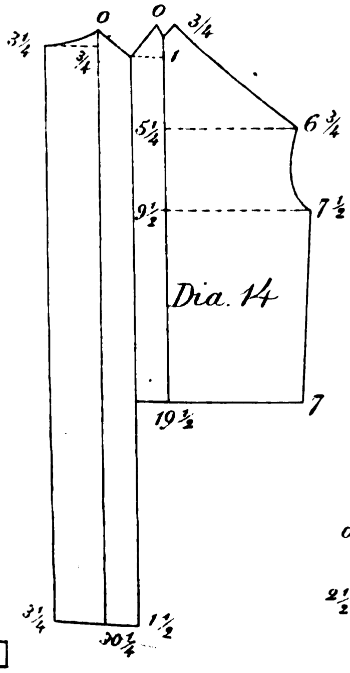
10½
11
9
7
1
2
30
9½
30½
30½
7


Dia. 11.
18½
14
0
½
¾
8
24
11½
18
18¾
1½


Dia. 12.
0
7¾
9
9½
2
2¼
3½
3


Dia. 13.


Dia. 14
3¼
0
0
¾
¾
1
5¼
6¾
9½
7½
19½
7
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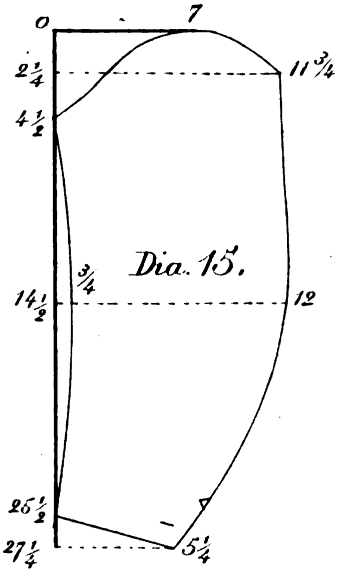
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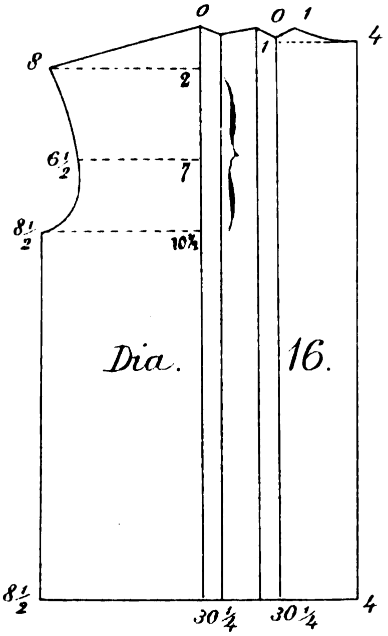
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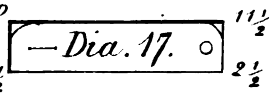
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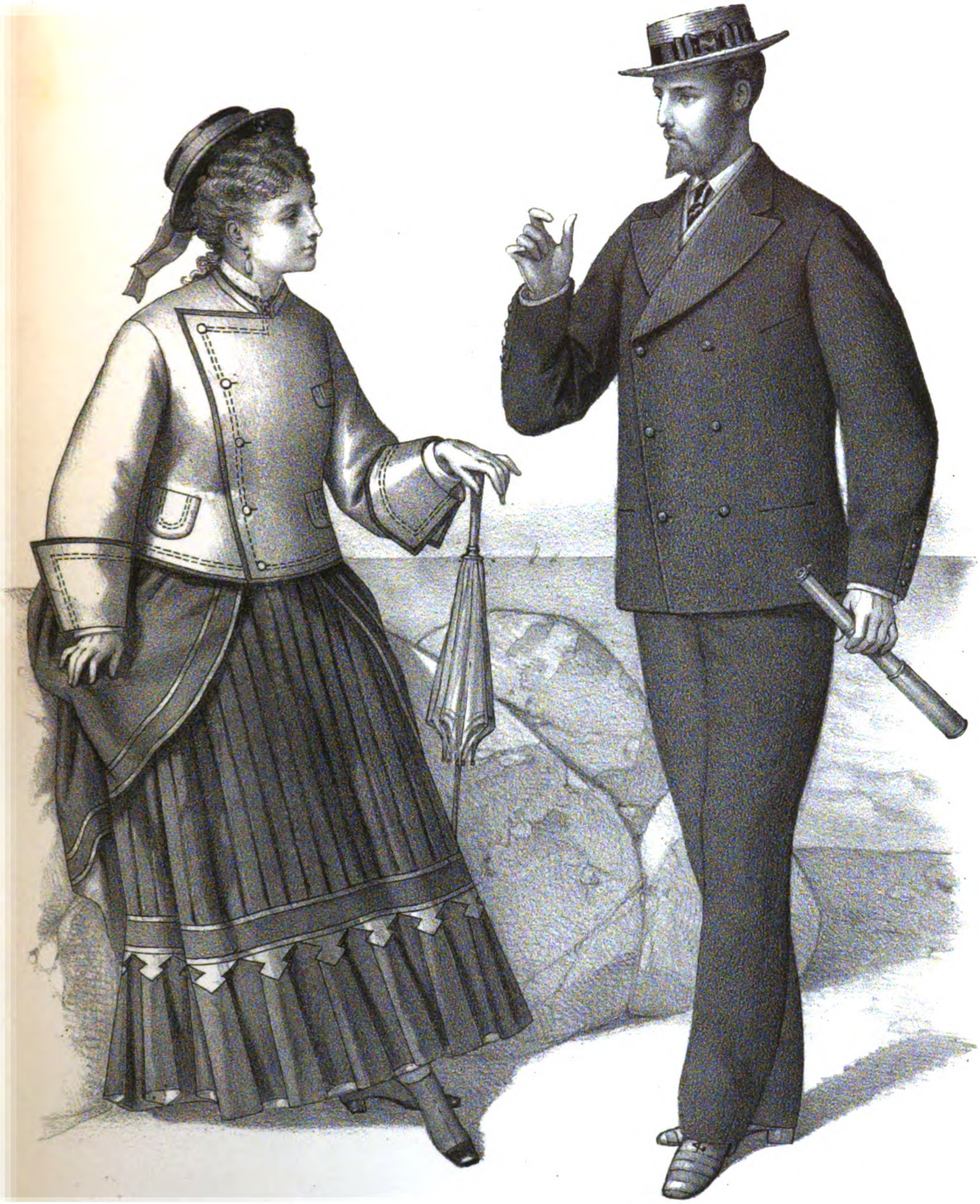
Imp. Michelet, 6, R. du Hasard, Paris



Lacour & Cie. dessrs.

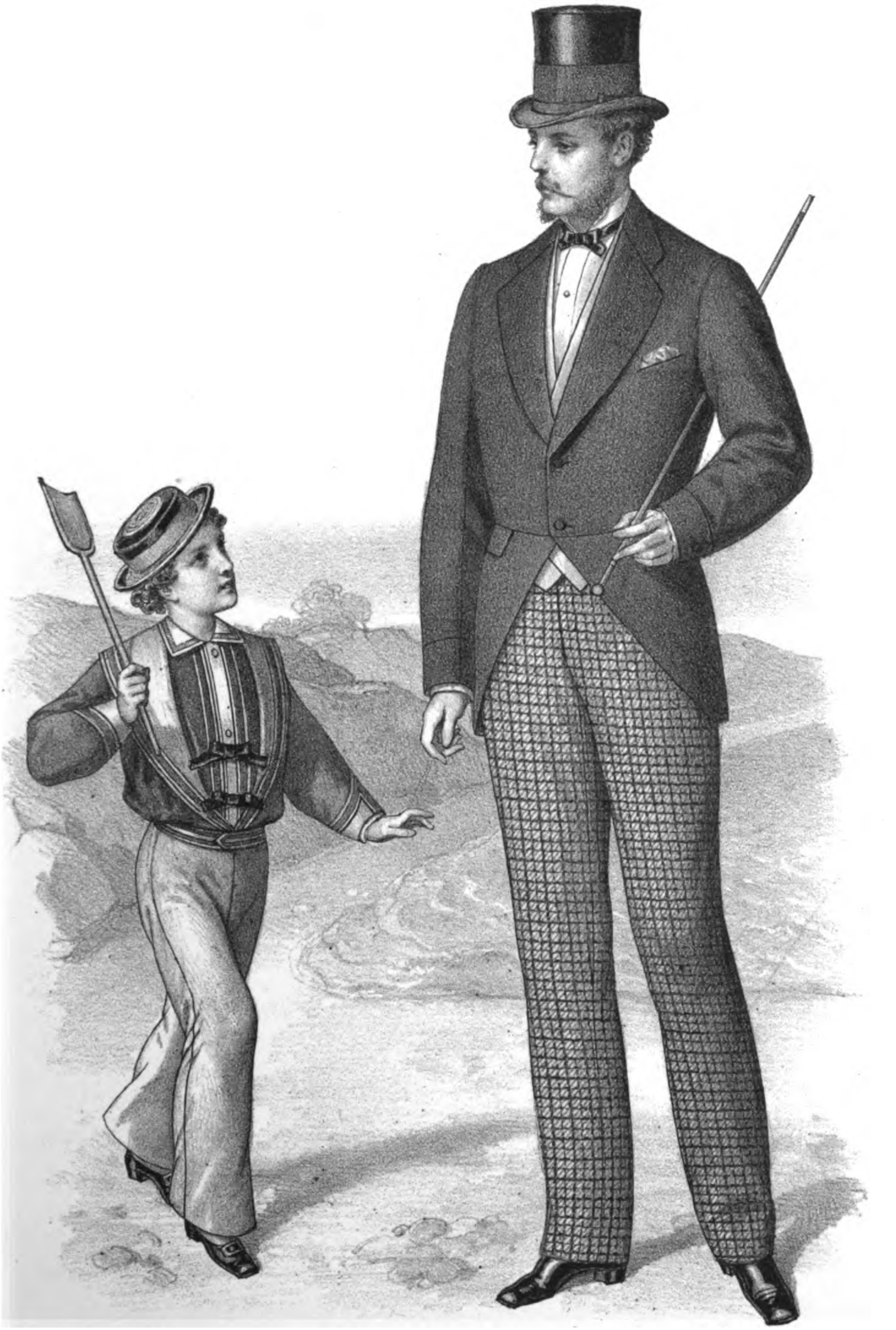
Imp. Lemercier & Cie. Paris.

GAZETTE OF FASHION.

EDWARD MINISTER AND SON

8, Argyll Place Regent Street

London, W.



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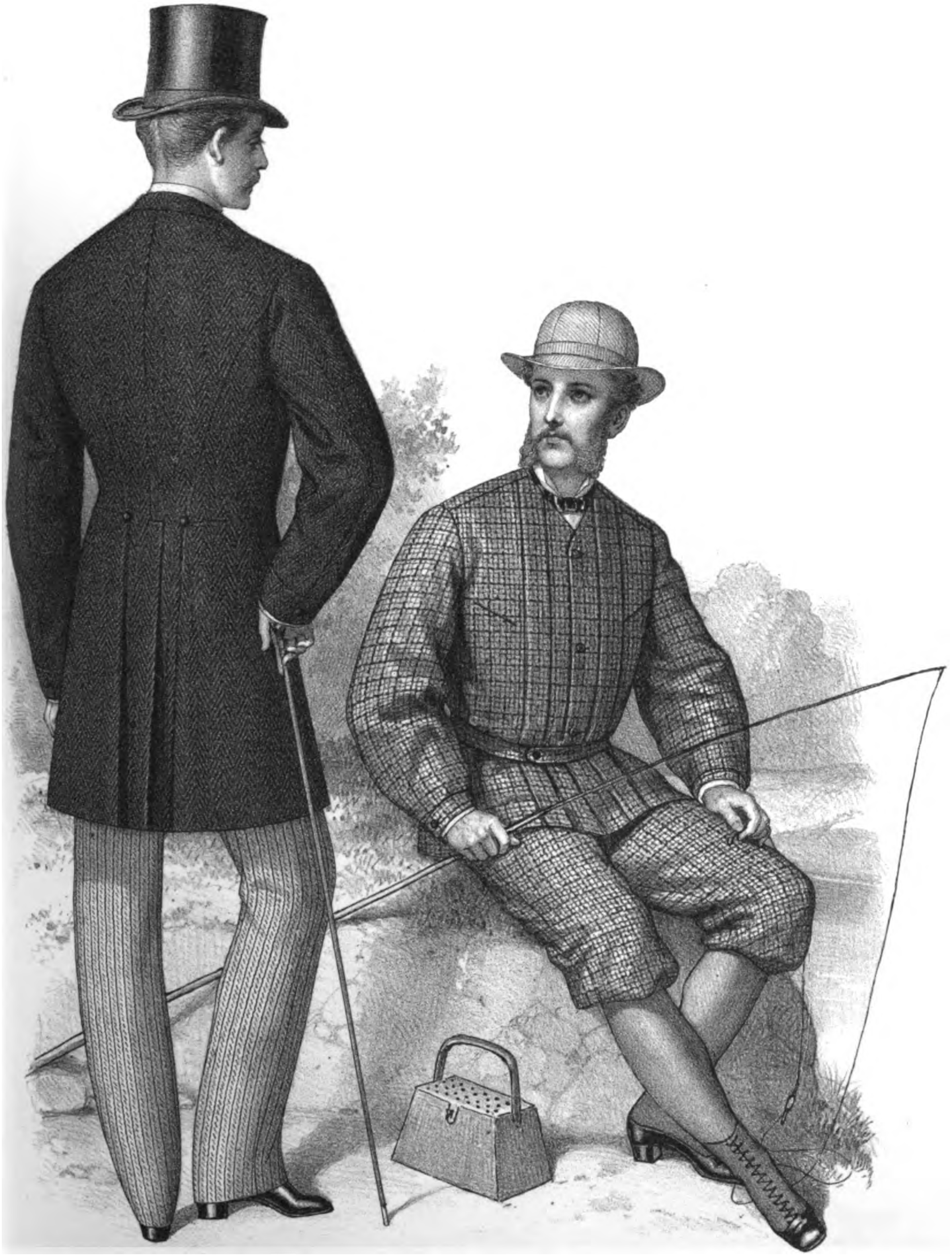

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GAZETTE OF FASHION.

EDWARD MINISTER AND SON

8, Argyll Place Regent Street

London. w.

GAZETTE OF FASHION,
AND
CUTTING ROOM COMPANION.

BY
EDWARD MINISTER AND SON,
Tailors and Habit Makers to Her Majesty,
No. 8, ARGYLL PLACE, REGENT STREET, LONDON. W.

No. 328. August 1, 1873. Vol. 28.

EDINBURGH FOREMAN-TAILORS' SOCIETY.

By the courtesy of Mr. M'Lachlan, the President of the above Society, we have been favoured with a copy of a paper recently read by him at one of the usual meetings of the members, and have the pleasure to place before our readers, for their information, his remarks bearing on the subject which had been allotted to Mr. M'Lachlan for elucidation.

The importance of the question discussed will be readily admitted, as it must be acknowledged that it exercises a powerful influence upon every one who aspires to become an efficient cutter.

Dress, and the Application of Scientific Principles to its Construction.

Mr. M'Lachlan prefaced his remarks by claiming the indulgence of the members for the very imperfect manner in which he might handle the question, as he felt his inability to do it the justice which it deserved, and stated that if by chance the subject had fallen to the lot of any one else present, he might have acquitted himself with more credit. As, however, the task was imposed upon him, he would to the best of his abilities endeavour to connect his ideas upon this matter. "You can scarcely," he said, "expect anything new or original from me, my blunders, perhaps, excepted; but even failures convey a lesson, and, in any event, I may venture the hope that the issue of the whole may be of some benefit to us all.

"Every one is dressed, and all, therefore, have some knowledge of the subject, and are able to form an estimate of the value of what may be advanced. If an ordinary audience should consider itself competent to criticize a subject of which it really knows but little, with how much more force must the criticism of such an auditory tell as that I have now the pleasure to address, composed, as it is, of men whose energies and capacities have been, perhaps, for many years engaged in producing the aristocratic attire of Modern Athens.

"We may presume that the Athens of ancient history was situated much nearer to that particular locality where clothing was first worn, and which was, as we are told, '*sewed*,' but no mention is made of it being '*cut*.' The services of our special profession had not then been brought into requisition, and from the generous nature of the climate of that country, no great demand would, I should suppose, be made on our first mother's needle, or on her shears, to 'Gar auld cloes *look amaist as weels the new*,' even after that she had a number of stirring boys whose wardrobes would occupy her attention.

"The original idea of dress was hastily adopted, and as quickly superseded; but the next form was in all probability of a more lasting character, both from the quality of the material, and the ease with which it might be procured. Thus was this important question of dress launched into existence, and which has since played so prominent a part in the civilized portion of the world. It was evidently simple in character for many generations, as when eventually we meet with any reference in history to dress, it is rather in connexion with the colour than with what we should designate the '*get up*.'

"It is, perhaps, worthy of note that the first name of any place in connexion with 'first-class' garments is that of Babylon. It was a Babylonish garment which first tempted the notorious Achan, and the possession of which brought so dire a punishment on him. It is interesting to students of changes in styles of dress to meet with a suggestive fact of so remote a date. Parisian fashions were at one time eagerly sought after by the *haut ton* of England, as London fashions were recently by ourselves, and it is singular to find something of the same influence in operation at so early a period in history. Jericho, in which city the particular dress was found, was situated at a considerable distance from Babylon, and the garment must have been very attractive, and its value readily detected, when it could excite the cupidity of an old wayfarer, who had never made any change in the fashion of his costume during at least forty years.

"One's curiosity would be excited to ascertain particulars concerning its shape, make-up, and other peculiarities; and also what influence Babylonish dress exercised on the costume of the succeeding generations. All I have been able to learn as to what was worn on the banks of the Tigris, a thousand years later, is, that coats, hosen, and other garments, were worn, but certainly not in the style known to us.

"The dress of the early period would appear to have been suited to persons of different sizes, as it was customary to make presents of '*changes of raiment;*' and we may infer that it was of a very loose form, combining the ease of a shirt with, in all probability, the freedom of a modern plaid. In process of time, when people migrated into colder climates, closer and heavier textures would become necessary in the garments worn; until eventually skins and furs became a necessity to suit the temperature of the northern climes.

"Dress exercises so much influence on the personal appearance of every one, that its importance must have been recognized at all times, even by the most primitive races; and as locomotion was both difficult and dangerous, there would be less opportunity for the diffusion of ideas, consequently the style of dress would not be subject to frequent modifications, but would become established when it had fairly taken root among the people.

"Other influences, such as the climate and the natural productions of the countries, would greatly determine the selection of the materials to be employed, and of course would modify the character of the costume adopted in the different quarters of the globe. While the Asiatic dress in its general appearance is loose and flowing, and delights the eye of the artist, the aborigines of Africa frequently altogether dispense with any article of costume, or at most assume what has been recently termed a '*breech clout*.' In such a country 'our occupation would be gone.' In the northern and the more civilized portion of the world, the clothing worn is not very dissimilar in character to that adopted by their Asiatic neighbours.

"Of the costume worn in the early days of America I am unable to speak, but the various tribes which were first met with had their own particular style, delighting to dress themselves in feathers, and decorate themselves with the claws of animals killed by them in the chase; and in proportion to the number and size worn, so their skill was made the more apparent. European dress is quite distinct from any of those I have described, and while a greater variety is to be met with in the several details, its chief feature is distinguished from all others by its fitting closer to the figure. A colder climate, and a closer application to industrial pursuits, no doubt gradually led to this peculiarity. What would be accepted as a proof of good taste in one country might elsewhere be considered absurd, owing to the difference of opinion on this difficult question.

"Taste in dress must be cultivated and studied in its influence, and its adaptation to the locality where it is to be exercised. Fashion fortunately, as a rule, imposes on all at least the appearance of a similarity in style, thereby ensuring a certain uniformity, and making it worth the consideration of the cutter to devote a certain amount of study and attention to what may become generally adopted; and so renders it a comparatively easy and pleasant task to conduct business to the satisfaction of the customer as well as of the tailor. Dress, while it exercises an important influence upon the wearer, forms also the medium by which he is revealed to his fellows. They judge of him by what they see; and to produce and maintain a favourable impression, requires incessant watchfulness on his part. As the several parts of the earth present various aspects by the difference in foliage, or by the peculiarities which Nature assumes in certain countries, so these conditions affect the habits of the several inhabitants, and conduce to a diversity in the character of their dress. While, however, the various styles answer some important purpose contemplated by their adapters, all do not equally become the 'human form divine' in the eye of the artist. That the style of dress worn by the lords of the creation especially, is not suited for representation in an artistic point of view, is clearly shown by the shadowy and distorted apologies for garments portrayed on some of the works by our best artists; while on the other hand a loose, easy form, and indefinite in outline, is viewed with pleasure, and the effect faithfully delineated.

"It is strange that with all our training in an opposite direction we should still hold to the portrayals of dress by our several limners. Take a plate published, say, 30 years ago, of the 'Report of Fashion,' and observe how ridiculous the different illustrations represent the human figure; and on the other hand contemplate the draped figures produced at a very remote period by some of the celebrated Greek sculptors, and you cannot but admit that they are 'a dream of loveliness.' In fact, the farther you trace up the stream of time, the more becoming is the attire, until it eventually resolves into a few graceful folds of the very simplest character.

"These old forms never became old-fashioned, or lost their charm. Time had no power to convert them into objects of ridicule, as is so commonly the case with the different forms which have been more recently introduced; and if we were to penetrate into the mysteries of our art, we should ascertain the fact, and it would lead us to investigate the cause of the difference in the pleasing effect produced in the early costumes, compared with the appearance of those now in use, notwithstanding our scientific progress.

"In spite, however, of the disadvantage in having to work upon heavier materials, we must not cease in our exertions to make the very utmost that taste, skill, and experience can effect to modify, if not entirely remove this defect in the dress of the period.

"Dress has other uses than to produce a mere artistic effect; the comfort, ease, and convenience of the wearer have to be taken into consideration, and it requires no small amount of study to contrive so as to combine these several qualities. Although by the materials we have to fashion, strongly-defined lines—but not necessarily stiff—are almost imperative, yet there is sufficient scope left for effecting an harmonious blending of the various parts of a garment, by adapting them to the different movements of the body, and producing a graceful outline, to tax the abilities of any one aspiring to be an efficient practiser of our art.

"However much it might seem that we might be indebted to artistic representations for hints in suggesting improvements in the form of dress, tailors are placed in a difficult position in this respect. Artists have but one object in view in their selection—the effect which the colour or shape would produce in their work; whereas we have, as I have just stated, to contrive the dress itself to fit the body, allow for all the different positions it can assume, and be trammelled by the prevailing fashion of the day in the shape of the garment. We have also to bear in mind the different occupations of our customers, and the effect which they produce on the figure; and not the least of our tasks is to study what *they themselves* consider the style best adapted to their makes and tastes. The difference in age has to be considered—first, in the youngster in his knickerbockers or his kilt, and so through all the various stages, each requiring to be studied, and all the nice distinctions to be carefully produced, which only the practised eye of a cutter can appreciate.

"The numerous classifications of dress form a study of themselves; such as, for instance, the various official dresses worn by the different functionaries connected with the Court, or as holding public appointments. We then have the Army, with all the numerous details in the great variety of costumes. The Navy, although closely allied, altogether different in character, while comprising almost as great an amount of distinctions in style and grade. The clerical costume, as fastidious as any branch, and as strict in the particular style and cut as any of the branches previously mentioned. Then there is the most troublesome and the most numerous of its class—liveries. Look at the 'Chart of British Liveries,' and note the different laces and cords, with the points, frogs, and cuffs, flaps and capes, besides taking into consideration all the whims and fancies of the class who wear them, and I feel sure you will admit that it requires no little nerve to prepare oneself for these trials. Without dwelling upon the growing demand for costumes for the fair sex, there is a mass of distinct costumes constantly springing up, and taxing the brain of the cutter, who is required to produce something no one ever saw or heard of before.

"It is not so very long since a tailor was looked upon as the lowest class of artificers, and when the *literati* sought to express their contempt for a man, 'like a tailor,' was a phrase ever ready for their purpose. Brighter prospects, however, are now opened to us, and a more generous estimate is now taken of our social position. As a proof of the change, and of the eminent services which our trade is capable of rendering to society, I quote the following extract from a number of the 'Imperial Review,' in which we, as a body, have the justice done us by the writer, which the particular circumstances would appear to justify. Speaking of the influence which a new suit of clothes had in procuring an invitation to dinner, he remarks:—

"'Ordinarily speaking, tailors do not even attempt to do for themselves what they perform so lavishly for others. But we have heard of one instance which will alone suffice to show how, if they chose to confine the advantages of their noble art to themselves, they might cut out—in its secondary sense—the whole of the human race. A distinguished client of a celebrated tailor was being married under circumstances of domestic affliction, which made it necessary that the ceremony and its attendant festivities should be, as the phrase is, "exceedingly quiet." Round the altar rails, accordingly, were but few witnesses, but among them, *ex officio*, was the tailor who had made the bridegroom equal to the occasion. At the close of the marriage service, the lady who was giving the wedding breakfast—and who, by the way, was no less a personage than a duchess—thought it incumbent upon her to invite one or two of the gentlemen present, though she did not happen to know them. She looked round, saw a remarkably well-dressed man standing rather afar off, and invited him. He had the presence of mind to accept her Grace's invitation, but the good sense not to avail himself of it. She had innocently invited the bridegroom's tailor. The true story is but an illustration of the indubitable fact that tailors obtain for thousands of men coveted invitations, which otherwise they would not have a ghost of a chance of receiving, and which tailors could, if they liked, procure exclusively for themselves. That they do so much for us and so little for themselves fills us with an overwhelming painful sense of our inferiority and dependence, and of their unrivalled virtues and self-denial.'

"With the facilities which are now within the reach of every one, more especially in this city, the rising journeymen of our day have advantages which the older members of our trade did not possess; and it behoves them to avail themselves to the utmost of these privileges, to fit them for the duties which devolve upon them, and which, if they wish to excel, they must perform with ability.

"One of our members, long since withdrawn from active service, made use of the following remarks, and they apply equally as well now as when they were written:—

"'No man can know too much if he knows at the same time how to turn his knowledge to account in his profession; and I am not aware of any common occupation where an extensive knowledge and a cultivated mind can find more ample scope for the application of its acquirements and the full exercise of its functions than in that to which you belong.'"

(*To be continued.*)

The Eclectic Repository.

"A gatherer and disposer of other men's stuff."—*Wotton.*

Glasgow, July 21, 1873.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "GAZETTE OF FASHION."

Dear Sir,

You will now be preparing your issue for August, and, doubtless, wish to be able to say something regarding our Scotch dispute.

The Aberdeen workmen appear to be tired of the quarrel, and having asked to be allowed to return to their work unconditionally, the workshops have been allowed to be reopened.

The Glasgow workmen also are desirous of terminating the dispute; and, with a view to that, an application on their part to our local branch of the Master-Tailors' National Association for a conference, was, after having been referred to the executive, conceded, and a meeting between four representatives of each body was held on Monday, the 7th inst. Proposals for an arrangement were discussed and provisionally agreed upon; but the National Association of the masters refused to confirm them, on the grounds that the Edinburgh branch of the Workmen's Union were resolved on continuing the struggle with the Edinburgh employers, and it was therefore thought desirable that any arrangement should include Edinburgh also. For the same reason the dispute continues in force in Greenock, although the workmen there are very desirous of having the workshops reopened; and at a meeting held with a committee of employers, they expressed themselves beaten in the struggle, and willing to accept any terms. The masters are, however, of the opinion that they displayed a much too concessive spirit, and that without very satisfactory guarantees from the National Union they had better keep their workshops closed.

The general opinion among the employers seems to be that the workmen are merely temporizing, and that they wish to have the workshops reopened, that they may get employment, and prepare,—by upsetting the masters' arrangements with non-unionists, and otherwise,—to resume the struggle at the next busy season, or at all events in spring. They have not been prepared for such determined resistance as has been offered them in Edinburgh, Aberdeen, and Greenock; and—notwithstanding the unaccountable defection of some dozen of the so-called respectable businesses—in Glasgow also.

The summer trade is now over, and we can all go on quietly without the belligerents, and it may do them some good to feel the want of access to the better class of workshops.

I am, dear Sir,
Yours respectfully,
"A Master."

NEW YORK TIME-LOG.

We recently noticed, in one of the numbers of "Linthicum's Journal," a list of the prices paid by his firm to their journeymen. The scale appeared to us so excessively high, that we wrote to inquire if the prices might be considered a specimen of the time generally allowed by the New York tailors, or if they were exceptional. We heard in reply that the scale quoted might be accepted as the average paid by the trade in that city.

As a curiosity we publish the list, reckoning the dollar at 4s. Against these prices it would but be fair to know the cost of living to a journeyman, as the prices themselves can only be tested by comparing them with the expenses a man in his position would have to pay.

Coats.

Dress-coat	£2	18	0
D.B. Frock-coat of cloth, beaver, and *tricot*	2	14	0
S.B. „ „ „	2	10	0
D.B. Frock-coat of any other goods	2	10	0
S.B. „ „	2	6	0

Extras.

Trying on	0	6	0
„ full basting	0	10	0
Bound or double-stitched	0	3	0
„ around the bottom	0	5	0
Flat braid	0	7	0
Edges corded	0	5	0
Silk or velvet facing	0	4	0
Velvet to the front-edge	0	8	0
Silk „ „	0	6	0
Pockets over three, each	0	1	0
Facing bound	0	2	0
Waist cut rantered	0	1	0
Side-edges	0	1	0
Extra shoulders wadding	0	1	0
Pieces over six inches	0	1	0
Cuffs and holes	0	2	0
Patch on the neck	0	1	0

Over-Coats.

D.B. surtout Over-coat, cloth, diagonal, or other beaver	2	14	0
Fly-front, extra	0	1	0
S.B. surtout Over-coat, cloth, diagonal, or other beaver	2	10	0
D.B. fly front *sack* Over-coat, cloth or beaver	2	8	0
„ of any other goods	2	4	0
Spring over *sack*, cloth, Melton, or diagonal	2	4	0
„ of mixed or common goods	2	0	0

Extras.

Trying on	0	6	0
„ full basting	0	10	0
Seams, lapped, double-stitched, or swelled on surtout	0	8	0
„ lapped on over *sack*	0	6	0
Seams, covered with straps, felled, and stitched	£0	9	0
„ covered and double-stitched	0	9	0
„ felled and stitched behind	0	10	0
„ plain stitched, both sides	0	8	0
„ stoated	0	10	0
„ double-stitched row in *sack*	0	5	0
„ single „ „	0	3	0
„ any of the above seams around the arm-hole	0	3	0
Edges, velvet bindings put on	0	12	0
Cloth or velvet bindings	0	8	0
Cord edges	0	6	0
Edges felled and stitched, one row	0	2	0
„ „ two rows	0	3	0
Facing bound	0	2	0
Pockets over four, each	0	1	0
Opening behind	0	1	0
Flaps over pockets, each	0	0	9½
„ to go in and out	0	0	7
Cuffs and holes	0	2	0
Silk or velvet facing	0	4	0
Velvet facing to the front-edges	0	8	0
Silk „ „ „	0	6	0
Quilted facings, $\frac{3}{8}$-inch blocks	0	13	0
„ „ $\frac{3}{8}$ „ „ to waist	0	8	0
„ „ $\frac{1}{2}$ „ „	0	8	0
„ linings, 1 „ rows	0	10	0
„ „ 1 „ in body	0	8	0
Interlinings	0	4	0
Extra shoulders wadding	0	1	0

NEW STYLE OF MORNING-COAT.

The two figures on one of our plates illustrate the front and back of an original form of morning-coat, which we have introduced at the present season of the year, for which, by its style and character, it is so well adapted. The pattern we also publish of this garment will place all the several details before our readers, so that they may have a complete representation of the appearance and arrangement of this coat. As shown on the plate, it is double-breasted, with the lapel cut on to the front of the forepart. It is moderately broad at top, but terminates almost in a point at the bottom. There are four holes worked in it.

There is no collar to the coat, but the top is cut like a double-breasted waistcoat without a collar, and rather high up on the neck, allowing a spring on to the top of the shoulder-seam of both back and forepart to prevent the edge binding. The skirt is full at top, but well rounded off at the bottom of the front-edge. The sleeve is cut with one seam only, and has a button and hole at the hand, the cuff being formed by a row of stitching. Pockets under flaps at the hips, a small ticket-pocket on the right forepart with a flap, and one outside the left breast. The edges are turned in, and stitched a little distance in. This style of coat has a smart effect, made up in any of the striking patterns in coatings, elastics, or Cheviots, according to the locality. The suit can be made in the same article and pattern.

As shown on the back view, the back is cut with a seam down the centre, and moderately broad all the way down. An opening is left at the bottom of the back-seam, and a small tacking, with a button, if desired.

On another plate we have selected for illustration a form of morning-coat which has lately been patronized in New York, and is copied from one of the numbers of the journal of fashion issued by a contemporary in that city. Our artist has, however, not quite produced the effect which we were so anxious to give, by showing the peculiar appearance which is given to the shape of the shoulders by the pains taken to place them almost in a line with the neck. This involves a great amount of labour on the part of the journeyman, and the taste for this effect has become so thoroughly established in the United States, as the correct form, that our London trades are obliged to produce the same appearance by adding a quantity of horse-hair and padding, and making an alteration in their cutting to suit these additions. It is not, perhaps, our place to find fault with the tastes of our American cousins, as we were taught in our school days the familiar quotation "*De gustibus non est disputandum*," and if they think right to give that particular style to their coats, why, so long as their customers are satisfied, we have no right to force our *beau idéal* of taste upon them for their adoption, or ridicule their standard. It must be a very narrow mind that is so wedded to its own particular views, as to prevent its seeing anything favourable in the opinion of another. One of the principal features in a country is the distinctive character which either the buildings or the national style of dress possess, as marking the difference between them and the peculiarities of other countries.

We hoped to have been able to give the pattern of this coat with the present number, but owing to some delay it had not reached us in time. We shall give it next month.

SHOOTING-DRESS.

We publish with the present number, according to our usual custom at this period of the year, illustrations of the styles of shooting-dress which are being prepared by the leading houses in anticipation of the forthcoming season, so that our readers may be acquainted with all the necessary information respecting shape, making up, and materials. We have given patterns of both styles, as there is a material difference in the form and character.

The first figure on the plates represents the form of jacket shown by diagrams 5, 7, 11, and 12. It is cut like a "reefer," or lounge-jacket, with the body and skirt connected, and is a very useful shape. It must be borne in mind that sportsmen do not in these days require the different contrivances in their dress which were formerly indispensable. The modern shooting costume partakes more of the appearance of an easy dress which might serve as well for any other purpose as for wearing in the field or covers.

The jacket is single breasted, with three, or four buttons at most, at front, and a moderately wide turn to the forepart. The collar low in the stand, but broader in proportion in the fall. The back cut with a seam at the centre, and an opening left at the bottoms of the side-seams, and the corners of both edges slightly rounded off. The bottom of the front-edges of the foreparts is also rounded off. The sleeve is cut easy to the arm, without a cuff, and a hole and button at the hand. There is a "patch"-pocket at front of each skirt, with a flap to cover the opening, one outside each breast, and a "cap"-pocket on the right forepart, also with a flap to cover the opening.

It is very customary to line the "patch"-pockets of flannel, and the "cap"-pocket with chamois leather. Some gentlemen prefer the pockets in the ordinary manner, and without flaps. Fancy patterns in Tweed, Cheviot, or any of the different makes of home-spun articles are employed, and the jacket lined with some simple pattern in a stout make of angola.

The other style of jacket shown on the second figure has the skirt cut separately. The waist is not made to any extreme length, but the skirt is short. A bolder lapel is now added at the top of the front-edge. There are four or five buttons and holes, and the forepart, although drafted large to the waist-measure, is not intended to be worn buttoned below the third hole, excepting in cases of emergency from the weather. The skirt is full at top, but plain, and rather forward at the bottom, with the corner rounded off. The sleeve rather wide, with a medium cuff, and one hole and button. Flaps at the waist-seam, with pockets under, one outside each forepart, and a small pocket, either in the right waist-seam or a little above. In both shapes, the edges are turned in and stitched single or double.

The style of waistcoat most in favour is single-breasted, to button up high to the throat, and a small stand collar to run off at front. It is cut long, and the lower button placed some little distance from the bottom, so as to leave a small skirt. There are two pockets on each forepart with flaps, either sewn outside or in the usual manner. The back is lined with flannel. Some trades put sleeves to their shooting waistcoats, to add to the comfort of the wearer.

Trousers are worn easy to the leg, and rather shorter than for ordinary purposes. They are made with "fly"-fronts, and have side or frog-pockets. It is usual to face the bottoms of the legs, about nine or ten inches up, with a soft black leather, and a piece of the same may be sewn on at the heel and at front inside for the friction of the boot.

When breeches are worn, they are cut easy to the thigh, but not so full as worn by grooms. They are moderately long, and have four and five buttons and holes at the knee. They are made with "fly"-fronts and pockets, as described for shooting-trousers. They can be made up in the same article and pattern as the jacket and waistcoat, or of drab cord in various shades.

Some sportsmen have a piece of leather sewn on to the shoulders of their jackets, to prevent the wear in carrying their fowling-piece; others have a square piece sewn on to the outside of the right forepart at front of the scye, and stitched and quilted in rows, to lessen the wear of the jacket by the action of the butt-end of the gun in firing.

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION FOR THE RELIEF OF AGED AND INFIRM JOURNEYMEN-TAILORS.

The election of two pensioners took place on the 28th of last month, too late, unfortunately, to enable us to publish the result in the present number. If the supporters of the two candidates who head the poll by the aggregate votes they have received at the different elections continue their interest, the result can be seen to a certainty; but we shall publish them, and what the other candidates have added, in our next issue, as a guide to future voting.

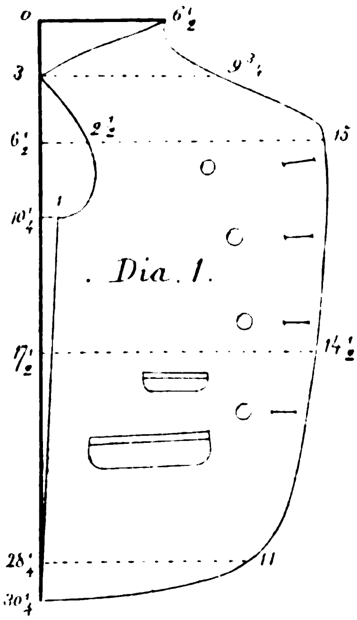
DESCRIPTION OF THE PATTERNS IN DIAGRAM.

PLATES 1651 AND 1652.

Diagrams 1, 2, and 3, are the pattern of a new style of morning-coat of French extraction, and suitable for autumn wear. We have illustrated this shape on one of the plates issued with the present number. The sleeve (diagram 2) is cut with a fore-arm-seam only; the *roulette* lines indicate the positions of the hind and fore-arm-seams if the sleeve had been cut to the usual shape. This pattern, if produced to the full size, would be suitable for a man 18½ chest, or a little easy for *our* standard size.

Diagrams 4, 6, 8, 9, and 10, are the pattern of one of the two styles of shooting-jacket illustrated on another of the plates published with the present number.

Diagrams 5, 7, 11, and 12, are the pattern of the other style of shooting-jacket also represented on the plate, and of an entirely different character and form.


Dia. 1.
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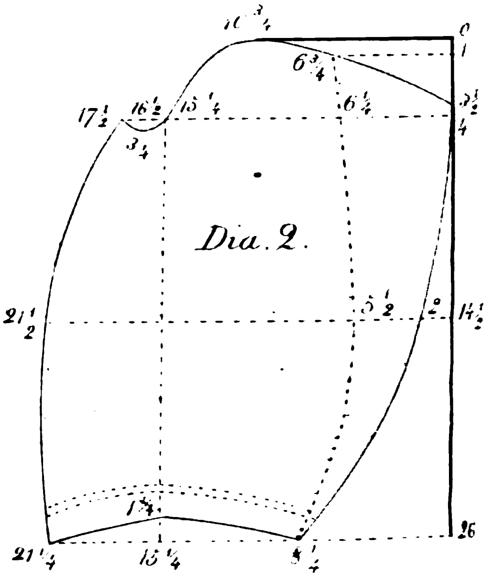
Dia. 2.
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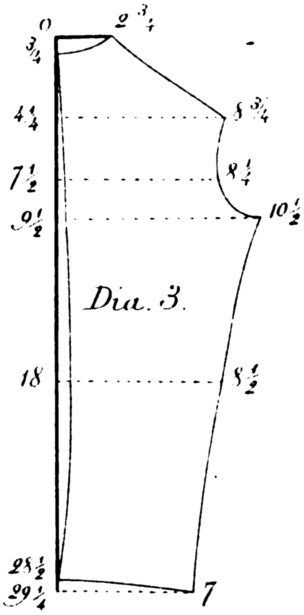
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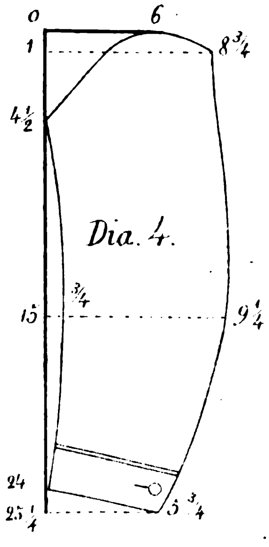
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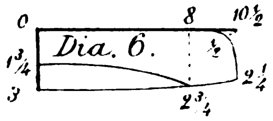
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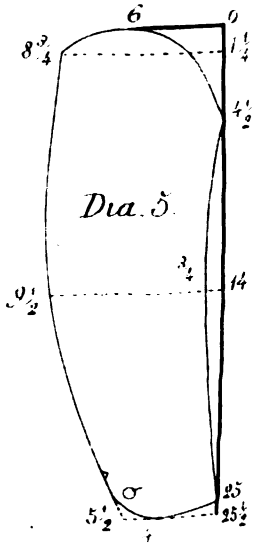
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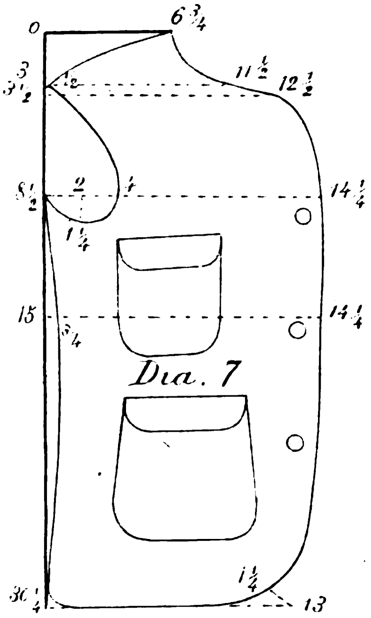
5½
25½

G. C. Minister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12½
8½
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14¼
1¼
15
¾
14¼
Dia. 7
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1¼
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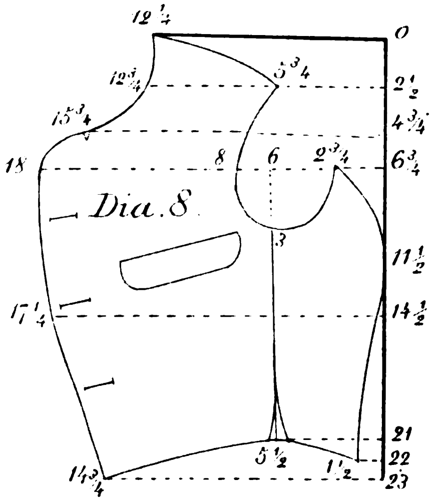
12¼
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12¾
5¾
2½
15¾
4¾
18
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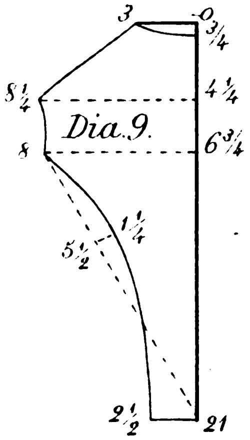
2¾
6¾
Dia. 8
3
11½
17¼
14½
21
22
14¾
5½
1½
23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Dia. 9
8
6¾
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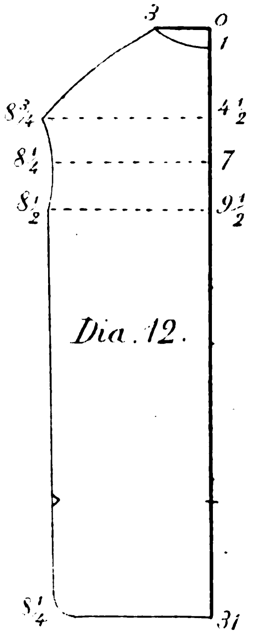
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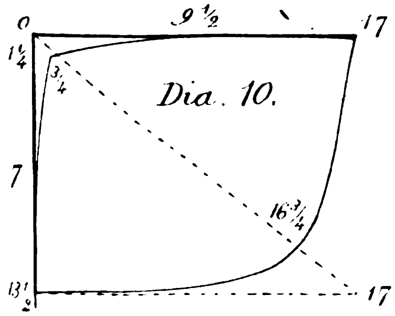
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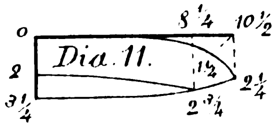
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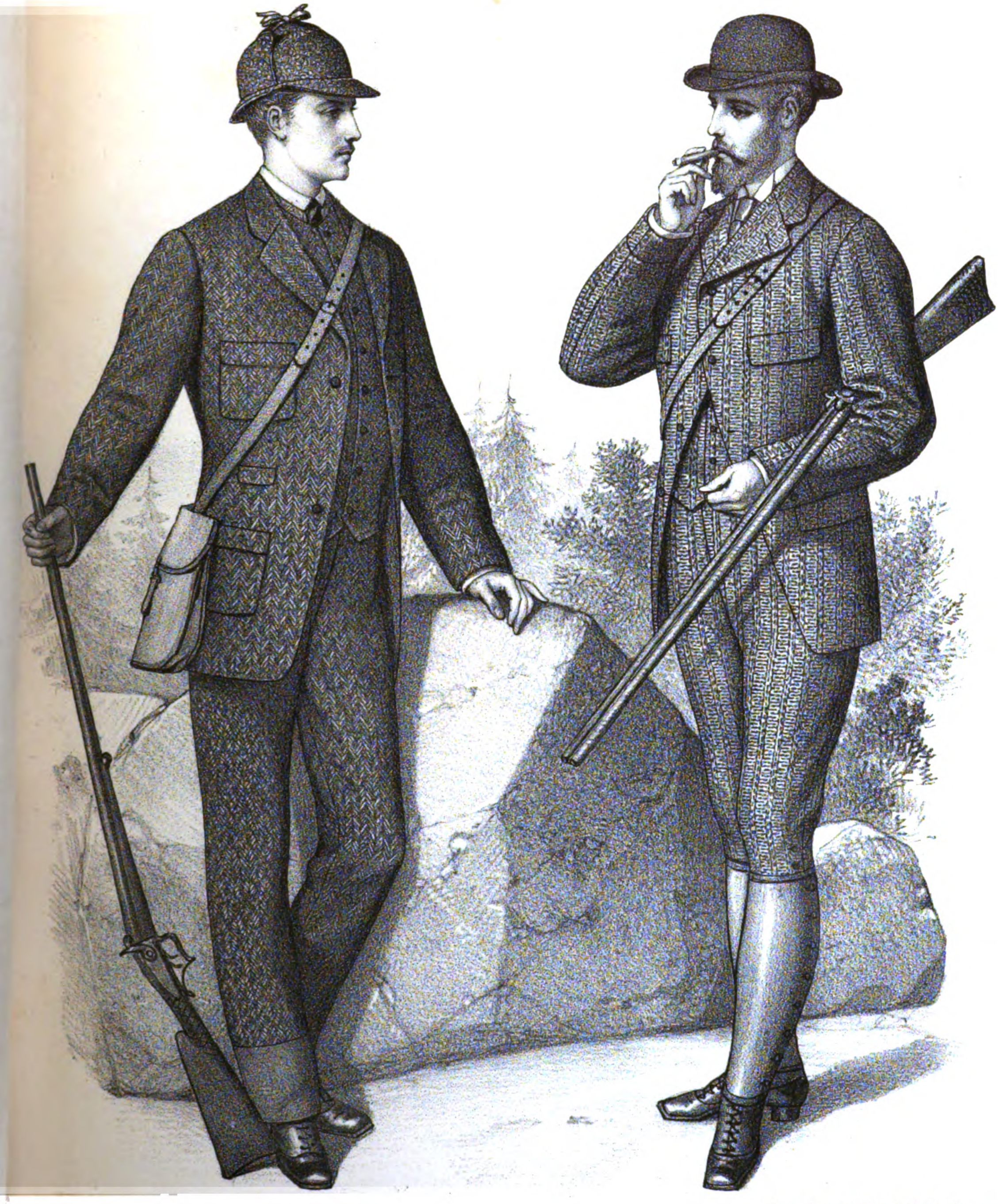
Imp. Michelet 5, R. du Hazard, Paris



Imp. Lemercier & Cie Paris.

GAZETTE OF FASHION.

EDWARD MINISTER AND SON
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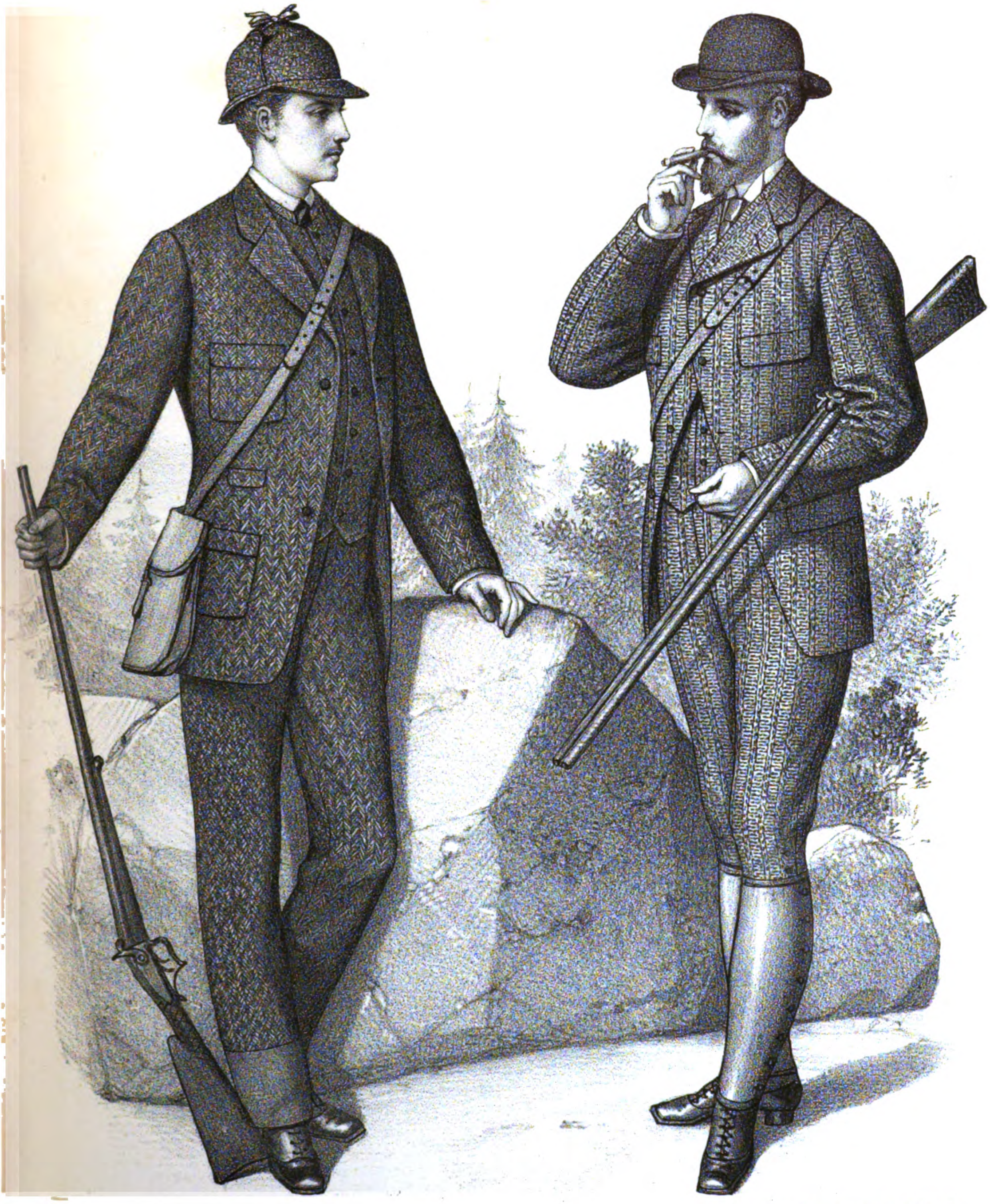
London, w.



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GAZETTE OF FASHION.

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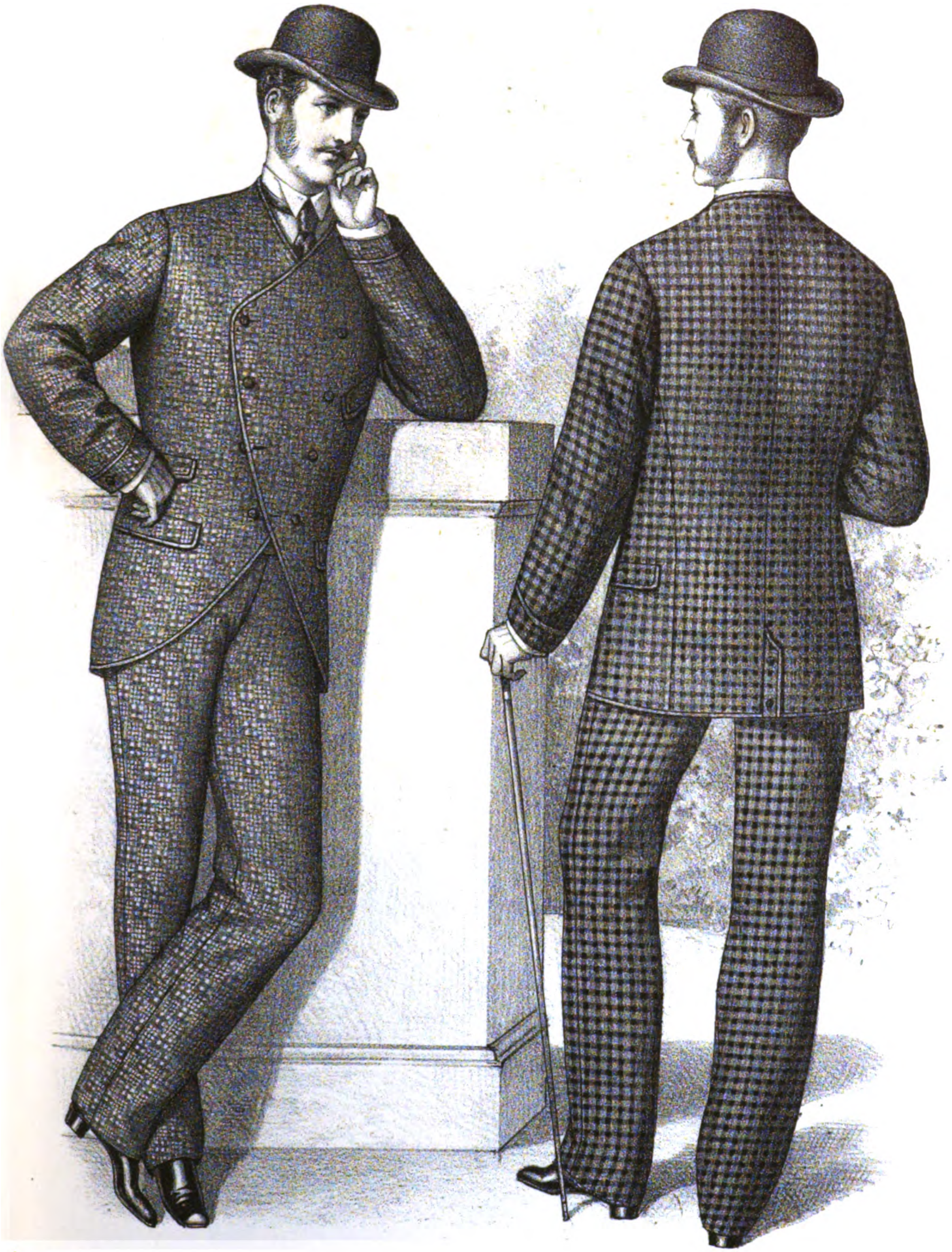

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Imp. Lemercier & Cie Paris.

GAZETTE of FASHION.

EDWARD MINISTER AND SON

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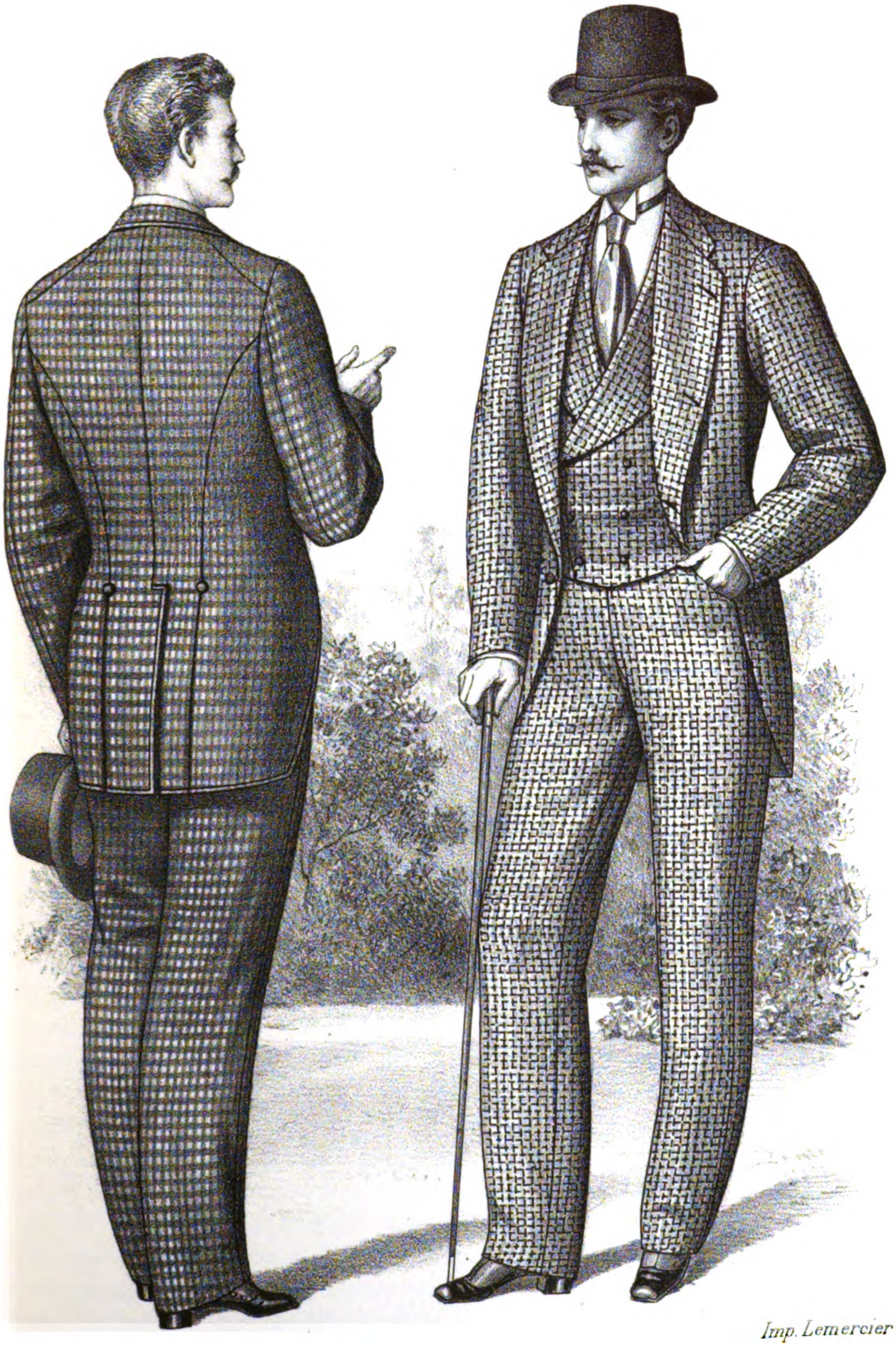

Imp. Lemercier & Cie Paris.

GAZETTE OF FASHION.

EDWARD MINISTER AND SON

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GAZETTE OF FASHION,

AND

CUTTING ROOM COMPANION.

BY
EDWARD MINISTER AND SON,
Tailors and Habit Makers to Her Majesty,
No. 8, ARGYLL PLACE, REGENT STREET, LONDON. W.

No. 329. September 1, 1873. Vol. 28.

THE SCIENTIFIC PHASE OF THE CUTTING PROFESSION.

We have much pleasure in giving publicity, by means of our pages, to the following able remarks by Mr. John Ferguson, Librarian to the Edinburgh Foreman-Tailors' Society, on a subject which justifies the attention bestowed upon it by the writer. We feel assured that our readers will thank us for the opportunity afforded them for perusing the appropriate comments; and from the result of their personal experience, fully agree with him in the conclusion he arrived at, as to the impossibility of dispensing with the exercise of the judgment of the cutter, by substituting some infallible rule which will answer the same purpose and even with greater certainty in practice. We are entirely of the opinion of the writer on this point, as we draw a marked distinction between a system of cutting which is offered as the *means* to an end, and one which is so comprehensive and perfect in its construction as to embody the end in itself:—

The numerous treatises which have recently appeared upon the "art of cutting" are nearly all characterized by a confident assumption of superiority over all past and present systems. The pretentious titles prefixed to these productions are to the critical eye of the experienced cutter, the certain test by which the fallacious and unscientific character of these works may be determined. The great object of these writers and itinerant teachers of cutting, is to announce themselves as thoroughly original and independent thinkers, who have ignored everything written by their predecessors as totally unworthy of notice; who have elaborated a "novel and scientific system of cutting," possessed of infallible certainty, dispensing with the necessity of any alterations, and preventing the possibility of misfits. Credulous and inexperienced cutters are often caught by such pretentious titles as "The New and Infallible Guide to Cutting;" "A New and Scientific System of Cutting Coats;" "The New and Perfect-fitting Trouser System." A brief examination of these productions quickly reveals that they are neither *new* nor *scientific*, and that their pretended contempt of the ideas of their predecessors is merely a delusion. In the words of a quaint author, it may be said of their systems that "what is new is not true," and "what is true is not new." The multiplicity of abstract terms and superfluous divisional lines are the deceptive substitutes offered for that infallible certainty and scientific accuracy which these systems promised to reveal. These writers and teachers seem all to assume that perfection in cutting will be the result of some discovery like steam—that the introduction of some new ingenious divisional lines in a system of coat-cutting, will secure perfect scientific certainty; alterations and misfits being summarily expelled from the infallible scientific systems of the future. This is the logical standing-point of these writers and teachers—the assumption that they have discovered a system which will supersede the observation and judgment of the cutting practitioner, and that they have invented a process by which garments can be cut to fit with the same facility and certainty as the solution of an arithmetical problem. Their system is alleged to contain a remedy for every defect known to the cutting practitioner.

Now, we readily admit that there is an approximate theoretical perfection to be gained by the acquisition of a well-balanced system of cutting; but we as readily deny that any system of cutting known to the profession is anything more than a mere "aid" to success in cutting. To assume or assert that success can be attained by the mere process of producing a coat accurate in all its aliquot divisions, is to reduce the "art of cutting" to a mere process of arithmetical routine. Were this admitted, to speak of an "experienced cutter" would be a gross misnomer. The youth of eighteen who had learned his "rule for cutting coats" should, according to the logic of those who teach the infallibility of systems, be as certain of success as the cutter of eighteen years' experience.

If we admit that such accuracy is to be acquired by the mere acquisition of a rule, then the scissors may be successfully assumed by the hands of the unpractical draper. The youth of eighteen can, by the rules of arithmetic, reduce a mile into inches with the same certainty as the man of forty-eight. If systems of cutting have attained that scientific perfection which teachers and essayists of our day so confidently assert, then the mere process of "working your rule," and producing a diagram, should ensure certainty and success. The process of reducing a mile into inches and of producing a 40-sized coat are both arithmetical; a few lessons will enable the pupil to master the process, and to show the "product" with unerring certainty, because arithmetic is *really a science*, and success is attained by a rigid adherence to rules.

In the "art of cutting" practical success can only be attained by years of experience, and by an intelligent rejection of rules as an infallible guide. I assert, in opposition to our present teachers and essayists, that the successful cutter is he who has discovered the unscientific character of all our present systems —who knows best *when* to set them aside, not permitting any system or theory to control his own powers of observation. The cutter who is "deeply versed in systems, but shallow in himself," can, with perfect facility, produce diagrams possessed of theoretical or ideal symmetry. This may meet the requirements of those ready-made trades where suits are manufactured on a uniform system of graduated sizes; but the ability displayed in producing coats exactly according to rule, is very different from that which distinguishes the successful practical cutter, who finds that systems are, to a great extent, useless as guides in practice, and are therefore inapplicable in meeting the varied malformations, crotchets, and tastes, which the practical cutter has daily to encounter. Without the least desire to derogate from the dignity of the profession, I must remind this class of teachers and essayists who indulge in a pedantic technicality of language in their attempts to exalt "cutting" to the position of a "positive science," that they will require to lower their pretensions, or else favour the profession with a display of their axiomatic truths possessing that universality and certainty in their practical application, which forms the essential characteristic of the principles of science. Let them show how the beautiful harmony and unity of science are evidenced in the multiform competing and conflicting systems which prevail in the profession.

When the rudimental points in the "art of cutting" are yet the subject of keen debate, and systems are still unable to give any "certain sound" in determining the real or relative length or shortness of shoulders, or the straightness or obliquity of coats, the *theoretical* attempts to determine these points are practically worthless; they become relatively or professionally too short or too long, too straight or too oblique, according to the physical structure measured. In measuring an abnormal figure for a coat, systems leave you "all alone" to detect the existing deformities, and to devise your own rule to remedy the special defects of your customer; yet these men speak and write of their so-called scientific systems as if they ascertained all these defects with the same scientific accuracy as the weight or height of the man can be obtained; as if these systems possessed the self-adjusting qualities of the "thermometer," rising and falling to indicate the varying degrees of malformation met with in actual practice. Real success in cutting, is achieved by a mental process which no system can teach—that keen perception which discovers the varied co-existent defects of form, and that clearness of judgment which quickly determines the nature and extent of the alterations required, and their relative effects upon the style and balance of the finished coat. To determine these important points *à priori*, or before the coat is cut, and to arrive at a knowledge of the "disturbing *cause*," after repeated and expensive alterations, constitutes the distinguishing difference between that class of cutters who flippantly talk of "running through their rule"—merely producing an abstract diagram—and that other class to whom a rule is a mere "tentative process." Whereas success depends upon the observant eye and plastic hand of the practitioner, who, with the true touch of genius, makes his rule a passive auxiliary in fitting the ever-varying forms of men. In logical consistency, these so-called scientific cutters should be held bound to finish every coat without even the tentative process of fitting on, alterations being altogether inadmissible, being simply positive proofs of imperfection and uncertainty, which could not possibly belong to a *scientific* system of cutting.

The qualities which distinguish our eminent physicians, have a close analogy to those which mark our most successful cutters. What chiefly characterizes the former, and gives them their real superiority, is not so much the extent of their theoretical knowledge—though that is often very considerable—but that fine and delicate perception which they owe partly to experience, but principally to a clearness of natural power in detecting analogies and differences which escape ordinary observers. In the medical profession it has often been observed that the great chemists and physiologists have been unsuccessful in curing disease. If medicine were a science, they would always be the best; but as a great writer has said, "Medicine is still essentially an art, and success in that profession depends mainly upon qualities which each practitioner has to acquire for himself, and which no scientific theory can teach."

In our own profession, theory and practice exist widely apart. Two men may practise the same system, the one with almost uniform success, the other become noted for the uniformity of his mistakes and alterations, a daily martyr to the brainless routine of system. Those who have been most eminent in our profession, and have shown themselves in the strictest sense to be *scientific in practice*, have confessed their inability to construct any system from the rules or method by which they attained so much practical success—an intuitive or incommunicable tact being the real secret of their success in the "art of cutting."

The Eclectic Repository.

"A gatherer and disposer of other men's stuff."—*Wotton.*

HINTS TO YOUNG CUTTERS.

Melbourne, Victoria.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "GAZETTE OF FASHION."

Dear Sir,

By this mail I send you a diagram (diagram 12) showing the best way of taking a pair of trousers and a waistcoat for a big man out of a short quantity of material.

I think the illustration explains the plan sufficiently. The different parts of the garments are taken out on the single, and, by this method, trousers for a man measuring 44 waist and 32 leg-seam, with a waistcoat to correspond, may be got out of 3¼ yards of an article 28 inches wide, without crutch pieces, and merely an ordinary-sized seat-piece.

Patterns, of course, should first be produced in paper, and the whole of the garments marked out before attempting to cut.

I am, dear Sir,
Yours obediently,
"R. H. C."

ON THE PROSPECT OF THE FUTURE OF OUR TRADE.

The spasmodic local outbreaks which take place from time to time among the journeymen employed in our particular branch of trade, and which lead to strikes of greater or less importance, according to the effect produced and the influence they exercise upon the whole body, most unmistakeably demonstrate that there is not a superabundance of labour available for the market; or such an organization as we find exists would not have a chance of succeeding, even with their carefully matured plans. Consequently, there is little chance of a concession, either on the part of the employers or by the body of the operatives, dictated by reason and a dispassionate examination of the real merits of the grievance. Matters are allowed to run on their wild career until the resources or patience of one side or the other are exhausted. While this state of things is by no means consolatory for the present, the contemplation of the future of our trade in this respect is still less assuring, and it becomes really a serious question to know what will be the actual position of the master-tailors of the future, relatively to their men.

It is, however, not the interest of the masters alone which is involved in this consideration, as the future prospects of the journeymen are also a subject for serious thought and inquiry as to the influence which sewing-machines will exercise upon hand-work, when required by circumstances to be brought into direct competition, whether by the want of sufficient available labour, or to keep down extortionate demands.

We hear from all quarters that the system of placing boys out to learn the sewing part of our trade, so as to qualify them for taking the place of the present race of journeymen, is fast dying out; so that there is clearly a sufficient ground for anxiety as to how the trade of the future is to be made up. It is not only a consideration of the supply for our own immediate wants which engages our attention, for it would appear, by correspondence from some of our friends in the colonies, that they are entirely dependent on the mother country for a supply of journeymen to meet their wants. Quite lately, a firm in New York, after giving the scale of prices they paid, wrote us: "We would be glad if more of your journeymen would come to help us out (we have not near enough), but we would be sorry to deprive you of more than we do. We are entirely dependent on immigration for our supply, there being no apprentices in this country to the tailoring trade, *native or foreign*. Strange as it may appear, our foreign tailors will not let their sons follow them, but send them to school (they are free, you know), and make *professional* men of them, or merchants of some kind."

Although it may not require a period of seven years (the traditional time) to make an efficient journeyman-tailor, still to make him competent to undertake all the different branches of his trade necessarily involves a considerable length of time and attention on his part. When we consider the dependence the cutter has to place on the men at work under him to produce the result he desires in his trade, the importance of a thorough education or training on the part of the journeyman will be admitted in order to qualify him for the duty expected of him.

A writer in the work of one of our Parisian contemporaries, speaking of this very necessity in both, forcibly remarks: "To ensure this it is necessary to educate workmen especially for this purpose. You must direct them step by step, accustom them to give an easy natural appearance to their work, after having moulded it to their hands. This is by no means a simple task for the master, as a journeyman possessing taste and intelligence in his business is not made in a day. The task involves both time and personal sacrifices. When, however, the result is accomplished, with what satisfaction does the master view the object of his training.

"Although a garment may be cut upon the most correct principles, and, when properly made up, is everything that may be desired, and sets off the figure of the customer to advantage, the result is rather due to the skill of the journeyman than to the science of the cutter; for it must be borne in mind that however superior may be the cut, it will be ineffective to preserve the style, unless materially assisted by the judgment and skill of the journeyman in making the garment up.

"The importance of the part played by the journeyman so impressed the mind of one of the most intelligent of the master-tailors of Paris (M. Jansens), that he devoted his energies and time to develop the taste and ability of them as a body; and no personal trouble was too great to deter him from prosecuting the task he had undertaken. His aim was to give an artistic effect to a garment, and he depended upon the talent of the journeyman to produce it. His desire was to create between the cutter and the journeyman a sympathetic feeling, so that the latter might have a correct conception of what the former wished to be carried into execution, and by their combined exertions and intelligence the desired result could be ensured.

"This perfection on the part of the workman requires years of practice, and a thorough conception of what is expected of him; for, no matter how skilful he may be, he is useless by himself. His task is to identify himself with the ideas of his employer, so as to be able to carry out *his* conceptions. To this superior intelligence on the part of the journeyman is in a great measure due the fame which certain leading houses in the trade have justly acquired. The taste, judgment, and talent of the cutter have been ably assisted by the thorough conception on the part of the workman of the effect which was sought to be produced in the particular garments. In this fortunate identity of thought consists the power which gives the character to the house."

If, after this review of the important part played by the journeyman, we turn our attention to the facts we have stated of the disinclination on the part of parents to have their sons trained to acquire a proper knowledge of the duties of a working tailor, the prospects as to the future of our trade are not so cheerful as we could wish.

We are led to investigate the grounds of this position, and to inquire if there be any sufficient reason for the unwillingness shown on the part of parents to apprentice their boys to learn sewing. Can it be on the idea that the occupation is injurious to health by the position of the body while at work? or is it that the wages which the boy may earn when he has learnt his trade are not sufficiently remunerative, and therefore they select some other line of business for him? If on the score of unhealthfulness from the position usually adopted by tailors when at work, that disadvantage might be obviated by finding some substitute for the board, and some other method of holding the work while employed in sewing it. There would no doubt be a prejudice against journeymen availing themselves of this substitute who have been accustomed to the present system, but a lad would as soon become used to any different plan by habit as the present race of journeymen are wedded to their position. Suggestions have been made in this direction by well-disposed persons in our trade, and from the models we have seen, some could easily be brought into use; and, judging from their construction, the position assumed by the body would allow the journeyman to perform his task quite as efficiently, and with equal facility, as by sitting cross-legged on a board or on the floor.

We can scarcely think that the objection is to be attributed to the insufficiency of the wages which the boy can earn when he is out of his time. We cannot but think that a journeyman-tailor who *will* work can earn as much money as any other mechanic who is not specially paid more than the average of his class; and he has this advantage over many others, that he is not required to incur any great expense for the purchase of the stock of tools he will want, has always got a roof over his head, and is protected from the inclemency of the weather.

Besides, there is no absolute necessity that a journeyman-tailor should remain one all his life. If he show evidence of intelligence, he may reasonably aspire to the cutting-board, and then his social position is improved and his pocket also benefited. Where could we hope to find more competent foremen than from the ranks of the journeymen? Men who, having thoroughly learnt the sewing part of their business, and acquired the knowledge of how to produce certain effects, bring with them so much experience to assist them in the new field for their abilities. We do not imply that every journeyman who is master of his business must necessarily make an efficient cutter, as it requires other qualities than the mere knowledge of how to put a garment together properly, to constitute a fortunate or a clever cutter. All are not equally possessed of the special qualifications, but when they are found in men of this class, the owners will have great advantages over their less favoured competitors.

How many of the heads or partners in our leading trades have risen from the board, and, having passed through the intermediate state, have earned an honourable name by the ability and qualities they have displayed.

If there are not to be any apprentices, there cannot, of course, be a race of journeyman-tailors to succeed the present, and the only resource, under these circumstances, left to the masters will be to employ female labour to a greater extent, or have all the sewing done exclusively by the machine. For regularity and appearance no journeyman can, of course, produce such a result as can be effected by the sewing-machine, and, with the stimulus which would be imparted to the use of these valuable instruments, further improvements in their construction might naturally be looked for, and their usefulness be increased proportionately to the emergency.

ALTERATION IN REGULATIONS FOR DRESS OF OFFICERS OF INFANTRY IN INDIA.

Lord Napier of Magdala has ordered that the sash shall no longer be worn with the *white* tunic by Officers of Infantry in India.

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION FOR THE RELIEF OF AGED AND INFIRM JOURNEYMAN-TAILORS.

At the election of two pensioners which took place on the 28th of July, but at too late a period in the month to admit of our publishing the result in our August number, the different candidates polled the number of votes affixed to their names:—

Mallam, Charles	3640
Sutherland, John	3302
Gardiner, Thomas	3127
Rew, William	3027
Moody, William	2687
Lendon, John Wright	1484
Mc Leod, William	805

The two first candidates on the list were consequently elected. The friends and supporters of the Institution will be enabled from this return to judge of the position of any candidate in whom they take an interest, and of the chance of their success at the next election which will take place.

AUTUMN FASHIONS.

A change in the season necessitates a corresponding alteration both in the style and in the materials employed for dress, so as to adapt them to the difference in temperature. Now that the summer is a thing of the past, and we may reasonably look for less genial weather in the period which is to follow, we have directed our attention to preparing plates for publication in the present number, which will illustrate appropriate styles to meet the wants of our readers.

On one plate we have represented the style of frock-coat which will be worn during the autumn, and also during the winter, with the difference only in the substance and character of the articles in which it is to be made up. The pattern we give of this garment will complete the information to our patrons on the various details.

The waist is cut decidedly shorter than has been fashionable for some time past, and in this respect but carries out our idea of the change which was in perspective. The hip-buttons are placed at a moderate distance apart, the side-seam well curved, the back-scye rather narrow, and the back is still cut to a good width across to the sleeve-head. The lapel is of a fair width both at the top and the bottom, rather pointed, and cut with an angle. It is moderately rounded at the centre. There are five holes marked up. The turn is short, reaching to the fourth hole. The forepart is cut moderately easy over the chest, as well as at the waist, but so that when buttoned the make of the figure may be clearly shown, and not so large as to allow of the coat hanging straight to the body. The skirt is cut longer as the waist is shortened, and with a little more compass. The sleeve *easy* to the arm, with but little indication of the "peg-top;" made up with a cuff rather deep in proportion, and one or two holes and buttons. The collar still low in the stand, but deeper in the fall, and square at the ends. Edges turned in and stitched. The fancy makes of coating in black and blue will be much worn.

On another plate we have illustrated one of the prevailing forms of morning-coat, with three buttons and holes, a moderate lapel, and the skirt made to run off at an angle with the lower part of the forepart below the bottom button. The waist, as shown by the pattern in diagram, is short comparatively for the style of coat, but there is no peculiarity in the proportions or shape of the back. The skirt is short, and rounded off at the bottom of the front-edge. This form of coat may be worn with or without flaps in the waist-seam, according to the article made up, and the character which is desired to be given. The sleeve is easy, with a cuff and one button and hole. Edges turned in and stitched, and swelled. Fancy coatings and elastics are generally made up in this style of coat, in various colours.

The two figures on the third plate illustrate the style of lounge-jacket which is now being made up by the leading houses in town. It is double-breasted, cut rather short, with four or five holes in the lapel, which is moderately wide. The back is cut as broad at the bottom as at the top, with an opening at the bottom of the seam and the corners rounded off. The bottom of the front-edge of the forepart is also rounded off to give a light appearance. Pockets across the front of the skirt, with an opening and facing, one outside the left breast to match, and a smaller one on the right forepart. Easy sleeve, with a cuff and one button and hole. Edges turned in, and two rows of stitching. Striking patterns in Cheviot and coating are mostly selected for this shape of coat, as it serves as a medium for the display of styles which could not be made up in any other shape of garment. Suits of the same pattern are always in favour at this season of the year, as much for economy in space when travelling as that a great licence is allowed in costume.

The styles of waistcoat generally worn are single-breasted, to button up moderately high, cut without a collar, rather long, and with a small skirt below the bottom button; or double-breasted with a bold lapel, and two or three holes, and the bottom of the edge of the lapel cut away at an angle so as to form a deep skirt, and shorten the front of the waistcoat to the eye and make it in keeping with the front of a morning-coat in the shape of that shown on one of our present plates.

Morning-trousers are cut straight to the leg, but to spring a little over the foot. They have side or "frog"-pockets without welts, plain side-seams, and fly-fronts. For riding, they are made to fit closer to the leg, and smaller at the bottom, being well hollowed on the instep.

We notice a peculiar feature introduced by some leading house in riding-trousers, by facing the bottoms of the top-side with white *leather* (buckskin), in the shape of a half crescent from the leg-seam, extending over to the side-seam. The object is evidently to preserve the trousers from the friction of the stirrup-iron. On a light shade of drab the effect is not unpleasant. If preferred, the leather could match in many shades, and be less conspicuous.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PATTERNS IN DIAGRAM.

Plates 1656 and 1657.

Diagrams 1, 4, 5, 9, 10, and 11, are the pattern of the style of frock-coat which will be generally worn during the ensuing seasons, and will be found effectively illustrated on one of the plates issued with our present number.

Diagrams 2, 3, 6, 7, and 8, are the pattern of a single-breasted morning-coat prepared for this season, and to correspond with the style represented on one of the plates published in this month's number of our magazine.

Diagram 12, illustrates the method recommended by one of our correspondents at the Antipodes for taking out a waistcoat and a pair of trousers for a stout man, from a small quantity of material. Many of our readers may already have learnt the art by having to discover the best way for themselves; but to young practitioners, left to their own guidance, the information afforded by our correspondent will be of great service, and save them a certain waste of material and racking of the brain to effect the desired saving in the quantity of stuff actually required for the purpose.

"REPORT OF FASHION."

Fully aware of the interest which is attached by the trade to the appearance of the new issue of the above work at the periods of the year at which it is prepared for publication, we have the satisfaction to announce to our numerous patrons and to the trade generally that the "Report of Fashion" for the present season and for the ensuing winter is in a forward state, and will be ready for delivery towards the end of this month, our usual time.

It will scarcely be necessary—after this work has been before the trade upwards of FIFTY years—to dilate at any length on the features which recommend it to the notice of tailors at home and abroad. Its character is fully established in the opinion of those trades who have honoured us with their esteemed patronage for so many years, and we rely more upon *their* testimony for an extension of the sale of our work, than on any observations *we* might offer in its favour. As, however, with the increase in the population of this country, and the springing up of new towns in our colonies, new establishments are daily springing up, together with the esteem in which the English style of dress is now held throughout the whole of the Continent, we may be permitted drawing the attention of those trades who have not yet favoured us with their support, to the purport of our half-yearly publication.

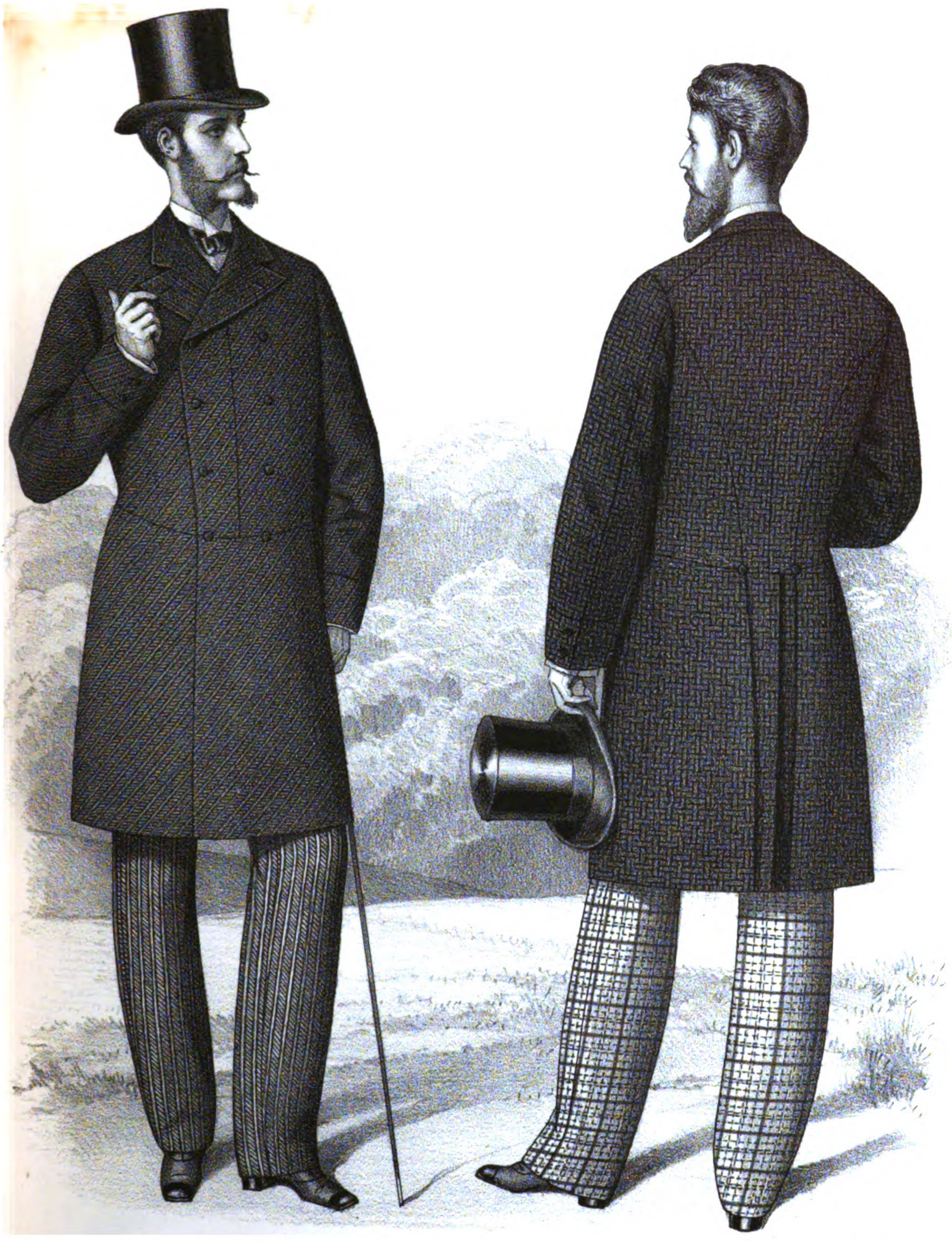
The object we had in view in establishing the work was to make the trade acquainted with the changes which took place periodically in the style and fashion of gentlemen's dress, so that master-tailors, in the country especially and abroad, might be informed of what the leading fashionable trades in London were doing. That our motive was appreciated has been clearly proved by the marked confidence placed in our "Report," and the continued support we have received from so large a portion of the principal houses at home and abroad.

The work consists of a large coloured engraving containing 22 figures illustrating the various styles of dress for gentlemen, and also introducing some of the styles of dress worn by ladies and boys which come within the tailor's sphere. The plate is accompanied by patterns of the newest garments in full size, and a collection of patterns of the most fashionable style reduced to scale for the convenience of their being drafted to the full size to any size required, by the assistance of the "GRADUATED MEASURES." There is also a letter-press description, furnishing complete information upon all matters connected with fashion, and reviewing the various novelties in goods introduced each season.

The "Report" for the ensuing season will illustrate the different styles which will be fashionable in morning and evening dress. It will represent the various forms of over-coats, walking and riding dress, hunting and shooting costumes, and children's clothing; so that any tailor may offer the plate to his customer, and afford him the opportunity of judging the effect which is produced, and enable him to decide whether the particular style would suit his taste or figure.

As an inducement to the trade to subscribe, we have fixed the subscription for the year at £1 1s., payable in advance, or a single copy for either season may be had for 12s. 6d. We forward them to any part of the United Kingdom free of charge for carriage, or to any part abroad, by "book post," at the published tariff, in no case exceeding 1s. each copy. Copies can be enclosed with goods if so preferred, on receipt of instructions to that effect.

Uncoloured proofs may be had if preferred to coloured plates.



Morin et Charpentier dessinr

Imp. Lemercier & Cie Paris.

GAZETTE OF FASHION.

EDWARD MINISTER AND SON
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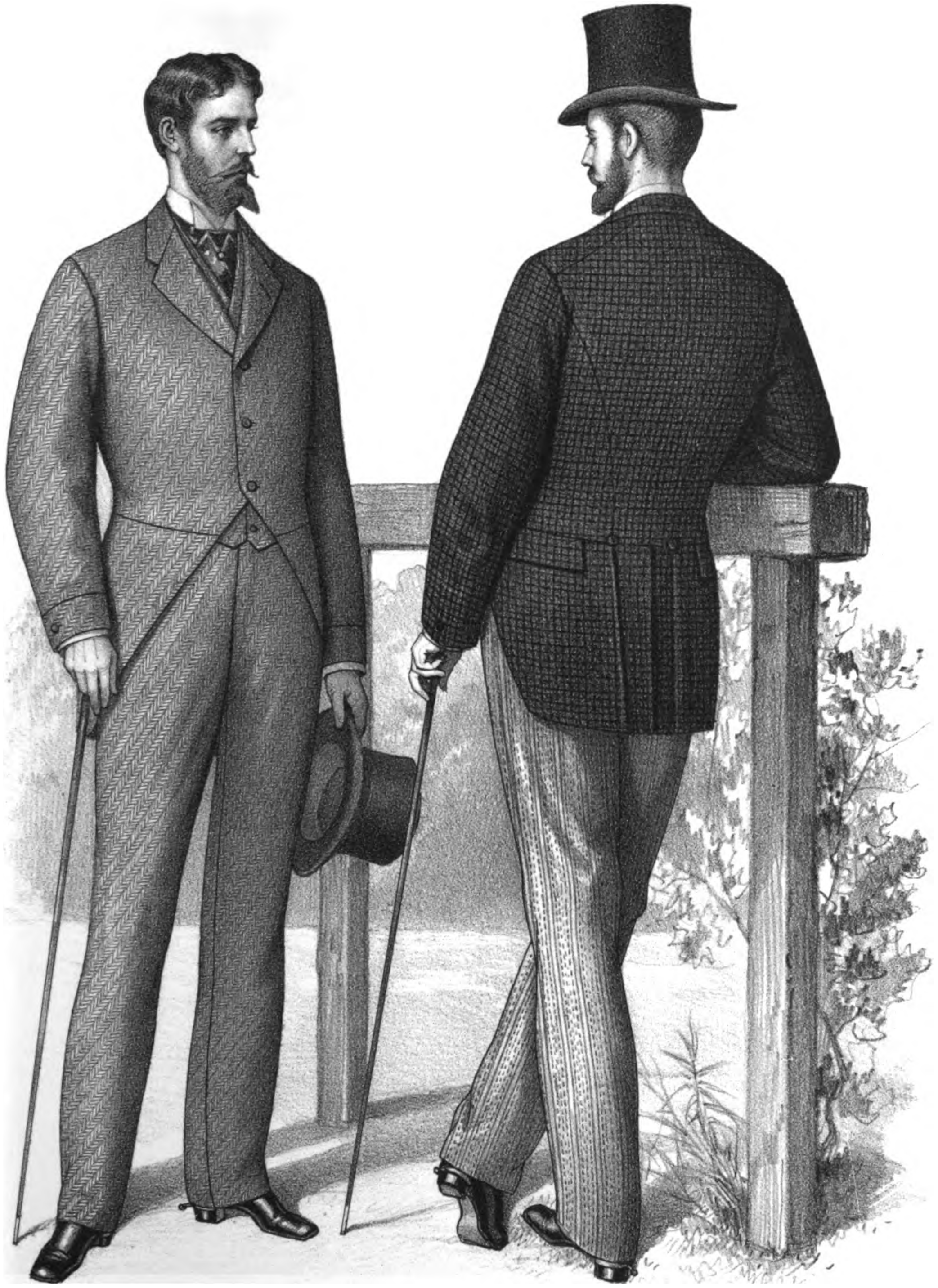

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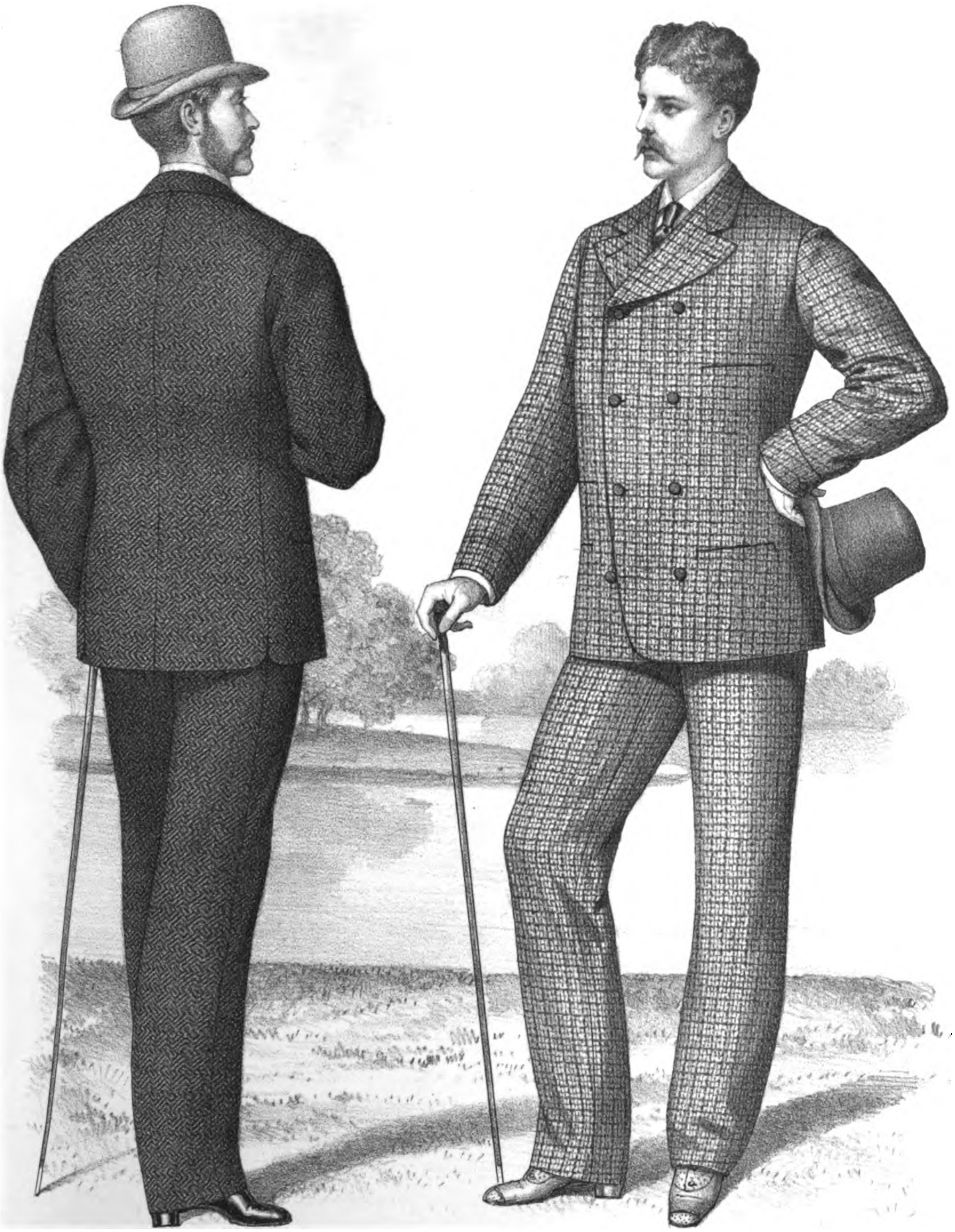

Morin & Charpentier lith.

Imp. Lemercier & Cie Paris.

GAZETTE OF FASHION.

EDWARD MINISTER AND SON
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GAZETTE OF FASHION,

AND

CUTTING ROOM COMPANION.

BY

EDWARD MINISTER AND SON,

Tailors and Habit Makers to Her Majesty,

No. 8, ARGYLL PLACE, REGENT STREET, LONDON. W.

No. 330. October 1, 1873. Vol. 28.

DRESS, AND THE APPLICATION OF SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES TO ITS CONSTRUCTION.

We have the pleasure of placing before our readers the concluding portion of Mr. M'Lachlan's interesting essay on the above subject, of which we gave the introduction in our August number:—

In tracing the changes which have occurred in the forms given to garments, we cannot but be benefited, if it lead to a study of the principles on which the useful may best be combined with the graceful. Considering the importance attached to the personal appearance, it would seem strange that, until quite recently, scientific methods had so little share in the construction of dress. It is not, however, my purpose to enter into the causes which have operated in keeping up this state of things. It is true that the human figure was studied long ago. Phidias measured the human body scientifically, but with a view to produce sculpture representing the nude figure. Many, however, of his beautiful productions were draped, and were so admirably executed, as almost to impart a new grace to the "human form divine." Whatever hints may have been taken from these models, no analogous efforts were applied to the actual production of clothes as really worn. The loose pieces of cloth which were first wrapt round the person, became gradually transformed by the necessities and tastes of society, through a long succession of ages, until in Europe they became very nearly what we have them now, without much aid from the underlying sciences, the principles of which regulate the proper execution of all such arts.

Not to enter on too wide a field, take our art as it was practised during the latter half of the last century, as sufficiently far back for my purpose. Tailors then worked from patterns, often produced as an old-fashioned dressmaker does at the present day, by cutting patterns pinned on the body. Gradually a few points became fixed, so as to admit of drafting on the cloth; but the remainder was determined in the most arbitrary manner. Cutting or drafting received a great stimulus when the "old thirds" was established; but this early "tailor's friend" has probably undergone considerable change and improvement since the principle was introduced, while still retaining the name. Knowledge is gradually acquired; and one adds a little to one's stock, to be supplemented by a further amount.

It would have been utterly impossible, say to a learned mathematician, who had never seen the European style of dress, by the exercise of his highest intelligence, to produce anything to cover the human figure as now clothed. What it *may* have been, it is not so easy to imagine; but given, at least, the outline as worn at the period named, we see what progress has subsequently been made with the assistance of science.

The practicability of constructing a model from measurement alone on the proportions of the body was demonstrated, and a host of busy brains at home and abroad would seem to have improved on the suggestion. From the manner in which French writers have referred to the circumstance of English systems of cutting making their appearance about the time of the first French Revolution, 1790;* and the fact of £20 being asked by the inventors to demonstrate the plan, it would appear that distinct methods originated in this country. The French tailors claim that Barde, a distinguished member of their community, introduced the tape-measure, divided into centimètres, as a substitute for the strip of paper or parchment which had been used up to that period; while, on the other hand, our countryman, the late Joseph Coutts, states in his work, the "Tailor's Guide," "that, in conjunction with a friend, *he* introduced the inch tape in 1809, and that it was first graduated by M'Intyre, of Glasgow." Which of the two was entitled to the credit of introducing this indispensable companion to a cutter, I am not aware; the same idea might have occurred to both, as we frequently find instances in the history of inventions. Ornamentation, rather than beauty of form and gracefulness of outline, had up to that period engaged the attention of the trade. The chief characteristics of garments then worn, were high collars to the coats, and long and narrow skirts. Trousers and breeches tight.

There is no doubt, if the reign of George IV. was not remarkable for the moral influence he exercised, that our trade was to a certain extent indebted to some of the members of his *entourage*—men of undoubted taste, by education—for the suggestions they made in the style of dress; and if, as it has been said, that the "first gentleman of the land" cut his own coats, it would go to show the assistance our profession has obtained from outsiders, and certainly not practical men. The late Mr. Coutts claimed the merit of being the first tailor who cut a coat across the waist. Who introduced the side-body I do not know, but within my recollection both were rantered, plainly showing that they were not considered legitimate, and it was sought to disguise them as much as possible. Staub, a celebrated Parisian tailor, is credited with the introduction of the lapel, and the use of "fishes" in the foreparts of coats.

After the restoration of the Bourbons, Paris tailors fell into the shade, Germany and England attempting to take the lead in style, which German writers speak of as a great improvement on the French; while the French tailors contend that "good sense and taste eventually made their beneficial influence felt, and once more procured for the Parisian tailors their former *prestige*."

So far I have not referred to the *scientific* in our profession, but it will be seen that, like the details in fitting, this feature developed itself gradually. I understand the principle of the "old thirds" to have been based on the division of the half breast-measure into three parts—namely, the width of back, one-third, or 6 inches for an 18 breast; another for the scye; and the third for the width of chest. If I am correct in my idea, these were considered the true requirements in a division of the measure, and at one period were actually used to determine the several widths to correspond with the fashion of the times. I am not able to say how far this basis is applied in the modern systems. In the *scientific* art of modelling garments to fit and harmonize with the human frame, we must lay aside the blind working by "rule of thumb." What some of my friends would call the æsthetics must be looked after, and although, in studying well-drawn figures or forms, we may meet with the object of our search, yet a properly scientific knowledge of the rules on which alone they are based is indispensable for the progress of the art.

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* Gazette of Fashion, January, 1872.

It may be taken for granted that, to model for the draping or clothing the figure, it is essential to have an intimate and even a scientific knowledge of its form, not only as a whole, but also of its several parts—as no human figure is ideally perfect—in order to take into account the variations which take place in certain localities.

If the worker aims at being something beyond a mere copyist, or unskilled labourer, he must make himself acquainted with the relative changes these deviations effect—such knowledge is indispensable in his position. It is to a study of the geometrical principles on which the human figure is constructed as a whole, and of it anatomically, along with an insight into proportion which we gain by the rules of elementary mathematics, that our profession is indebted for its true progress. These principles may not have been worked out and applied by the same persons, for many *practise* who are not themselves scientific in the *original sense*, but, having learnt the principles which have been worked out by others, have successfully applied them to business purposes.

Some persons argue that because non-scientific cutters have been successful it proves that science is not necessary in our profession. It is, however, palpable that science being the base of all measurement and drawing, some one must *think it out* according to rule, although others may be found more able to *apply* it."

A cutter may be very successful without finding out for himself the true principle of scientific cutting, simply by exercising his judgment and applying the rules framed by others who have devoted more time to the study of the question, and who have been gifted by nature with greater powers of research. I am disposed to think that those who decry science are generally persons devoid themselves of any scientific information. On the other hand, some may possess a large share of scientific knowledge, but be deficient in the qualities requisite for its practical application. Taking the two cases, it will easily be seen how to reply to those who may question either supposition.

DISTINGUISHING BADGE FOR SUB-ASSISTANT COMMISSARIES.

A general order has recently been issued announcing the approval of His Royal Highness Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, of a star being worn on the collars of the tunics of Sub-Assistant Commissaries as the distinguishing badge of rank.

NEW ORDER WITH REFERENCE TO OFFICERS' SCARLET PATROL-JACKETS.

A general order has been issued, directing that in future the scarlet patrol-jacket is to be worn by officers whensoever the men wear chacos; for all garrison duties, and whenever the regiment is on parade in brigade. The blue patrol-jacket may be worn for all regimental duties, except on parade, when the men wear chacos.

NEW REGULATION AFFECTING OFFICERS WHILE STATIONED IN INDIA.

We learn that Lord Northbrook and Lord Napier of Magdala have relaxed the rules regarding the wearing of uniforms in India. Except when waiting on the Viceroy for a personal interview, or at a public entertainment, officers visiting at Government House are not to be required to wear uniform.

Undress uniforms and swords are to be worn by officers attending the Commander-in-Chief on official matters; but when dining with His Excellency, or at entertainments given by His Excellency, mess-jackets or evening-dress may be worn, at the option of the wearer.

The Eclectic Repository.

"A gatherer and disposer of other men's stuff."—*Wotton.*

Edinburgh.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "GAZETTE OF FASHION."

Dear Sir,

I beg to express my entire approval of the critical article from the pen of Mr. J. Ferguson, a member of the Edinburgh Foreman-Tailors' Association, which appears in your present number.

The object of the writer is evidently to expose that professional quackery which has now become so conspicuous in the serial literature of the trade, and in the systems (!) of the pseudo-scientific teachers of our day.

The puffing and bombastic style of writing, which was formerly confined to vendors of quack nostrums and hair dyes, is now successfully imitated by a class of teachers of cutting, who offer to the novices in our profession "systems" brimful of science and infallibility. One of these scientific teachers has the temerity to inform the trade that he has invented a system "for cutting every style of coat and vest from 24 breast up to 50, without the least calculation or judgment—the greatest piece of ingenuity ever invented."*

Another of these *scientific* gentlemen informs the trade, that he has been strongly urged by old students to adopt the "testimonial dodge," in laudation of *his* scientific system of cutting.

I sincerely trust that he will, upon some early day, give a professional embodiment to the spontaneous gratitude of his old students.

Imagination fondly stoops to trace the eulogistic sentiments which these testimonials will contain. In anticipation of their appearance, I venture to offer the following as a model:—

"Prompted by a deep sense of gratitude, I hasten to forward this communication, hoping that you will give it all the publicity you can, in order that others in the profession may learn where to obtain 'instant relief' for the numerous troubles and complaints from which I have suffered for years.

"When a very young man, I had the misfortune to learn an *unscientific* system of cutting, which has proved the fruitful source of all my professional calamities. Nearly every job I cut required heavy and expensive alterations. My coats were all too crooked; the side-seams and plaits had invariably to come down; the coats were always off the balance, and had invariably too little breast. This blundering lost me several situations, and my present employer had given me up as entirely beyond cure. The 'sack' was staring me in the face, when fortunately I met with a friend who recommended me to try your 'scientific system.' I acted upon his advice, and within three weeks after I had purchased your system I found instant relief for my troubles. Alterations or complaits are things now unknown. My coats are perfect models of ease and elegance; I have had only *one button* to shift for the last six months. My employer, sensible of the sudden transformation produced by your system, has raised my salary. A former employer once hinted that the blunders were directly attributable to my own want of observation and judgment; of course he was quite ignorant of the fact that, in our profession, the system is *everything*, and the cutter is as *nothing*," &c., &c.

I quite concur with you in thinking that the *honourable* portion of our trade will thank Mr. Ferguson for his able communication, and I hope that, through the medium of your pages, we may soon be favoured with another article from the same correspondent. I am, dear Sir,

Yours respectfully,

"A Cutter of Twenty Years' Experience."

WINTER OVER-COATS.

We hasten, at the very earliest opportunity, to place before our patrons illustrations of the forms of Over-coat which will take the lead for the approaching season.

The Chesterfield form, represented on one of our plates, may be considered one of the leading styles of Over-coats for the ensuing winter, and will maintain the favour which was shown for this particular form last year. This shape of coat is made double or single breasted to fancy, or to suit the make and appearance of the customer, according to the judgment of the cutter. It is cut moderately short, as shown on the plate, and to fit in to the waist, which the introduction of a side-body favourably admits. The back is cut whole, or with a seam at the centre; with one, it has a more graceful appearance. There are four holes at front, which are worked in a fly, and the buttons placed about two inches from the edge. The lapel is narrow, but there is a fair turn to the front of the forepart. The collar is low in the stand, and a little deeper in the fall than on other coats. The end is well cut off. The sleeve is moderately large, and finished with a deep round cuff. There is usually a narrow facing sewn down the fronts, of the same article as the coat is made of; and the remainder of the foreparts and backs, lined with silk or Italian cloth to match. Velvet collars will be much worn; and the edges bound with velvet or braid, or stitched, according to the article in which the coat is made.

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* There must be some mistake in the wording of this announcement, for, as read, it implies a want of judgment on the part of the *author*.—Ed. Gaz. of Fashion.

Fur beavers, dressed and undressed beavers, fancy coatings, and Meltons will be the prevailing makes of goods, in black, blue of various shades, olives, browns, and sundry smart mixtures and greys.

We shall next month publish a plate illustrating a double-breasted Chesterfield, so that the trade may have the opportunity of showing both styles of this form of coat to their customers, to enable them to make their choice between the two.

LADY'S PATROL-JACKET.

We are indebted to one of the leading trades at the West-end for the idea of the jacket, which will be found well illustrated on the figure of a lady introduced on one of our plates in the present number of our work; and our artist, with his usually happy talent, has very effectively produced an accurate representation of the appearance and character of the jacket. We have also been favoured with a pattern of the garment, which we have added to our collection, and described in its proper place.

As braiding is at the present time so much in favour with ladies, and is carried out in such beautiful and elaborate designs on the various articles of ladies' dress, we have availed ourselves of the prevailing taste to introduce an elegant design, to show the beautiful effect capable of being produced by this description of trimming A much plainer and more simple figure may be substituted to suit the taste and the purse of the customer. Long loose loops of broad braid across the fronts, with olivets at front and back, and a broad braid round the edges and up the side-seams, is a bold style. The top and bottom of the braid at the side-seams may be finished with a small figure formed in tracing-braid, which may also form an edging on each side of the braid wherever it is introduced.

This style of jacket may be made in beaver, fancy coating, and Melton cloth, either in dark or light colours; but the braiding shows to better advantage on dark colours. A narrow edging of fur gives a pretty finish. There are pockets across the front of the skirts, and the openings may be trimmed with braid to correspond with the edges; but when braided as shown on the plate, they should be plain, and disguised as much as possible, so as not to interfere with the figure, along the bottom-edge of the jacket. There may be a narrow neck-binding, rounded off at front, if preferred.

In our July number we published the pattern of a new style of Norfolk Jacket, sent us by a correspondent as an improvement in some respects on the shape which has been in use for some time. As we gave a pattern also in the same month of the shape represented on one of our plates, it afforded our readers the opportunity of making a comparison between the two. As we considered there was a decided originality in the general character of the jacket and in the form of the skirt, we have had a drawing prepared of the jacket, and now issue it on the plate, illustrating the lady's jacket. The difference between the form in general use and that of our correspondent will be readily seen, as the plait at front does not extend beyond the waist, and the back is entirely different, as shown by the pattern. There are four "pouch" pockets, with flaps to cover the openings. The front of the jacket is fastened by buttons and holes, of which there are four, reaching so low as the waist only.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "GAZETTE OF FASHION."

DEAR SIR,

The prices from the New York log, which you quoted in your August number, will no doubt have astonished some of your readers by the extraordinary difference as compared with those paid even by the leading houses in the West-end; and as in all probability they have got to the knowledge of some of the journeymen, they may perhaps have made a calculation of how much better off they would be by changing the locality of their employment. Viewing the matter simply from the prices mentioned, it would doubtless impress a journeyman, who had no tie to retain him at home, with the idea of how much more money he could earn in America than he was getting at home, but there is a very important point to be taken into consideration, and which will give a very different complexion.

Any one who is familiar with the character of the trade in the United States, but more especially in the city of New York, is aware of the quantity of work which the masters in that country require to be put into the different garments—coats more particularly—and, as has often been remarked by trades on this side of the Atlantic, as well as by French tailors, an unnecessary amount which is of no possible benefit to the appearance of the coat, nor of advantage to the customer. It would appear as if it were simply an experiment to see how much time can be spent by the journeyman at the cost of the customer, as of course the master takes the price he pays for the making into consideration in getting at the cost of a garment. It would not, therefore, be fair to judge by the price allowed for making a coat as to the wages a man would earn during a week. Another fact which must not be lost sight of is the cost of living, and of every article which a journeyman would have to provide for himself. A man's earnings can, of course, only properly be estimated by his outgoing expenses, striking a debtor and creditor account, as wages are only relative in value, the same as money is only worth what it will purchase.

It will, therefore, be desirable for any journeyman-tailor who may have an idea of emigrating to the States, first to make himself acquainted with the nature of the work expected from him, and the cost he will be at for board, lodging, and clothing; otherwise he will run the risk of finding himself out in his calculation after a short residence in that country.

I am convinced, from what I have been told, that a journeyman would earn better wages at any of our best trades, as in those houses all that is required is good sewing and the garments put together with a certain degree of style, on which these houses pride themselves.

It would be amusing, I understand, to watch the *building up* of the shoulders of a coat so as to conform with the American notion of the appearance they should have on the body to bring them in almost a straight line. By what standard they form their judgment I am at a loss to conceive, as most certainly no statue handed down to us from any of the ancient sculptors will bear out their conception of the *beau idéal* of form.

I am, dear Sir,
Yours respectfully,
"X."

LIST OF PRICES FOR VOLUNTEER CLOTHING, &c., SUPPLIED BY THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

We published some time since a list of the prices per yard at which the War Department offered to supply different cloths and serges for Volunteer clothing. We now supplement this list by an estimate of the prices it is offering to supply tailors or commanding officers of Volunteer corps with the following articles:—

Busbies complete:

				s.	d.
Engineers			Staff sergeants	7	11
			Sergeants	7	11
			Privates	7	9
Artillery			Staff sergeants	11	7
			Sergeants	10	0
			Privates	9	0
Chacos, cork.	Blue.	Staff	Bodies only	6	10
			Chains	3	6
			Tufts	0	9½
			Ball tulips, plated	0	3¼
		O. R.	Bodies only.	3	11
			Chains	0	9
			Tufts	0	5¼
			Ball tulips, white metal	0	1
	Green.	Staff	Bodies only.	7	2
			Chains (Light Infantry)	3	6
			,, (Rifles)	0	11
			Slides and tufts (Rifles)	2	10
			Ball tulips, plated	0	3¼
			Tufts, black (Light Infantry)	2	8
		O. R.	Bodies only.	4	2
			Chains (Light Infantry)	0	9
			,, (Rifles)	0	11
			Slides and tufts (Rifles)	0	5¾
			Ball, &c., white metal (Light Infantry)	0	1
			Tufts, black (Light Infantry)	0	5
			Covers, oilskin	0	3¾

Cloth, per yard:

Scarlet	8	3
White	7	2

		s.	d.
Blue, No. 2		8	6
Oxford		8	5
Green, Rifle		8	11
Grey		7 6 4 5	4 1 11 8
„ Tweed		5	9
Tartan, black		4	7
Blue cloth for Great-coat (Artillery and Engineers)		7	10
Grey for Infantry and Rifles		5	7
Serge for Frocks:			
Blue		4	7
Green, Rifle		4	1
Scarlet		4	1
Great-coat:			
Blue { Staff sergeants	£2	0	0
Blue { Other ranks	1	14	4
Grey { Staff sergeants	1	14	7
Grey { Other ranks	1	4	8
Cloaks:			
All ranks, without cape	1	18	3
Capes for cloaks	0	11	8

We are further informed that the prices of tunics and trousers basted up for different corps may be had on application.

WEST-END TAILORS' INSTITUTE.

The Committee of the West-End Tailors' Anthropometrical Society, with a desire to promote the comfort and welfare of the journeymen, have attempted to establish an institution under the above title. In making it known to our readers, we cannot do better than let the prospectus which the promoters have issued tell its own tale:—

"The managers of the above society, deeply conscious of the many evils that exist in our trade, and earnestly desirous for the removal of the same, and fully believing that the most part of the said evils have their origin in moral and intellectual causes, have, with the unanimous concurrence of the members, resolved to appeal to the employers and employed, and others interested in the tailoring trade in London, for subscriptions to establish a 'Tailors' Institute' in the West-end, having for its objects the moral, social, and intellectual elevation of the members of our trade.

"It is a truth with which all who take an interest in our trade must be familiar, that our ranks are continually being recruited from the country, principally young men whose only home (in a large majority of cases) is their workshops or bedrooms. Man in whatever position in life we find him, is a social being fond of society, and many are the men in our trade (and in all other trades), who, for want of a better and more congenial place, seek for company and recreation in the 'public-house'—places which, however necessary for public convenience, are certainly not the best calculated to improve the moral, mental, or physical powers of those who spend much of their time and money in them; but, on the contrary, have tended very largely to deteriorate the members of every class of the community, and have, without doubt, exerted a powerful influence for evil over a large number of workmen connected with our trade.

"The desirability of such an institution as the one proposed, where our workmen may pleasantly and profitably spend some of their leisure hours, must be universally admitted; but the power of the proposed Institute, as a lever for the elevation of our trade, and whether it shall stand conspicuous as an honour to the tailors of London, both employers and employed, as well as an example for other trades to emulate, must entirely depend upon the response made to this appeal. For to secure suitable premises, with fixity of tenure, a large sum of money will be required; but the well-known liberality of many connected with our trade, and the hearty support already promised by some of our leading employers and employed, give the promoters every confidence of success."

For list of trustees and further information we refer our readers to the Secretary, Mr. Charles H. Dyke, 29, Gilbert Street, Grosvenor Square, W.; and subscriptions or donations may be forwarded to the Treasurer, Mr. William Forsyth, 52, Ovington Street, Chelsea, S.W.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PATTERNS IN DIAGRAM.

Plates 1661 and 1662.

Diagrams 1 to 5, inclusive, are the pattern of one of the present styles of Chesterfield Over-coat, which is also represented on one of the plates published with the present number. A new feature is introduced in the shape of the coat by the addition of a side-body, and a plait being allowed on at the seam under the arm from the hip, as in a frock-coat. The openings of the pockets are left in these plaits.

Diagrams 6, 7, 10, and 11, are the pattern of an elegant style of out-door jacket for ladies' wear, which will also be found effectively illustrated on one of our present plates. The pattern is drafted for a lady measuring 18 inches breast, and proportionately made. If the jacket be required to fit close in at the waist, the fishes under the bosom must be increased in size or number; but the character of the garment would suffer by this alteration. In case a lady for whom the pattern may be required to be drafted should be disproportionate in the relative size of her waist to her chest-measure, we would recommend a certain quantity of the increased allowance to be added on at the front-edge of the forepart, and the remainder on at the side-seam.

Diagrams 8, 9, 12, 13, 14, and 15, are the pattern of the present style of Frock Great-coat, which we have selected for representation in this month's number of our work.

FROCK GREAT-COAT.

The most fashionable form of Frock Great-coat is happily represented on the two figures on another of the plates accompanying our present issue; and in conjunction with the pattern we publish in our collection of patterns in diagram, our readers will be in possession of the several details connected with this garment. The waist is rather short, considering the description of coat; but the skirt is long, reminding one strongly of the style of Over-coat which was worn many years ago in France, and was known as *Le Propriétaire*. The shortening of the waist and the lengthening of the skirt combined, is a marked feature in the style, and give a character to the coat which distinguishes the present fashion from that of former years. The length of skirt will necessitate a little increase in the compass, as otherwise it would cling too closely to the legs in walking. The lapel is of a good width, and pointed at top, and the corners square. There are five holes marked up in it. The collar is narrow at the end, low in the stand, but a trifle deeper in the fall. The sleeve, wide all the way down, and made up with a deep ruff, with a point on the upper-edge to show on the top-side. Side-edges are generally worn to the plaits.

The edges are trimmed with braid, or double-stitched, according to the character of the article of which the coat is made, as one style is more suited to certain fabrics than another, and produces a better effect in the garment when made up. Dress beaver, in stylish colours, such as olive and brown, in various shades, tells well in this form of Over-coat. Fur beavers, in blue and medley colours, and some of the other fancy makes in coating of a substance suited to the time of the year and to the purpose, are equally appropriate for the style. Melton cloth in various smart colours and mixtures make up well. With all, velvet collars are indispensable. Figured buttons are mostly worn.

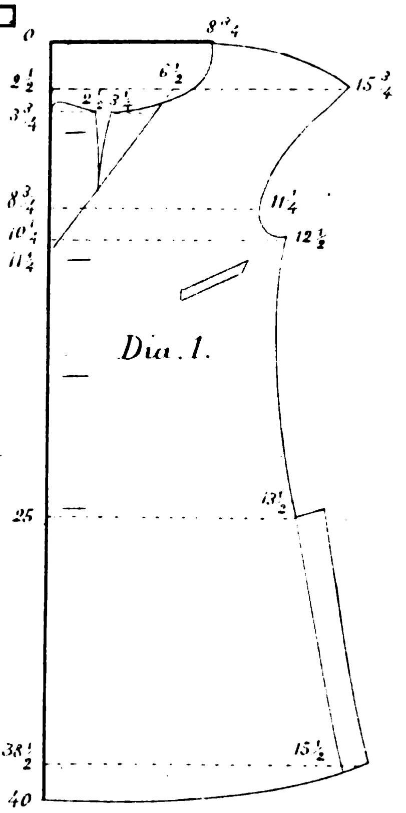
MANCHESTER AND ITS DISTRICTS FOREMAN-TAILORS MUTUAL BENEFIT AND IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY.

We have received an intimation from Mr. W. Russell, the Secretary, of the formation of the above society, at a meeting of foremen of Manchester and its vicinity, which took place at the Shakespeare Inn, in Fountain Street, on the 10th ult., and they invite the co-operation and support of their fellow-foremen on behalf of the association, and their attendance at the meetings on Wednesday evenings, at eight o'clock, at the above locality.

We have much pleasure in giving publicity to this announcement, and can but express our surprise that, in so large a town, where our trade is generally considered to be carried on with success, and with evidence of the taste and talent exhibited by those whose duty it is to fashion the clothing of the leading male members of the community, no similar institution has already existed. It has our best wishes for its prosperity, and that it may produce good fruit in the circle it embraces, and extend its influence beyond the limits it has set itself.

ARBITRATION BETWEEN MASTERS AND MEN.

We read in the news from Spain of the intention of the Government of that country to establish courts of arbitration, composed of an equal number of masters and workmen, to fix the number of hours which shall constitute a working day, and regulate the wages which are to be paid for it. They are also to decide upon all matters of dispute arising between the masters and the men. The first meeting is fixed for this month.


Dia. 1.
0
8¾
2½
6½
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3¾
2
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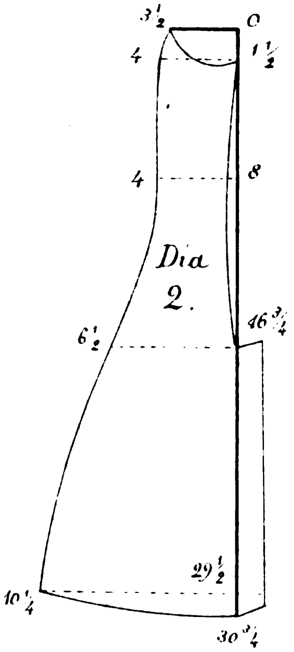
11¼
10¼
12½
11¼
25
13½
38½
15½
40


Dia 2.
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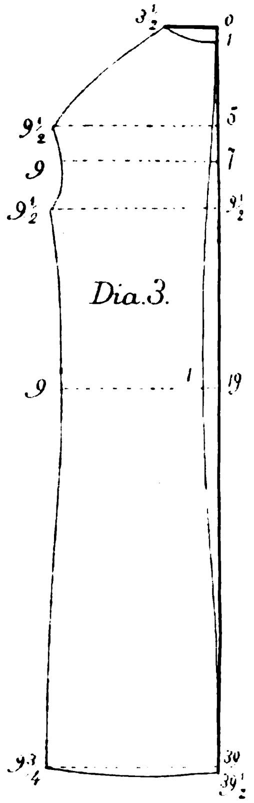
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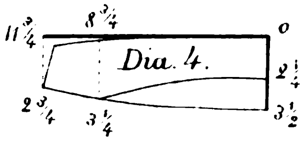
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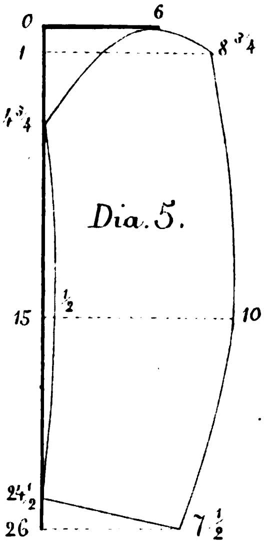
8¾
0
2¼
2¾
3¼
3½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6
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8¾
4¾
15
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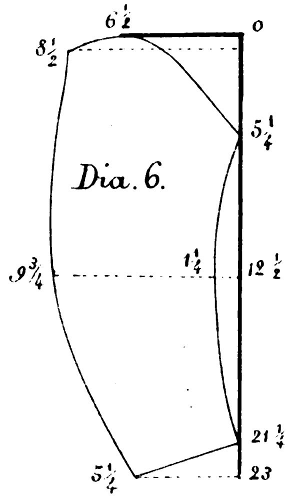
24½
26
7½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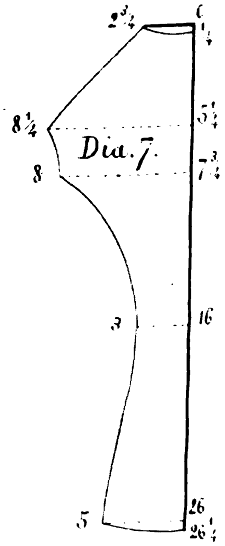
9¾
1¼
12½
21¼
5¼
23


Dia. 7.
2¾
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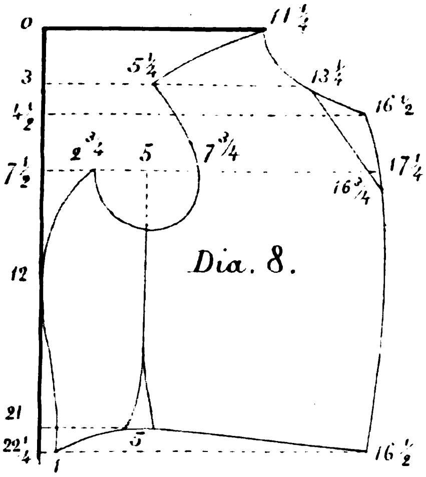
8
7¾
3
16
5
26
26¼

G. C. Minister.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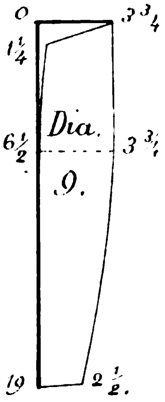
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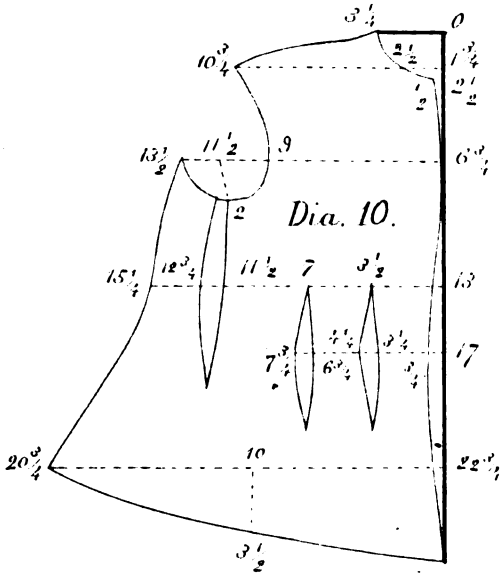
3¾
19
2½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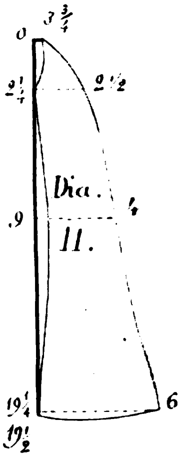
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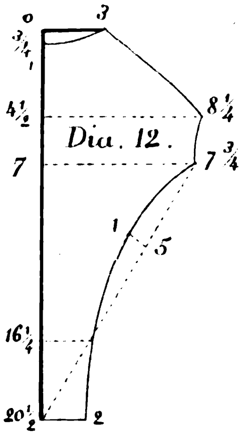
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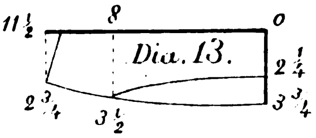
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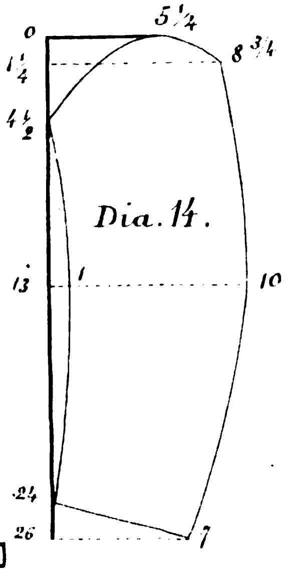
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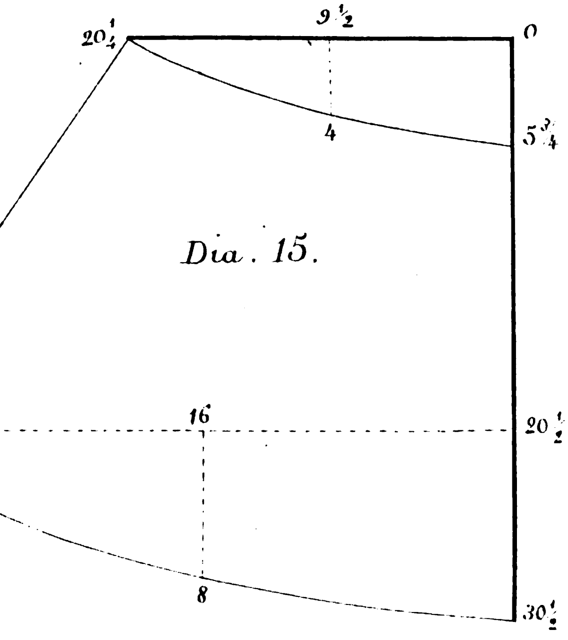
Dia. 15.
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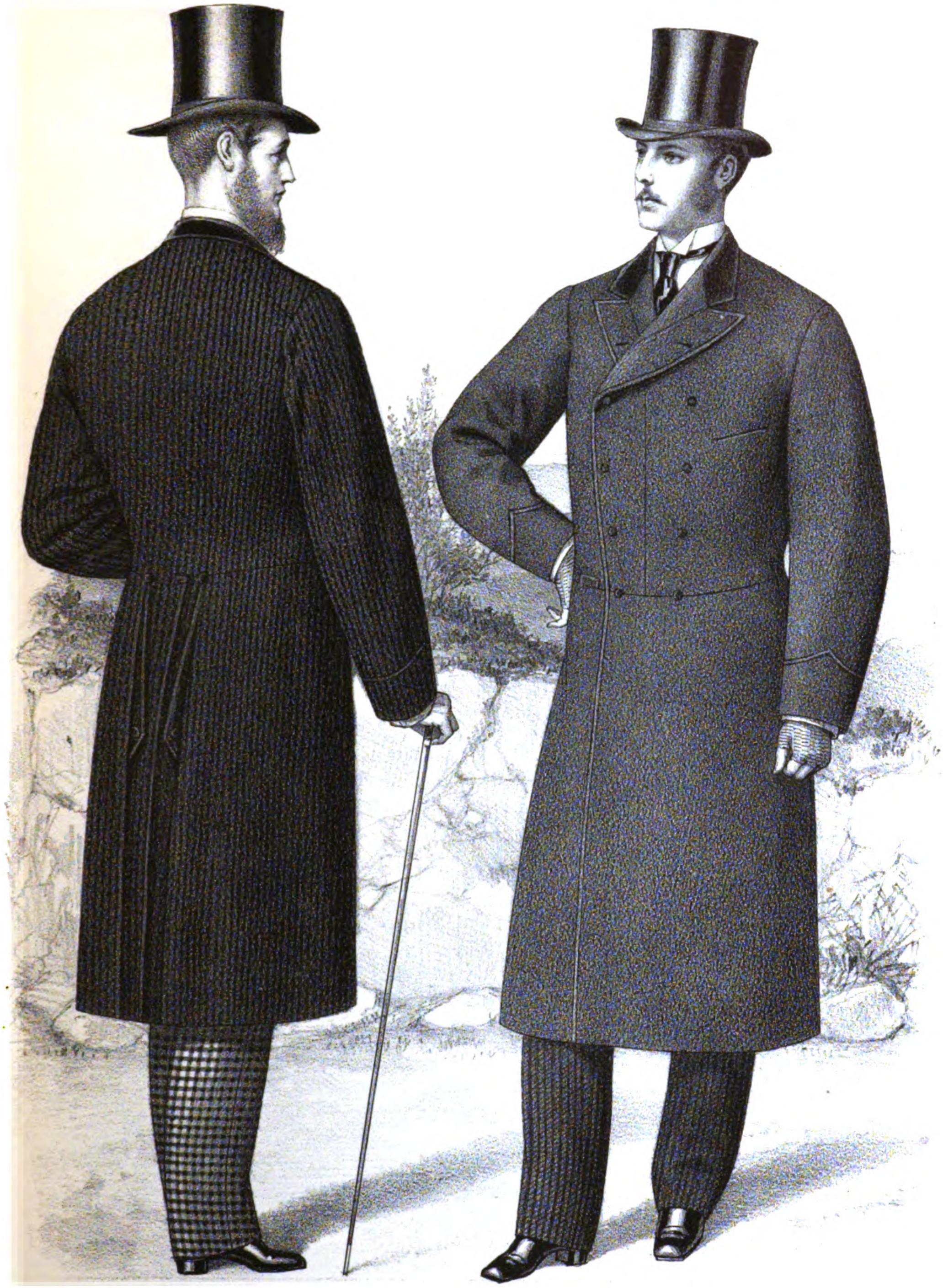
IMP. MICHELET, R. DU HAZARD, PARIS

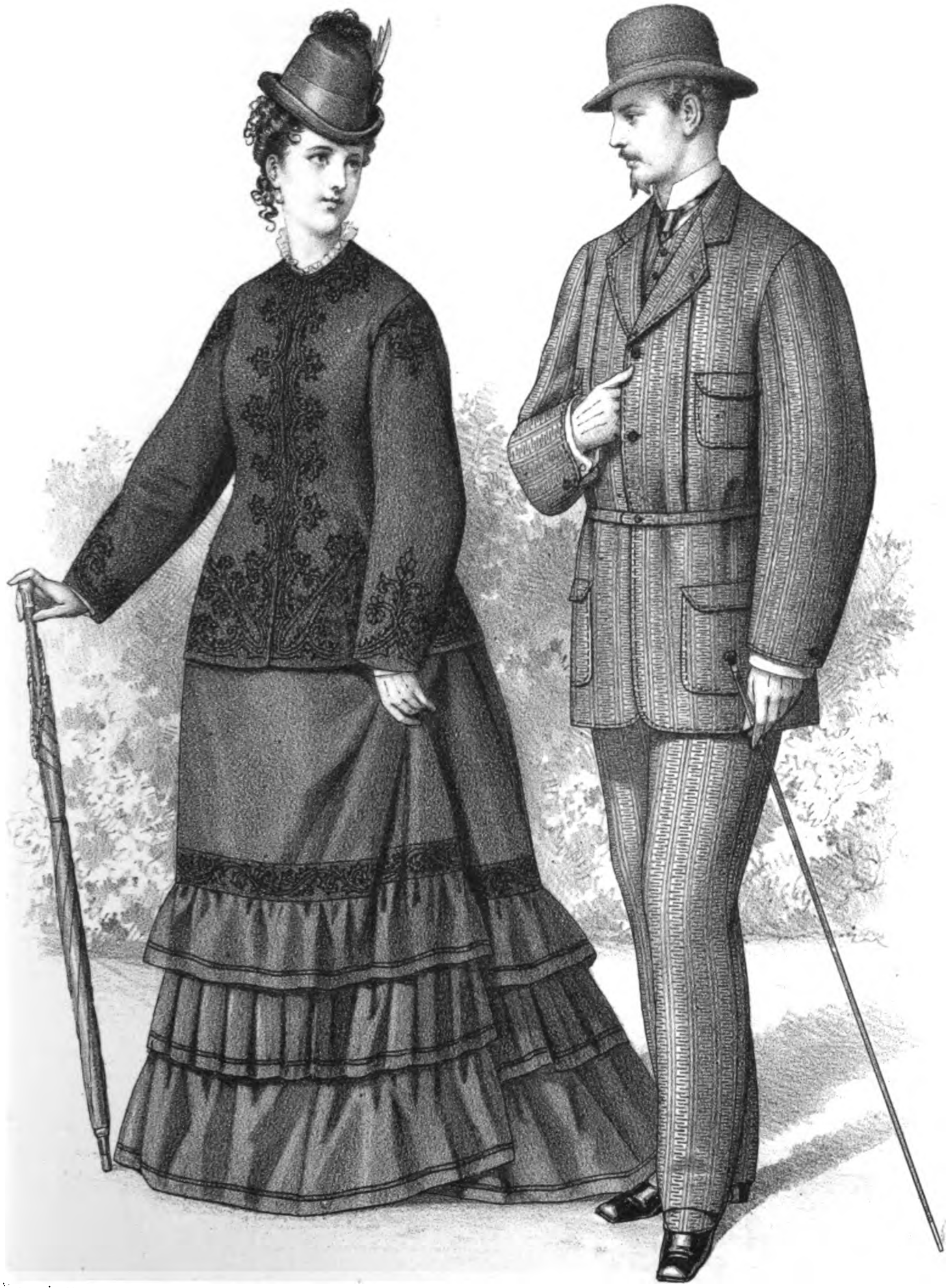


Mont. n. Charpentier dess^{rs}

Imp. Lemercier & C^{ie} à Paris

GAZETTE OF FASHION.

EDWARD MINISTER AND SON
8, Argyll Place Regent Street
London, w.



Mme H. Charpentier dess.

Imp. Lemercier & Cie à Paris

GAZETTE OF FASHION.

EDWARD MINISTER AND SON
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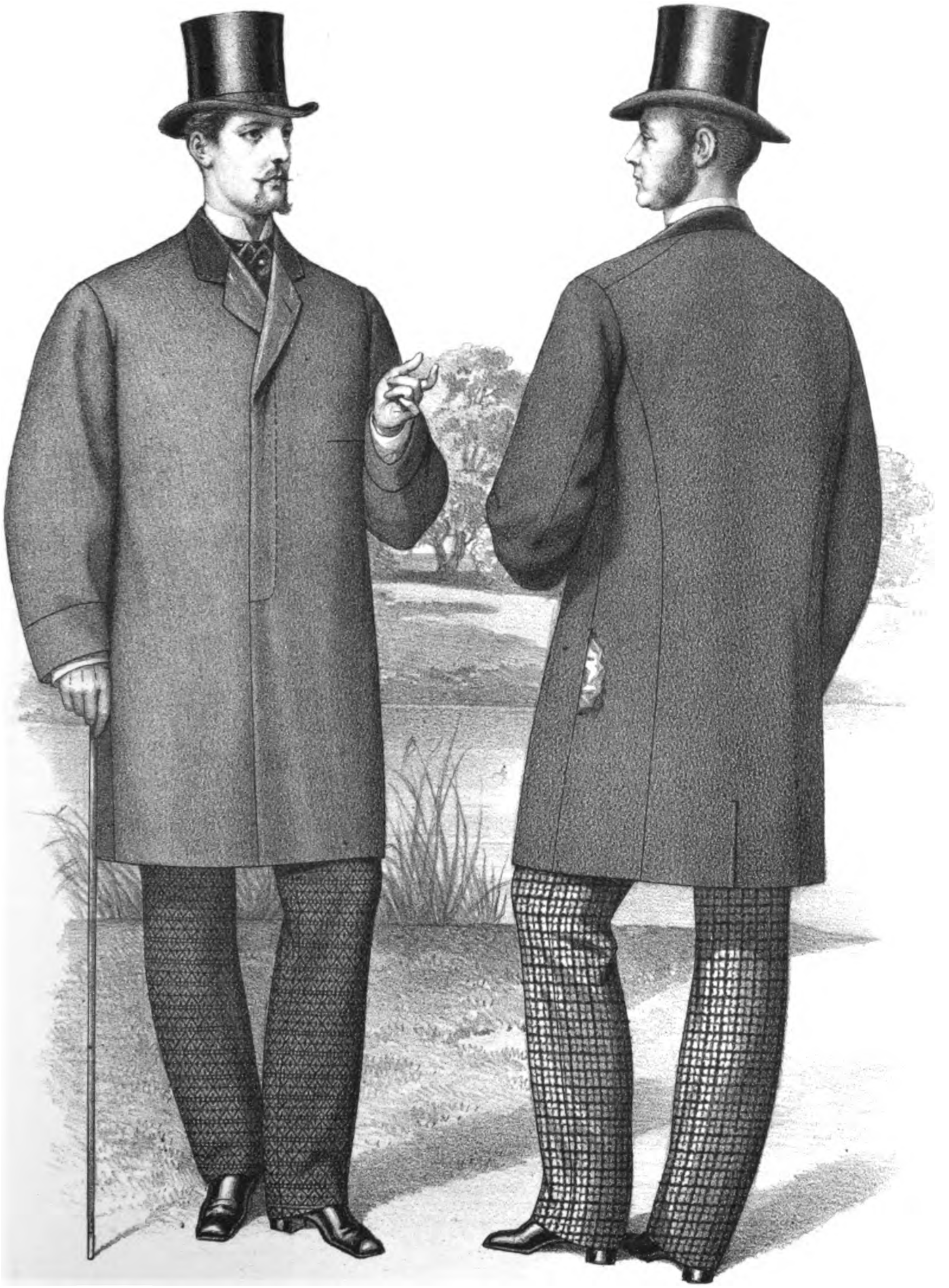

[illegible] Charpentier [illegible]

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GAZETTE OF FASHION.

EDWARD MINISTER AND SON

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GAZETTE OF FASHION,

AND

CUTTING ROOM COMPANION.

BY

EDWARD MINISTER AND SON,

Tailors and Habit Makers to Her Majesty,

No. 8, ARGYLL PLACE, REGENT STREET, LONDON. W.

No. 331. NOVEMBER 1, 1873. VOL. 28.

ALTERATIONS IN THE UNDRESS UNIFORM FOR COLONELS OF THE ROYAL ARTILLERY.

A new pattern frock-coat has been substituted for that hitherto worn by Colonels of the Royal Artillery. A coat of a similar character to that worn by Staff officers is in future to be the uniform worn by them, with the distinction of an Austrian knot on the sleeve instead of a "crow's-foot."

We subjoin the following particulars of the uniform:—Blue frock-coat, double-breasted, with rolling collar, trimmed on the edge with three-quarter inch black mohair braid. Five loops of black Russian braid on each breast, with eye top and bottom at the centre, and a "crow's-foot" and olivet at the end. The top loop 12½ inches long, and that at the waist-seam 7½. Plain sleeve, with Austrian knot in Russia braid. An olivet at the bottom of each side-seam, and one at the bottom of the short side-edge. Skirt 17 inches long for an officer five feet nine in height, with the usual variation of a quarter of an inch longer or shorter for each inch of difference in the height of the wearer. Skirt lined with black silk serge, body with drab.

NEW BADGES FOR THE FORAGE-CAPS AND SHOULDER-STRAPS FOR THE 57TH AND 61ST REGIMENTS.

Permission has been given to the officers of the 57th Foot to wear a distinctive badge at the front of their forage-cap, consisting of a double wreath, of oak-leaf pattern, embroidered in gold, with the number of the regiment in the centre, also embroidered, and the motto of the regiment in a scroll underneath.

On the shoulder-strap of the scarlet patrol-jacket a smaller badge, consisting of a double wreath of the oak-leaf pattern, embroidered in gold, without the numerals, and the motto of the regiment in a scroll across the bottom of the two wreaths.

Permission has also been given to the officers of the 61st Foot to wear "the Sphinx" in gold embroidery above the numerals on their forage-cap, and the same device in metal on the shoulder-straps of their scarlet patrol-jacket.

The Eclectic Repository.

"A gatherer and disposer of other men's stuff."—*Wotton.*

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "GAZETTE OF FASHION."

SIR,

I have perused with special interest the articles in your September number, headed respectively, "The Scientific Phase of the Cutting Profession," and "On the Prospect of the Future of our Trade."

Although agreeing with Mr. Ferguson, in his remark that "in the 'art of cutting,' practical success can only be attained by years of experience, and by an intelligent rejection of rules as an infallible guide," I cannot concur with him when he states, "I assert, in opposition to our present teachers and essayists, that the successful cutter is he who has discovered the unscientific character of all our present systems." While I am of opinion that no system can be so perfect in itself as to obviate the necessity of exercising one's judgment in applying it, but, on the contrary, the more elaborate the system, the greater the necessity for carefully studying it, yet they all contain a large amount of scientific truth. Where the judgment of the cutter is required, is in his keen perception of the diagnosis; and as a physician, on detecting the nature of the case before him, knows what remedy to prescribe, so the experienced cutter detects any malformation or distortion of the body, and shapes the garment accordingly.

I use the word *distortion* rather than *disproportion*, being still of the same opinion expressed in a communication to your number of April, 1859—viz., that that term should never be applied to the human figure. The body may be distorted, but whenever there is a depression on any part of the frame, a corresponding rise will be found in the opposite direction.

An acquaintance with the principles of physiology and anatomy, will convince the student that, for a body to be in a healthy state, the different parts must be in proportion to each other; consequently, whether a system of cutting is founded upon the breast-measure or on some other system of admeasurement, it amounts to the same thing in the end, only that that end is come at by a more intricate course, more mysterious and bewildering to the student.

While declining to join Mr. Ferguson in condemning all the present systems as unscientific, I agree with him in an intelligent rejection of any of them as an infallible guide. I am further of opinion that, to be a thoroughly efficient cutter, it is necessary to be competent to put the garment together, and also that the journeyman who knows how to *cut* a garment has better judgment in putting it together than the man who is ignorant of the "science and art," and that the man who trusts to the "tentative," neglects the study.

Your able article "On the Prospects of the Future of our Trade," although pregnant with alarming foreboding, is not overdrawn. On the contrary, the case is even worse than the view you appear to take of it; as not only people decline to apprentice their children to the trade, but the journeymen—who *cannot*, however willing to work, and, as a fact, they *do not*, earn, on an average, anything near the amount which other mechanics, possessed of no more skill than themselves, can earn—are leaving. I allude to the race of inefficient journeymen, created by the sweating system, as leaving the trade for other employment, such as policemen, ship chandlers' assistants, and even as grooms. As to the females, some of them attain to a considerable proficiency, but lack the judgment; when, however, those whom you have trained and made capable of being an *oficiala*,—as termed here, when trusted with the entire making of a garment,—are soon sought after by mechanics for partners in life; so that the tailors' workshops are reduced to become training-schools for operatives' wives. So far so good, but that will not meet the requirements of our trade.

The training of pauper boys by superannuated old men, with, perhaps, but one man in charge of a dozen or twenty boys, on *slop-work*, will never make them into efficient journeymen; but, on the contrary, young men so brought up will, when thrown on their own resources, and finding themselves incompetent to make a job that will pass with any respectable master, at once give up the trade for any other occupation which may offer itself.

There does not, consequently, appear to be any remedy or other resource than the "sewing-machine," the instrument which has given the *coup de grâce* to hand sewing.

But when all the sewing is done exclusively by the "machine," although for regularity and appearance no journeyman could produce the same result, yet when it comes to the *moulding* to the shape of the body of a close-fitting garment, and imparting to it the elegance of finish, then no machine can equal the hand of the workman. With the extinction of the present race of that class, which must in a few years take place, the well-fitting and gracefully-moulded coat, setting off the figure of a man, must also be accounted a thing of the past, leaving men to fall back on the flowing robe—the DJALAK, the BURNOUS, the DJOKA, or the XAIQUE of the Barbary Jew and Moor.

Indeed, it would seem as if our trade had passed the zenith of its perfection, to which it was brought by the nursing care of the ancient guilds, by which trades were made hereditary, and later on by societies, by the rules of which the number of apprentices a master took in hand to instruct was limited, and was regulated by the number of men he employed. There then existed a feeling of sympathy between the master and the journeyman, both being tailors.

To prevent a mutual understanding amongst the men, and thereby prevent strikes, the masters deprived them of the opportunity of comparing notes with each other on the shop-board, and gave their work out; but in the place of gaining the object they had in view, while the *men* have kept up the spirit of the union, the *masters* have lost the advantage of the spirit of emulation which actuated the men to out-rival each other in the neatness of their work and the excellence of finish.

The workmen have lost all pride in a trade in which the excellence of their workmanship is no longer either rewarded or appreciated; and they put their sons to any other business in preference to that which they follow. The consequence is that "the prospect of the future of our trade" is anything but encouraging.

If the master-tailors of this generation wish to save the trade, let them at once change their policy. Let them, in the first place, have their work done on the premises, in clean and well-ventilated workshops, with sufficient cubic space for each man to breathe pure air; encourage union among the men, and the establishment of TAILORS' HOMES in every large city and town, in which the migratory portion might be accommodated with board and lodging at a moderate rate. These homes to have a library, reading, and lecture rooms—the latter might answer the requirements of a club-room. Let the masters and their foremen go amongst the men and deliver lectures on the science and the art of cutting, and encourage the formation of classes for mutual instruction, and at periodical examinations place the names of the men on lists according to their merit, either as qualified to act as the captain over a squad of a shop, or as a cutting foreman.

Hoping to see further discussion on a subject which must be interesting to every member of our trade,

I beg to subscribe myself, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
"MARK-WELL."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "GAZETTE OF FASHION."

DEAR SIR,

Your correspondent, Mr. John Ferguson, must be a bold man to come forward as he has done, both at the meeting of the society of which he is a member, as well as in the pages of your publication, and denounce in such forcible language an evil which unfortunately has existed for some time to the prejudice of our trade and to the inconvenience of many a young practitioner.

We have been told by a well-known author, in one of his wittiest works, which is as popular now as when first written, that "whoever could make two ears of corn, or two blades of grass, to grow upon a spot of ground where only one grew before, would deserve better of mankind, and do more service to his country," &c., &c.

By the same reasoning, the inventor of a system of cutting which will enable a garment to be produced in less time than is usually occupied, and with the same degree of accuracy, is in my opinion deserving of approbation from those who benefit by his teaching, in the economy of time it effects to their advantage.

Time, we are told, is money, and certainly in this respect the truth of the saying is clearly proved; for the cutter will be in a position to get through a larger quantity of trade in a given time, and set a greater number of men to work.

The best proofs of the excellence of a system of cutting are its simplicity in practice, correctness in its details, and adaptability to the constant changes occurring in style; and when these several qualities are met with in any plan, it only requires the exercise of an ordinary amount of judgment to turn it to advantage. On the other hand, what can be more dangerous, or prejudicial to the character of a cutter, than to be misled by high-sounding titles which are not borne out by facts?

The mere concocting of a system of cutting is a simple affair, and any one with a moderate amount of ingenuity and knowledge of the trade could plan half a dozen variations from any method published, by merely arranging the directions in a different manner, and without destroying the groundwork of the principle on which it was constructed. But it might be that in putting his ingenuity to the test he would be carrying it out to the disadvantage of others, whose time might be affected by the departure from the author's rules.

It has been said somewhere that "no one has a right to find fault with a plan unless he is prepared with a better one as a substitute," and the justice of this is palpable; for what is easier than to condemn any system by mere amount of unmeaning verbiage? A ready tongue would otherwise be the only instrument required. But if, on the other hand, it were imperative to be prepared with a substitute, how marerially it would reduce the number of critics.

A teacher of cutting may have invented a system which, by its result in practice, may justify him in offering it to the trade; but it does not necessarily follow that all former or contemporaneous plans are to be cast aside as worthless, or that their framers are to be condemned upon the mere decision of this new candidate for honours. If the author advanced his claims to the patronage of the trade by disparaging the opinions of his rival teachers, we may be pretty sure that upon investigation we should find more words than logic in his plan, and more directions than practical information. The world is quite large enough to contain even "six Richmonds in the field" in the form of teachers of cutting, without their running foul of one another in maintaining their positions. Your correspondent has justly commented upon the illiberal spirit too commonly displayed by teachers towards others of their calling, and their assumption of perfection for their plans, while they are free with their censure upon the works of all others.

It would be absurd for an author to offer his system to the trade as infallible in its practice, or to supersede the exercise of the judgment of the cutter. If there were really any ground for this claim, cutting would be reduced to a mere mechanical operation, and judgment and taste would be useless qualifications.

Mr. Ferguson takes a correct view, to my idea, of the real properties of a system, "a mere 'aid' to success in cutting," and when put into practice with judgment, taste, and a knowledge of cause and effect, becomes a useful assistant, and facilitates the work on which the cutter is engaged.

Your correspondent shows sufficient reason why the judgment of a cutter should not be superseded by the mere mechanical action of a system, and proves, in my opinion, the advantage which this faculty gives to its possessors over others not so favoured by nature.

The trade is under an obligation to Mr. Ferguson for his courage in crossing the Rubicon, and I hope his remarks may be carefully read and widely circulated among the trade.

I am, dear Sir,
Respectfully yours,
"T. J."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "GAZETTE OF FASHION."

Dear Sir,

Although I have no particular system by which I cut trousers, and could not impart my plan to any one, I have been very successful in that particular garment, during the number of years I have been in business; and, as there appears a greater diversity of opinion upon that particular garment than upon any other—why, I am at a loss to discover—I thought perhaps a diagram of a pair of trousers, cut in my usual style, might be acceptable to some of your readers.

The shape, shown on diagrams 1 and 9, may not perhaps please every one; but that is of but little importance, as the widths of the top and under-sides may easily be altered to the particular taste of the individual, while the principal points remain unaffected in their positions. I have drafted the pattern for a man measuring 15½ waist and 18½ seat, and have marked the different points at the leg-seam and side-seam, to show how they are to be closed in making-up. I have also marked the centre of the top-side at the bottom, and the centre of the heel, as the former will assist in altering the shape of the top-side to fancy.

I can recommend the pattern to your notice, as I am warranted by my experience in offering it with confidence.

I am, dear Sir,
Yours truly,
"M. W."

DOUBLE-BREASTED CHESTERFIELD.

Agreeably with our intimation in the October number, we publish this month the illustration of a double-breasted Chesterfield Over-coat. The only alteration required to be made to the pattern issued last month will be to add on a lapel 3½ inches wide, deducting for the loops of the holes and the distance the buttons are placed from the edge.

LADY'S ULSTER COAT.

This style of coat is well represented on the figure of a lady, on this plate. It is cut full and long, and double-breasted, with six or seven holes in the lapel. The collar is broad at the end, but low in the stand. The sleeve wide. "Patch" pockets at front of skirts, with small flaps, one outside the left breast, and one on the left sleeve. The coat is confined at the waist by a belt, which passes through loops sewn on to the side-seams and at the back, and is fastened by a button and hole at front. Hoods are usually worn. The edges are turned in and stitched, or bound with fur. Some have a plain sleeve, with a deep round cuff. Fur-beavers, Melton cloth, and a variety of fancy coatings are made up in this style. Some trades add a moderately deep cape instead of a hood.

THE ULSTER OVER-COAT.

On one of the figures on another plate, we give an illustration of the present style of this form of Over-coat, and have included the pattern of this garment in our present collection. Our artist has made a mistake in showing a sleeve sewn in to the scye in the usual manner, while on the diagram it is represented cut on to the forepart and back. The front is fastened by three long double loops of cord, with olivets and a bold "crow's-foot" at the back. Pockets across the skirts, and a belt round the waist, fastened with a hole and button, and held in its place by loops, sewn on to the side-seams and on to the forepart. A hood is a very usual appendage. This form of coat made up in fringe or beaver has a stylish effect when edged with fur, and the collar cuffs, and lapels faced with the same.

On the other figure is represented a good style of dress for riding or hunting. It consists of a double-breasted coat, with the lapel cut on, rather long in the waist, and five holes in the lapel. The collar broad at the end, but low in the stand, and but little deeper in the fall. Skirt short and full, with flaps and pockets under. Loose sleeve, with round cuff, and one button and hole. Edges turned in and double-stitched.

Waistcoat single or double breasted, to button high, moderately long at front, and cut off at the bottom.

Breeches of grey doeskin, cut easy in the thigh, but to fit close at the knee. Long, to reach on to the calf. Four holes and buttons at the knee, and one in the garter, cut on. Fly-fronts and frog-pockets. A short legging of stocking or thin leather sewn on to the bottom, and fastened at the side of the leg with linen buttons. Gaiters to match, with tongues sewn on to cover the foot, or without tongues, and to reach to the instep only. Buttons regular at the side.

HUNTING-DRESS.

The two figures on this plate, illustrating the front and back views of one of the favourite styles for hunting, are copied from our "Report of Fashion" for the present season, from which work we also extract the following particulars:—

"The waist is not cut much longer than the waist of an ordinary morning-coat. The back is generally heavier in character, as the back-scye is broader, the side-seams less curved, and the hip-buttons wider apart. The lapel is sewn on. It is rather broad at top, and narrow at the bottom, and has five holes marked up, but the lower one would be too short to be of any use. The third and fourth holes would be generally used. The coat is cut quite easy all over, and large even at the waist, although it is never fastened. This allows of the coat setting easily to the body and over the hips, and prevents the tendency to rise up to the small of the waist in riding. The skirt is short and moderately broad, and there are flaps in the waist-seam with pockets. The collar is rather deeper in the stand, but not heavier in the fall. It is well cut off at front. The sleeve rather wide, and finished with a cuff and one button and hole. Scarlet milled cloth, and a stout, firm make of scarlet beaver, are mostly made up, the edges turned in and double-stitched. Green, of a dark shade, and steel and Cambridge mixtures, are patronized by less thorough sportsmen. Club buttons, or fancy gilt, in the various patterns usually made for hunting-coats, or blue steel, engraved with the monogram or hunt device, on the darker colours. The body and sleeves are lined with checked or striped flannel, in pink or light blue. The skirts are sometimes interlined with a thin waterproof cotton, and in the left skirt-facing with the opening on the bias, a sandwich-case pocket is frequently inserted.

"Hunting-waistcoats are cut long, to button up high, without a collar, or with a small step-collar to turn. They are well cut off at the bottom of the front-edge, and are rather straight along the bottom. They are made of spotted toilanet, with small figures or checked. Some are perfectly plain, with a small curl over the face. The favourite colours are a tan shade of yellow, light blue, green, or a pale pink, and white. Plush makes up well for hunting-waistcoats, choosing a colour which suits the scarlet coat. Some sportsmen wear sleeves to their waistcoats, as a further protection against feeling any ill effect from exposure to the weather or to rain; others wear a regular hunting-shirt, made of flannel.

"Breeches for hunting are made of leather; of the imitation leather in doeskin, or of the ribbed article in this material. They are cut long to reach well on to the calf, and have four buttons and holes at the knee, of fish-eye pearl or gilt shank, and a smaller one in the garter, which is cut on. They are made with a fly-front and frog-pockets, are cut rather easy in the thigh, but to fit close from the knee downward. The side-seams are lapped or raised. A small legging, about six inches long, either of thin leather or stocking, is sewn on to the bottom of the breeches. It is cut to fit the leg closely, and is fastened down the side with small flat linen buttons. The top is sewn on under the lining of the garter.

"When pantaloons are substituted for breeches, they are cut moderately loose in the thigh, but to fit close at the knee, and downwards to the ankle. There are buttons sewn on at the knee, to imitate breeches, but without any holes. A narrow strap is sewn on to the bottom of the leg-seam, and is fastened to the side-seam by a button and hole, after passing under the foot. There are three holes and flat buttons in the opening at the bottom of the side-seam. They are made upwards as described for breeches, and usually of grey, drab, or brown doeskin, or in narrow ribs or 'hair-line.'"

CITY OF LONDON SOCIETY OF PRACTICAL TAILORS.

For the information of any member of a kindred society who may wish to avail himself of the privilege of attending any of the lectures given by the members of the above Society, we publish the list of the subjects which are announced for this and next month.

Nov. 7.—Mr. John Smith—On Riding-Habits.
„ 14.—Mr. Green—On Uniform Time-Log: Its Advantages and Difficulties.
„ 21.—Mr. Giles—On Trousers for Corpulent Figures.
„ 28.—Mr. Neave—On Juvenile Costumes.
Dec. 5.—Mr. Vaughan—On Dress-Coats.
„ 12.—Mr. Edwards—On Cutter and Workmen.
„ 19.—Mr. Brooks—On Waistcoats.

The lectures are delivered at half-past eight o'clock in the evening, at the Fleece Tavern, Queen Street, Cheapside.

NEW PLANS FOR SUPPORTING TROUSERS.

It must be palpable to every one that the plan in general use for supporting trousers by the present system of braces, does not answer the purpose as it should, nor does it afford the comfort to the wearer which he might expect. Yet how little has public attention been drawn to this subject; and, with the exception of some very unimportant alteration which may have been made from time to time, rather with a view to sell a new article, than trusting to the merit of any decided improvement in shape or arrangement to recommend it to the public, we are not aware of any improved method introduced for connecting them with the trousers.

Cutters who understand their duty, and have a right conception of the qualities which ought to be found in a well-fitting trouser, take what they consider the necessary means to ensure success, by giving the requisite length of stride and seat, and in shaping the crutch so as to afford ample room for the exercise of the legs, and give ease to the body when bent in the act of stooping. All their pains, however, do not produce the desired result, for with the best cut trousers it is impossible, with the present system of braces, not to feel an inconvenient pressure on the shoulders when stooping; and, however elastic the material may be, when the strain is exercised, still there is the drag at the back as if the undersides were about to be divided across the seat.

There is also another fault, which is equally unpleasant in wear—viz., the pressure at the front of the body when the person is seated, so much so at times as to necessitate the top button of the trousers being unfastened for ease.

Were it not for the inconvenient tendency of the shirt to creep up and overhang the top of the trousers, a strap behind is the most agreeable method of keeping them up, as the shoulders are then entirely relieved from any pressure; but, with the fact of the insurmountable drawback we have named, it was necessary to have recourse to some principle by which the support by the shoulders might be available, but without the unpleasant pressure.

Mr. S. Ullmann, a member of our fraternity, has patented a brace, under the title of "S. Ullmann's New Side Suspenders," which appears to obviate the evil to which we have referred. We have illustrated the principle on the two diagrams 10 and 12.

In the specification, the patentee states his improved trousers and suspenders are intended to give the greatest amount of ease and comfort to the wearer, and obviate many drawbacks in the old system. He claims, "that, for walking, the trousers can be worn THREE inches longer in the leg, avoiding looseness in the seat and fork, gives freedom to the chest and support to the shoulders, doing away with the extreme pressure felt by the old system, and are more beneficial to health; an absence of strain on the shoulders, and preventing the working up the leg."

On each side of the trousers, two small leather straps are sewn on to the top, and to these the suspenders are connected by buckles, as shown on diagram 10. The *back* part of the suspenders passes at *front* of the arm, crossing the front portion, or the two ends may be fastened in the usual manner, side by side. The two suspenders are connected by a band, as shown on diagram 12, which, while confining them in their proper position, being elastic, allows of perfect freedom for the motion of the body when stooping. The suspenders are also made in one piece, instead of the two ends being connected by a strap at the back. The ends may be attached to the trousers by rings, buckles, or by buttons.

We have also another candidate for public favour in the "Registered Shirley Brace," which, while purporting to give the same amount of ease, is somewhat different in construction. This brace is also fastened to the sides of the trousers, and removes the pressure both at back and front.

We have illustrated the crossing of the two webs, by the dotted lines on diagram 12.

Two buttons are sewn on at the top of the trousers on each side, about 4 inches apart, and the brace tabs at the ends of a short connecting piece of catgut or leather, like on ordinary braces. The brace, which is fastened to the *back* part of this connecting end, on the left side, passes behind the left arm and over the right shoulder, and is fastened at front, while the back brace of the right side passes over to the left side in the same manner, crossing behind as represented.

In taking off the trousers, the brace should be thrown off from the shoulders, *without* unbuckling the tabs; and in putting them on, the *front* part of the web on either side may be slipped on to the shoulders. In no case need the buckle at the *back* part of the brace be unfastened. The tabs, for convenience, may be unbuttoned in the usual manner.

It will be seen that the principle is much the same in both suspenders, but still there is sufficient difference in the arrangement of the two plans to make a decided distinction between them; as in one case, the two ends are fixed, and the relative lengths of the front and back portions of the webbing are unalterable; while in the other, the two braces, being fastened on to the connecting loop, affords a facility for lengthening either, according to the change in the position of the body. The braces, which pass at the fronts of the arms, do not press upon the body unpleasantly, but, while leaving the breast free, have the effect of expanding the chest, so that the action is rather beneficial than otherwise.

We have thought it desirable, in the interest of our patrons, to draw their attention to these two new inventions, as we felt sure that any plan to assist them in securing additional comfort for their customers would be fully appreciated, and render their daily task more easy.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PATTERNS IN DIAGRAM.

Plates 1666 and 1667.

Diagrams 1 and 9, are the pattern of a pair of trousers, sent for publication by our correspondent, "M. W.," and described in his communication.

Diagrams 2, 6, 7, and 13, are the pattern of a new form of "Ulster" Over-coat, introduced this season, and illustrated on one of the plates issued with the present number.

One half of the sleeve is cut on to the forepart (diagram 13), and the other portion on to the back (diagram 6). To give the necessary liberty in the sleeve when raising the arm, a small wedge-shaped piece (diagram 7) is sewn in to the edge of the sleeve and to the side-seam. As for example, the side-seams are cut up to the top at the points marked 13½ and 19½, and the *short* edges of the piece, shown by diagram 7, E F and G H, are sewn in at the top of the edges of the sleeve, between the points marked with the same letters. The *long* edges of the wedge-shaped piece are sewn in to the side-seams of the forepart and back, so low as they will reach from the tops. It will be understood from this description that, when the arm is hanging down, the part of this piece between the two points marked 1¾ forms, as it were, a portion of the bottom of the scye, and acts as a gusset in a shirt-sleeve.

As in drafting this pattern to a larger size it is not necessary that the lapel should be increased in width, the distance from the edge to the lapel-seam may first be marked by the common tape-measure, and all the different quantities from the front-edge be marked from the seam, allowing in each for the width of lapel. As, for instance, 19½ for the top of the side-seam would be 15½, and 40 for the bottom of one edge of the sleeve would be 36, and so on throughout the outline of the forepart.

Diagrams 3, 4, 5, 8, and 11, are the pattern of the morning-coat which we illustrated on one of the plates published with the August number of this work, and which we described as representing one of the styles worn in New York, and taken from the work of a contemporary in that city. We intimated also our intention to give the pattern of this coat the following month. Unfortunately, the pattern which Mr. Linthicum kindly sent never reached us, and, on our representing this to that gentleman, he favoured us with a duplicate, which we have now the pleasure of submitting to our readers, as affording them an opportunity for forming an opinion of the style of cutting in New York. Allowance must be made for the peculiar shape of the shoulders as considered correct in that country, otherwise the forepart would appear unnecessarily long at the scye-point of the shoulder-seam. Produced by the ordinary tape-measure, the pattern would correspond with a man measuring 18 inches breast, and proportionate in the waist.

Diagrams 10 and 12, illustrate the principle of the suspenders, which we have noticed and described in our article upon the new plan of supporting trousers or breeches.

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION FOR THE RELIEF OF AGED AND INFIRM JOURNEYMAN-TAILORS.

The Thirty-Fifth Annual Dinner will take place at Willis's Rooms, King's Street, St. James's, on Friday, the 7th inst.—Lord George Hamilton, M.P., in the chair.

Tickets 25s. each, to be had of the following members of the Committee of Management:—

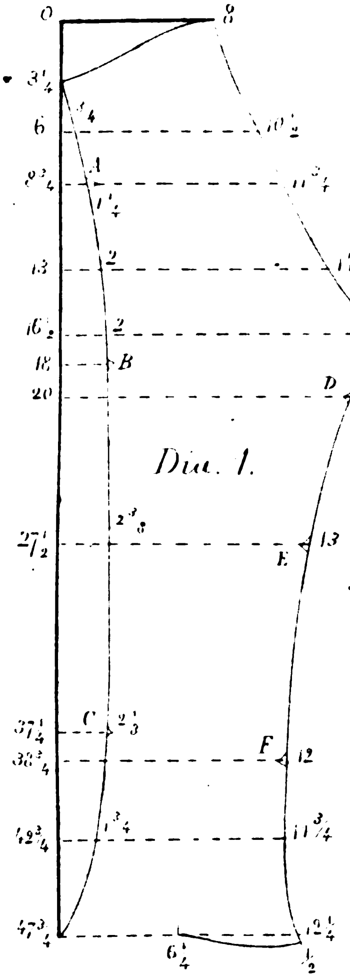
Mr. J. R. Cartwright, 62, Grosvenor Street.
Mr. G. Farmer, 55, Brook Street.
Mr. R. McCallan, 5, St. James's Street.
Mr. F. K. Pulford, 65, St. James's Street.
Mr. R. W. Shipway, 5, Argyll Street.
Mr. Thomas Wain, 13, Warwick Street.

Dinner on the table at 6.30 precisely.

This excellent charitable Institution appeals to the sympathy of the members of our trade, and of those persons connected with it, for their countenance and support by their presence at the anniversary dinners, and by their subscriptions to the general fund.

The Journeymen Stewards in connexion with this Institution, with a view to amuse their fellow-workmen, and at the same time realise a sum to offer as their mite to the general fund of the charity, announce a ticket benefit at Drury Lane Theatre, which will take place on Monday, the 10th inst., and every evening during the week.

It should be borne in mind, by any person disposed to assist the Stewards on this occasion, that only tickets purchased of them will benefit the fund. They may be had also of Mr. Wyatt, at the office of the Institution, 32, Sackville Street, W.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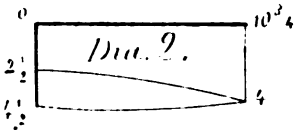
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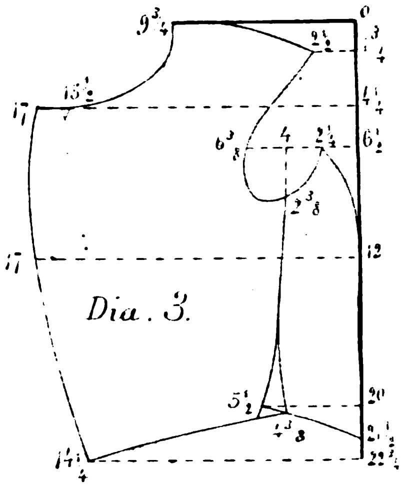
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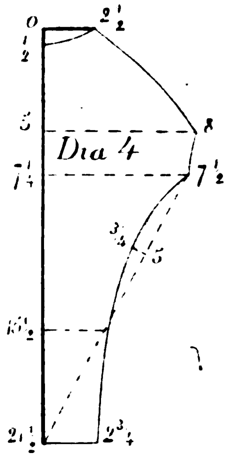
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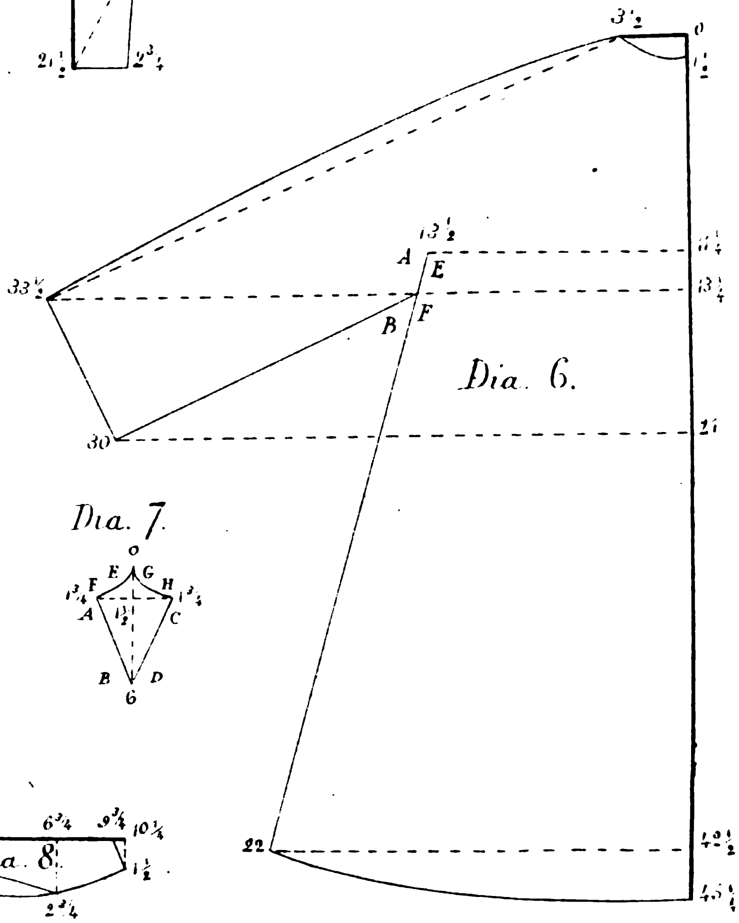
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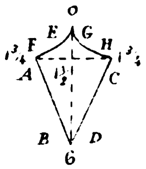
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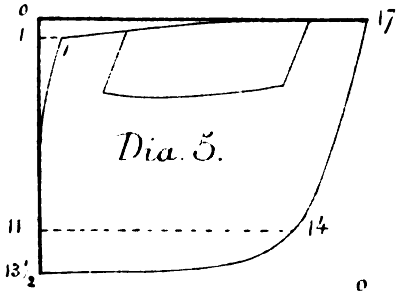
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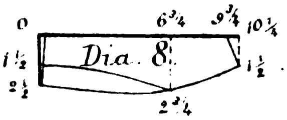
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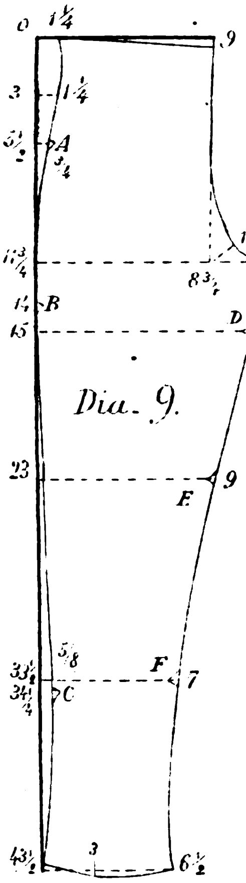
G.C. Minister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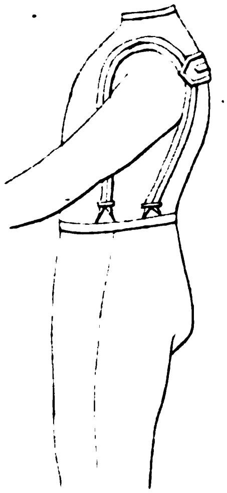
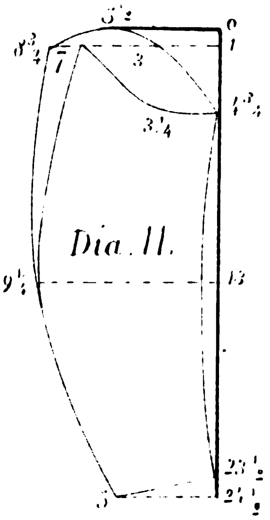
Dia. 10.

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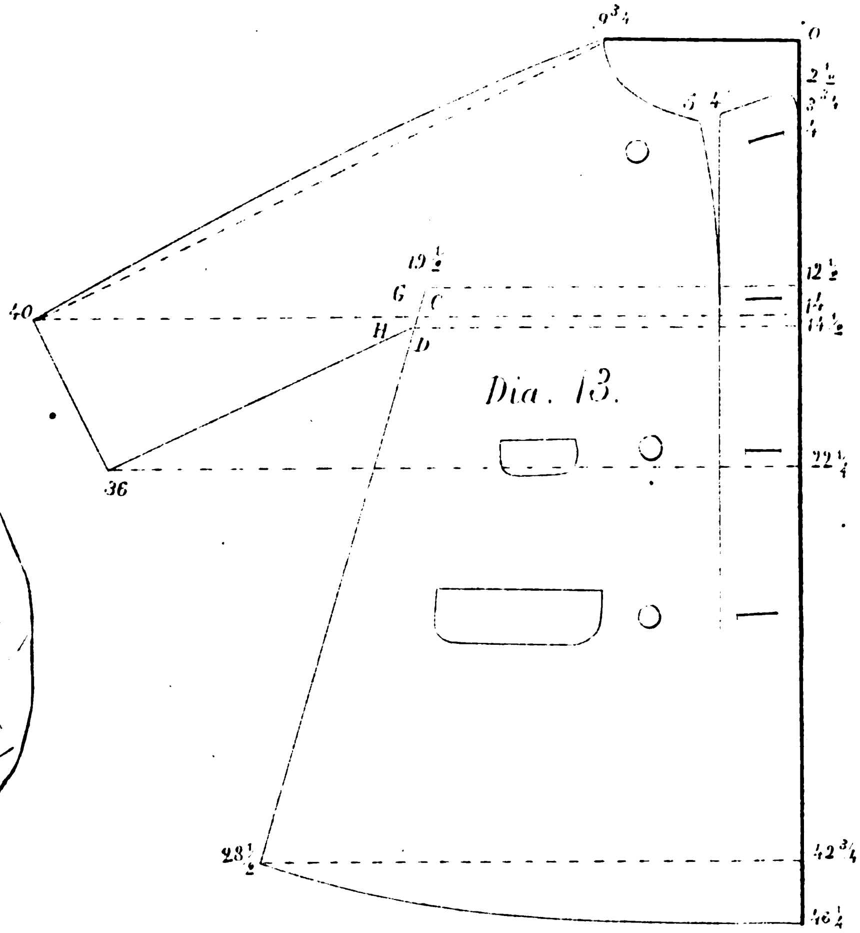
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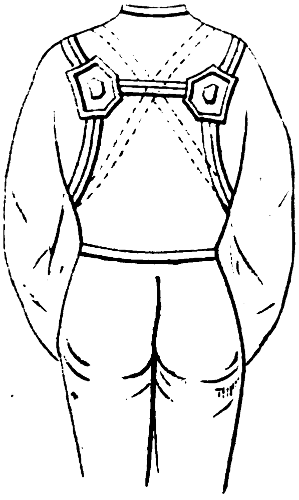
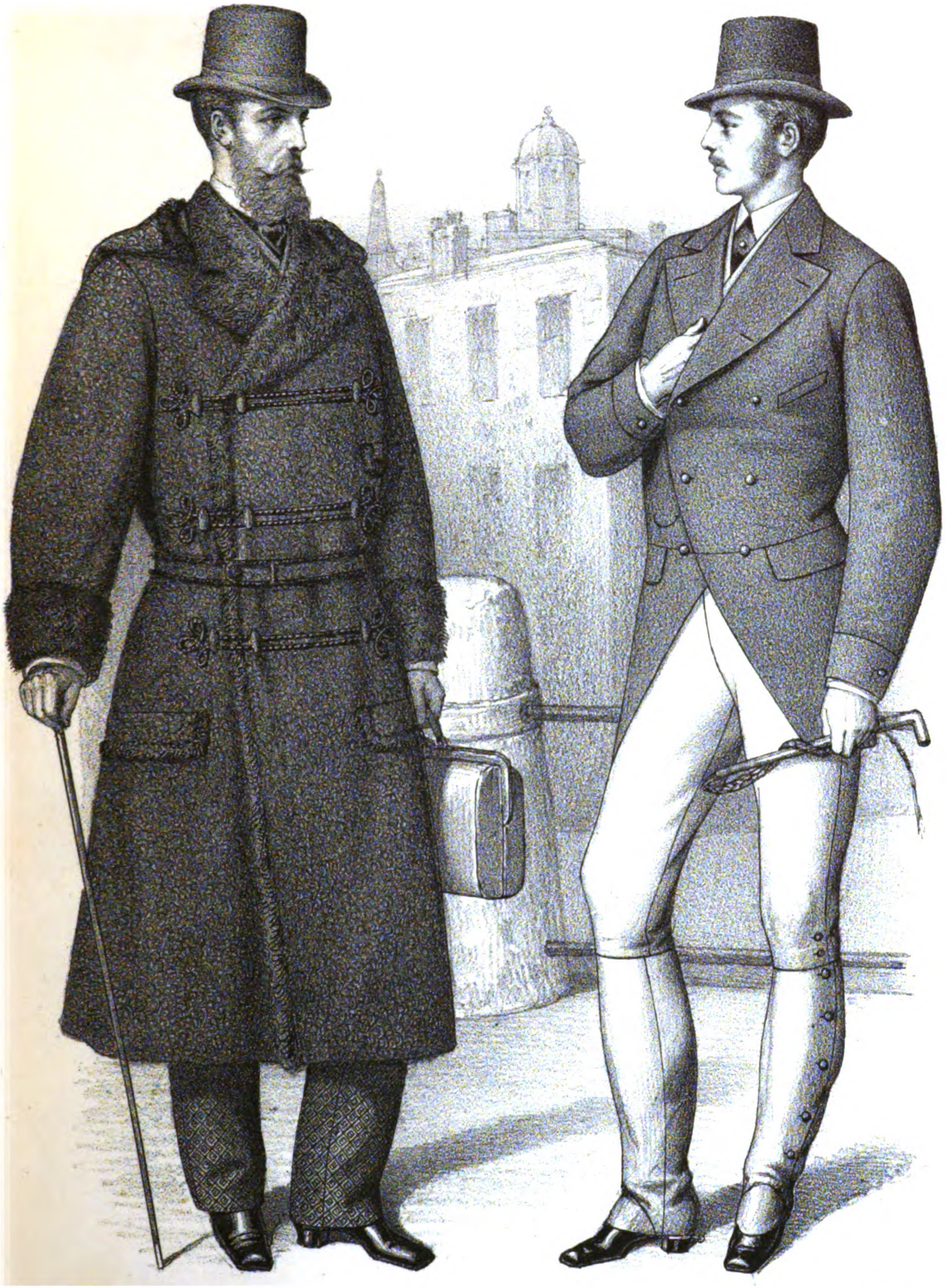
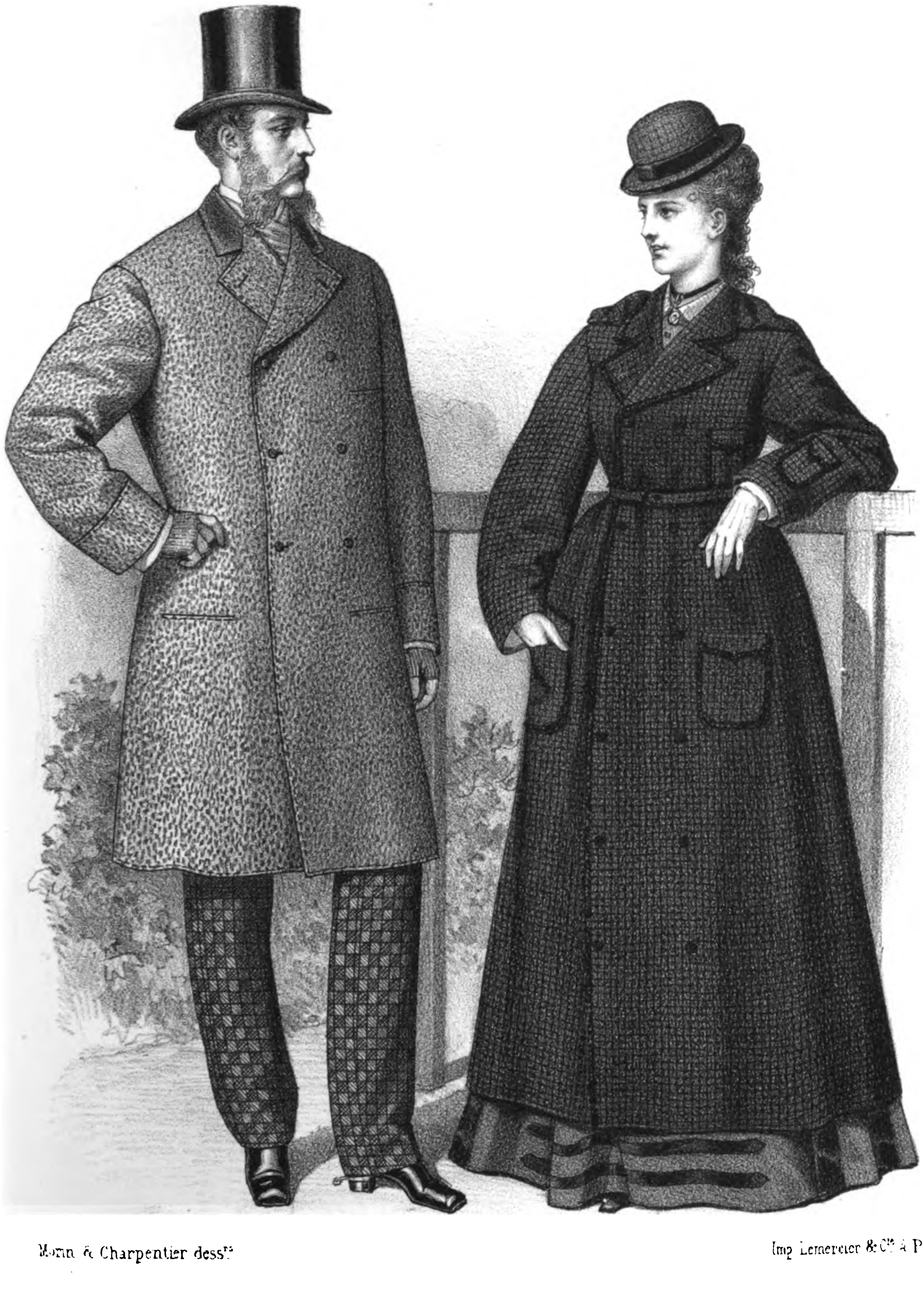




Morin & Charpentier dessrs
Imp. Lemercier & Cie à Paris

GAZETTE OF FASHION.

EDWARD MINISTER AND SON
8 Argyll Place Regent Street
London, W.



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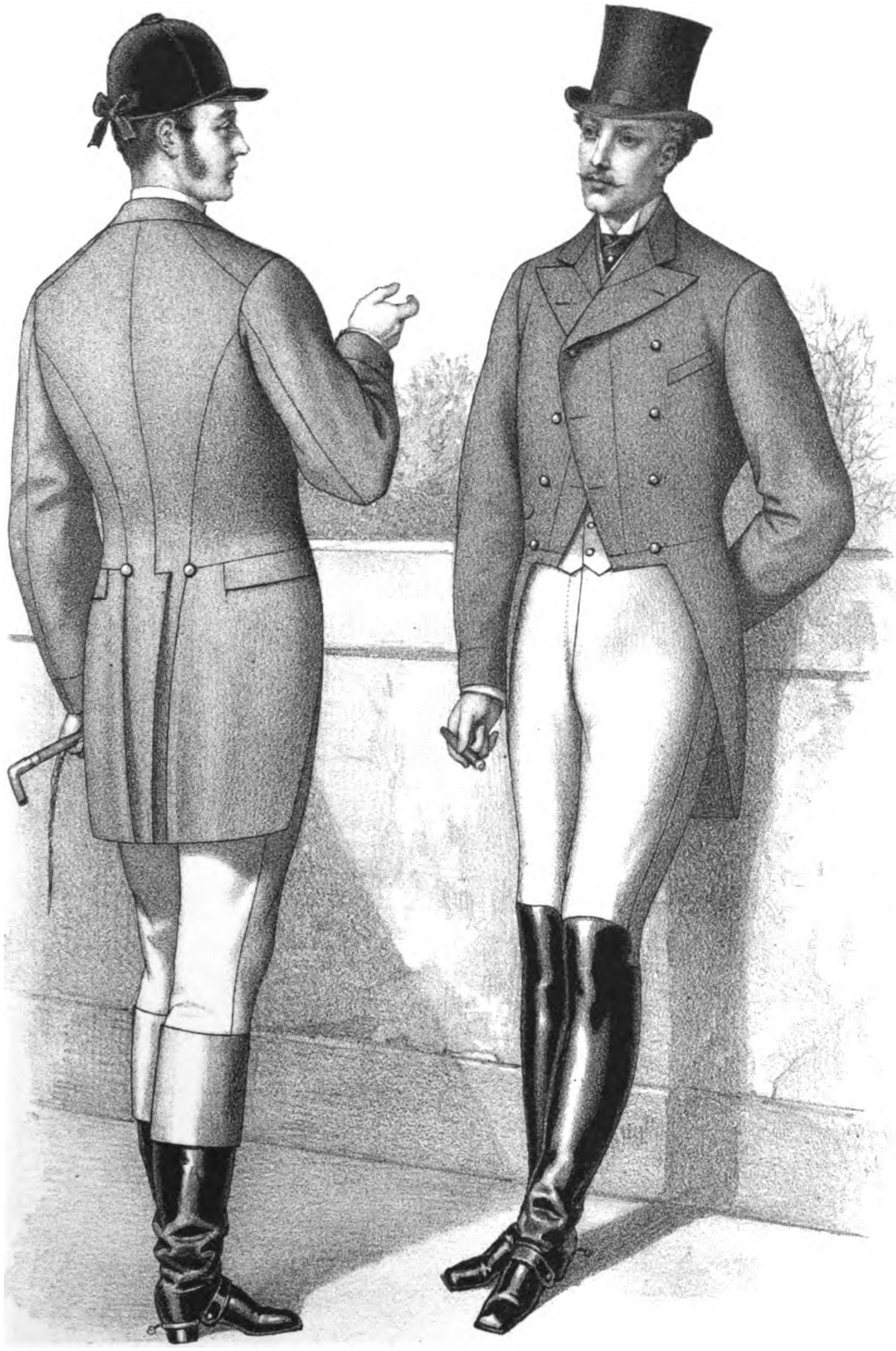

GAZETTE OF FASHION.

EDWARD MINISTER AND SON

8, Argyll Place Regent Street

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GAZETTE OF FASHION,

AND

CUTTING ROOM COMPANION.

BY
EDWARD MINISTER AND SON,
Tailors and Habit Makers to Her Majesty,
No. 8, ARGYLL PLACE, REGENT STREET, LONDON. W.

No. 332. DECEMBER 1, 1873. VOL. 28.

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION FOR THE RELIEF OF AGED AND INFIRM JOURNEYMAN-TAILORS.

The THIRTY-FIFTH Anniversary of this excellent charity was celebrated in the customary manner by a dinner, which took place on the 7th ult., at Willis's Rooms, King Street, St. James's—Lord George Hamilton, one of the members for the county of Middlesex, in the chair, supported by the worthy President of the Institution, Robert M'Callan, Esq., the committee and officers of the society, and by a numerous body of the leading houses of our trade, and others connected with it, who showed by their attendance on the occasion the deep interest they took in its prosperity.

After doing ample justice to the fare, which, being provided by Messrs. Willis, speaks at once for its character, the company proceeded to the toasts of the evening.

The noble Chairman, in rising amid great cheering to propose the "Health of the Queen," said he had much pleasure in proposing it for two reasons. First, because Her Majesty was the embodiment of Constitutional Monarchy, that form of government which he believed the vast majority of the people thought best adapted to the habits and customs of this country, as securing the *maximum* of individual liberty with the *minimum* risk of anarchy or revolution; and, secondly, because he believed that of all sovereigns, Her Majesty was the best constitutional monarch who had ever lived. The toast, as might be expected from the company, was received with great enthusiasm.

In proposing the "Health of the Prince and Princess of Wales, and the other members of the Royal Family," the noble Chairman remarked, that the Prince, by his straightforward and open English character, had ingratiated himself with the whole country, whilst his participation in all British and manly exercises naturally endeared him to a people who loved athletic sports. (Hear, hear.) With respect to the Princess of Wales, from the moment Her Royal Highness set foot in England, the people determined to make a pet of her, and he (the noble Chairman) could not better describe the impression she had produced than in the words of the Irishman, who, having gazed upon her for a few moments in

Dublin, exclaimed: "Sure, never such a Princess was seen save in a fairy book." (Cheers and laughter.)

The noble Chairman then proposed "The Army, the Navy, and the Reserved Forces," and coupled the toast with the name of Captain Shipway, of the Queen's, Westminster, one of the smartest—if not the smartest—Volunteer corps in the kingdom.

Captain Shipway, a respected member of our honourable craft, acknowledged the toast in suitable language, and expressed himself boldly on the efficiency of all three branches of the service whenever circumstances might necessitate their being brought into use.

The noble Chairman then, amidst sustained cheering, rose to propose *the* toast of the evening: "Prosperity to the Benevolent Institution for the Relief of Aged and Infirm Journeyman-Tailors." Speaking—his Lordship remarked—in the midst of a body of gentlemen so well acquainted with the origin and working of this Institution, it was needless to detain them by expatiating on its great merits and benevolent influences. Founded in 1837, the object of the Institution was the establishment of a fund for the relief of aged and infirm journeymen-tailors, and the widows of pensioners; for the erection of an asylum for the reception of journeymen-tailors, and, if married when elected, for their wives also. In plain English, this was a benefit society, established exclusively for the benefit of a particular trade; and he could only say, he wished that every trade in England had an Institution similar to this. (Hear hear.) He believed he was correct in saying that, with the exception of the Licensed Victuallers Society, there was no similar trade society in England. And what were the objects of this Institution? To afford to those who had been employed in the trade, when age and infirmity overtook them, a home, in decency and comfort. (Hear, hear.) There were many charities in London—in fact, a person had only to become a member of Parliament to be made aware of the fact (a laugh)—but he questioned whether there were any better deserving success than the one they were celebrating that night. (Hear, hear.) The endowed charities in England were enormous, and if a foreigner asked him what he considered the country ought to be most proud of, he should reply, the unostentatious benevolence of men who had made their fortunes. (Cheers.) This society had been mainly inaugurated by a gentleman who had been successful in trade—Mr. Stultz. (Cheers.) But these annual dinners were not held merely for the sake of drinking to the memory of the founder; they had a practical purpose. The funds of the society, derived from subscriptions and from invested moneys, were not sufficient to meet the expenditure. They periodically fall short by a sum of about £600, and the object of these festivals was to meet that deficit. He believed that in most years the effort had been successful. When Sir Robert Peel presided in 1871, the amount subscribed on that occasion was over £900. The present year's dinner would, he believed, have taken place earlier, but when Mr. Hall, the Secretary, asked him to preside, he replied that he could not possibly attend before November, and it was on his account that the banquet was postponed. There was an old quotation, "*Bis dat qui cito dat*," which, interpreted, might be taken to mean, "that a man gave twice as much if he gave quickly." (Cheers.) This country was never richer than at the present moment, but, owing to the operation of some economic law, there was always a certain amount of distress and misery; nor did he believe that any legislation would ever entirely remove that distress. We might diminish, but never entirely do away with it; and for this reason, that in a thickly-populated country there was necessarily competition; and however low men might work in price, the weakest would go to the wall, and then came the difficulty of keeping their heads above water. (Hear, hear.) What, then, was the object of this Institution? Why, that those who during their being in funds had subscribed to this Institution should, if they needed it, receive aid from it. (Hear, hear.) And here he would remind them of the sad story of a barrister, the son of a once opulent colonial merchant, and who had been sent adrift in the world, learned in his profession, but unable to get into practice. That barrister endeavoured to obtain a living by delivering lectures, but the subjects he chose were too abstruse to be generally attractive. He became destitute, and presented the sad spectacle of a man willing to work dying the death of a pauper. It seemed to him (the noble Chairman) that if such a case as he had cited could occur in the higher professions of life, similar ones must necessarily take place in the lower professions—(hear, hear)—and although, in this particular trade, the journeymen were not exposed to the bodily risks which were incidental to many other occupations, few institutions were more deserving of support than that whose

Thirty-Fifth anniversary they were now celebrating. (Hear, hear.) Having referred to the receipt of a sympathizing letter from Mr. W. H. Smith, one of the members for Westminster, expressing his regret at not being able to be with them on this occasion, and enclosing a cheque for £5 5s. as his contribution to the funds of the Institution, the noble Chairman said that the annual expenditure of the Society was over £2000, and the deficit was usually subscribed at the annual dinner. Since the foundation of the Institution, 299 pensioners had been placed on its funds, and there were 85 persons in all now receiving assistance from it; and it followed that if the amount subscribed that night was not sufficient to make up the deficiency between the receipts and the expenditure of the year, the committee would have to curtail the relief. Although he believed that the committee had formerly sent as many as twelve complimentary dinner tickets to different journeymen-tailors, on the present occasion, the number had been reduced to one. After referring to the circumstance of the recent death of a pensioner at the good ripe age of 90, and who had been an inmate of the Asylum for 20 years, the noble Chairman said that little more remained for him to do than to remind the assembled company of the marked distinction between this toast and those which had preceded it. It would, indeed, be strange to drink success to this Institution and not subscribe to its funds. (Hear, hear.) He was well aware of the vast number of appeals upon the benevolent, but let those present bear in mind that this Institution included every nation and every creed. It had been said, "Vast though the mighty ocean, drops have made it vast;" and he might add, that every mite contributed to this Institution, would tend to increase its efficiency and its usefulness. The noble Chairman resumed his seat amid loud and continued applause.

Mr. M'Callan, the venerable and highly respected President of the Institution, then rose to propose the health of their noble Chairman, and in appropriate words complimented him on the able manner in which he had filled the chair, and expressed the gratitude of the committee for his kindness in presiding on that occasion.

The noble Chairman, in responding, expressed the great pleasure he had derived from being present, and urged an ample response to the Secretary's appeal for support to the Institution. If anything could add to the pleasure of presiding, it was that his health had been proposed by the venerable President—(cheers)—a gentleman who, he was informed, had completed his 80th year, and who had expressed some doubt as to whether he would be present next year. All he (the noble Chairman) could hope was, that their President would be present for many years to come to be amongst them. (Cheers.)

Mr. R. Wain, in proposing "The health of the President," felt assured that the mere mention of that gentleman's name would be sufficient to ensure the hearty acceptance of the toast. The more the anniversaries attended by their President, the greater would be the gratitude for the services he had rendered to the Institution. (Cheers.)

To this toast, which was most warmly received, the worthy President replied in a few feeling sentences, and stated that, whatever he had done, he always had the welfare of the Institution at heart. (Cheers.)

The healths of the Chaplain, and the Medical and Legal Officers of the Institution, were ably proposed by Mr. Harrison, and responded to by Mr. Pike.

The respected Secretary (Mr. W. H. Hall) then announced subscriptions to the amount of £550, and the proceedings of the Anniversary Dinner shortly after came to a close.

Under the direction of Mr. Wilhelm Ganz, some charming music was effectively given by the several vocalists engaged for the evening, and most agreeably conduced to the pleasure of the company.

The Eclectic Repository.

"A gatherer and disposer of other men's stuff."—*Wotton.*

New York, Oct., 1873.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "GAZETTE OF FASHION."

DEAR SIR,

The letter from your correspondent "X.," which appears in the present number of your work, drawing a comparison between the prices paid to journeymen-tailors in London and New York, appears to have been written without a practical knowledge of the *present* system of making up work in this city.

While his remark, "that any one familiar with the character of the trade of New York is aware of the *quantity* of work which the masters require to be put into coats particularly, an unnecessary amount of which is of no possible benefit," &c., may have correctly applied some years ago, such is not by any means the case now, and the term *quality* would be more applicable.

I may observe that our people have improved in their ideas, and that a better taste prevails among our customers and the trade than existed formerly; and that a coat ordered *to be built up* is now quite the exception. So far from this being the case, our customers are constantly ordering their coats to be made up with soft fronts, natural shoulders, and with easy graceful lines. When, recently, the principal of one of your leading houses visited our city, he expressed himself surprised at finding the work made up in our best trades so thoroughly in the English style, as, from what he had heard, he expected to find the *outré* character noticed by your correspondent.

What we require and pay for is QUALITY, and I think it will be generally admitted, even in your city, that the garments made up here are finished with more care, taste, and judgment than are displayed anywhere outside of New York city.

Admitting that the cost of living is undoubtedly higher here than in London (although the necessaries of life, as food, fuel, &c., are actually cheaper than in England, the difference in rent being the main increase in cost), still a really first-class workman is much better off, lives better, and saves more money here than he could in London; and I strongly recommend all such "to make tracks" for New York at the earliest opportunity.

I am, dear Sir,
Respectfully yours,
"H. P. C."

Edinburgh.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "GAZETTE OF FASHION."

SIR,

At the suggestion of my fellow-members of the Edinburgh Foremen-Tailors' Association, I beg to forward for your notice some diagrams illustrating the principles of trouser-cutting, which formed the subject of a paper I read at one of our recent meetings, and I hope it may be deemed of sufficient interest to induce you to find room for them and my remarks in an early number of your esteemed publication. Your favourable notice recently of the subjects discussed by two of our members has encouraged me to offer my observations on a branch of our trade, which has engrossed the attention of those engaged in it more than any other.

In introducing this subject, it seems to me almost imperative to brush away some of the cobwebs which have lately obscured the question of the relation between judgment and principle. As I purpose throughout the course of my remarks to carry my *judgment* with me, I hope that any of your numerous and talented readers who may honour me by perusing these observations, will favour me with the weight of their countenance in protesting against any interference whatever with that special gift which distinguishes one cutter from another; and constitutes so important a feature in his fitness for the duties devolving upon him.

Judgment is a quality taken for granted, as that two and two make four; but to assert that it is sufficient of itself as a guide in practice, is to throw aside the weight of any rule which might assist us, and trust to our unaided senses for all conclusions. Let those adopt this course who choose or can; experience has taught me that we require all the assistance which science can afford. Hence it is for us to consider the simple basis of the question, for this constitutes the principle, and, unless a system be founded upon principle, it is not a system, but a mere thing of chance. Science gathers and digests truths, it is the function of art to appropriate these to her own use.

Judgment informs me that the portion of the body we have to clothe with trousers has *length;* and the line A A (diagram 4) represents *length;* it has also *breadth*, and, without defining the exact length or breadth, I draw another line, B B, to illustrate breadth.

Aristotle tells us that "all our operations must be *from* a centre, *to* a centre, and *round* a centre;" we are provided with this centre at C, to assist us in our further operations to define the conditions of the object in length, breadth, and thickness. What, then, is the condition in any of these qualities, and how are we to ascertain them? The answer to this inquiry is ADMEASUREMENT. We may dispense with the question of *lengths*, for, like *judgment*, they are a "matter of course." The remaining two points are the diameters of the circumference of the seat. With which of them are we to deal? The distance from the navel to the vertebræ is not easily obtained, for the "gradations" downwards render it impossible to determine the exact point at which it should be taken; we, therefore, measure the other diameter, from the outside of one hip to the other, by means of a square with a sliding arm, as shown by diagram 13, and by means of this quantity we shall arrive at the diameter from the navel to the vertebræ.

Now, as the diameter we require is the opposite to that we have obtained, we must reverse the position in applying it; as for example: The diameter is horizontal, we must, therefore, apply it on the perpendicular line from the centre C on the line A A. Mark the point D, from C on the line A A, at the distance of the side diameter, the measure taken from one hip across to the other (in this instance 13 inches), and at E, half the difference of the half circumference (18). Consequently the difference between 13 and 18, 5 inches, half of which (2½) is the distance at which E is marked from D, or 15½ from C. Take a piece of thread 15½ inches long, the length from C to E; place one end of it at C and the other at D, and when both ends are fixed in this position, with a pencil or pipeclay describe part of a curve, as shown by the dotted line. At the broadest part of this curve, from the line A A, shown by the points F F, we find the diameter from the navel to the vertebræ, in this case 7½. Draw a line through F, from top to bottom of the trousers, square with B B, to determine the position of the front of the top-side, and where the point F intersects the upper part of this line, is the place where the seat-seam should intersect. The diameter from the navel to the vertebræ will vary as the make of the figure is round or flat.

To find the proper rise of the seat-seam, lay one arm of the square on a line drawn from C through F, and on the other arm intersect the line drawn for top of the top-side at J, by one-half of the waist. The angle of the square will then fall at the point K, and determine the top of the seat-seam.

Now for the standing focus, or balancing point G, which is found by adding to the side diameter (13) the diameter from the navel to the vertebræ (7½), which gives 20½ as the result, and dividing this quantity by 2. It may be asked, why? My answer is because, as a certain weight has to be supported, and there are two legs, each one must bear its proportion, bearing in mind always that the object is perpendicular. Half of 20½—10¼—equally divided on each side of the line A A at L, the bottom of the trouser finds the point G at 5⅛, or the centre of the heel.

I have here shown the principle on which I consider trousers should be constructed, and as proofs of my opinion I have sent you two diagrams showing the proper shapes for two different makes of men.

Diagram 5, represents the pattern of a pair of trousers drafted for a *flat* figure, and the measures I have selected are 1½, 43½, 32, waist 30, 36 seat, 22¾, 17, 18, 16*. The other, on diagram 12, is intended for a *round* figure, and to the following measures:—1½, 43½, 32, 30, 36, 24, 16½, 18¾, 14*. The circumference in both cases is the same.

I am, sincerely yours,
Robert Murray.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "GAZETTE OF FASHION."

Dear Sir,

Having, as a country tailor, had some experience in gentlemen's riding breeches and pantaloons, perhaps a pattern of the latter garment may be of use to some of your readers. I have, therefore, the pleasure to send you, on diagram 10, a specimen of my cutting, as a humble contribution to the general mass of practical information contained in your valuable publication. The pattern is a duplicate of one I cut for one of my customers, a well-made, but slim young man. The widths are—15½ waist, 18 seat, 6½ kneebone, 6⅛ small of the leg, 6½ calf, and 4⅝ at the ankle. I have four buttons sewn on, and holes worked at the knee, with a regular slit above, and three below the calf. Those at the knee of pearl, to represent breeches, and three flat buttons below.

I have a cash-pocket put in at the top of each top-side, as shown on the diagram, and have the facing cut sufficiently broad to allow of a hole being worked in it, which when the top is turned over fastens on to a button, and so effectually secures the opening of the pocket and the contents.

To afford freedom at the seat, for so small a sized waist, I take out a V at the top of the under-side, and add on at the seat-seam to make up. I always throw the under-side well out at the top of the side-seam, as I find it produces a good effect in riding.

I am, dear Sir,
Respectfully yours,
"T. S."

ALTERATIONS IN THE HEAD-DRESS FOR BANDSMEN OF INFANTRY REGIMENTS.

When the scarlet caps now in use by bandsmen of Infantry regiments are worn out, they will wear a blue Glengarry cap, of the same material as that issued to sergeants.

CITY OF LONDON SOCIETY OF PRACTICAL TAILORS.

We are requested to state that the Annual Dinner of the above Society, through unavoidable circumstances, will not take place until the 20th of December, instead of on the 13th, as previously announced.

WOOLLEN & TRIMMING TRADES' MUTUAL PROVIDENT ASSOCIATION.

We are glad to find that steps have been taken, by an influential committee, formed of the members of the leading houses in the above trades, to organize measures for establishing a Provident Association for the *employés*.

A crowded meeting was held at the St. James's Hall on the 16th of October. Mr. F. Bidgood, of the firm of Bidgood, Jones, and Wilson, occupied the chair.

After stating the purport of the meeting, and reading the resolutions which had been suggested by the committee as a basis, they were taken into consideration, and passed *seriatim*.

Various suggestions were offered by influential gentlemen present as to the age at which members should be admitted, and the manner in which the future income of the society should be distributed. A distinction was proposed to be made in the terms on which men of different ages should be admitted, on the principle of assurance offices, and as adopted by the Linen and Woollen Drapers' Institute. The Society will be principally dependent on the subscriptions of the members, who, or their families, will be alone entitled to derive any benefit from the funds. It was proposed to allow tailors' clerks and warehousemen to participate in the benefit of membership.

The offices of the Association are at 17, Air Street, Regent Street, W.

GENTLEMEN'S DRESS FROM AN AMERICAN POINT OF VIEW.

We extract the following remarks from a recent number of one of the New York journals, to whose pages they were communicated by a member of our fraternity in that city, Mr. H. P. Cooper, who, however, advances his claim to the patronage of his clients on the ground of being an ENGLISH TAILOR. In the letter accompanying the remarks, Mr. Cooper explains that "the pre-eminence given to what we call business suits arises from the circumstance that we are a thorough business people, and *no idlers of fashion*, and that undress suits form by far the largest, if not the most important part of the tailoring trade."

The following are the principal styles of garments most in vogue at the present time among men of fashion, and those who appreciate the advantages of being well dressed.

For *undress* business wear, an entire suit of a medium check of a quiet pattern. The coat made to button with one or two buttons, and cut well away. The edges double-stitched, the bottom of the sleeve finished to correspond, and the stitching carried to the top of a short opening. A hole and button at the hand. Flaps in the waist-seam, with pockets under. Or a double-breasted reefing-jacket may be substituted to button three buttons, with cross pockets at front, and flaps to go in or out, and an outside breast-pocket. Waistcoat single-breasted, without a collar. Trousers cut very easy and straight to the leg, without any spring at the bottoms; side-pockets and welted side-seams.

For a more *dressy* business suit, a morning-coat and vest of a fine diagonal, Napier, hopsack, or other worsted coating of a neat figure, black being preferred as the most generally becoming. The coat to button two buttons, moderately cut away, with or without flaps on the hips, and pockets in the plaits. The edges braided or bound with ribbon or ducape binding, and the sleeve finished with a plain cuff. Waistcoat single-breasted, with a step-collar, buttoning to correspond with the coat. Trousers of a moderately light soft grey check, or narrow stripe.

For other informal occasions, where a *business* suit would not be appropriate, and full dress unnecessary, similar goods to those used for the last style of coat named are made up as a double-breasted frock-coat to button three buttons; lapels square at the top, and with but little round on the outer edge. The edges flat braided, and fine twilled silk breast-facings. A plain round cuff to the sleeve. Fancy twist buttons, of a small basket pattern, are used on this coat. A double-breasted white waistcoat of duck or drill to show a little beyond the turn of the front of the coat, and trousers of a dark and very neat stripe. For morning weddings or wedding receptions, the same style of coat, made in a plain blue superfine cloth; the edges single-stitched, raw, or braided, and plain cloth or silk breast-facings to option. Waistcoat white, and trousers of a silver grey or lavender "whipcord" or plain goods. A black satin scarf made up into what is known as the "Stanley," or to tie in a knot, should be worn with this suit.

For full dress, a plain black dress suit. The front of the coat made to turn almost to the waist-seam, and with a frock-coat lapel. The edges stitched singly, or bound *very narrow* to represent a small cord. Waistcoat to open very low, and cut with or without a rolling collar. The edges finished with a narrow *soutache* tracing or a serpentine braid. If made in embroidered cassimere, the figure should be neat, and the edges plain. Trousers finished with a half-inch silk braid sewn down the side-seams.

Over-coats for autumn wear are principally made in the Chesterfield shape and single-breasted, with the button-holes worked in a fly; lined throughout with silk, and the edges braided or double-stitched. Plain collar. They are made up in various shades of grey, or in a light brown mixed twilled cloth. For winter wear, moderately heavy "elysian beavers," of a fine, close, and soft nap; "fur beaver," and heavy "dressed beavers" are substituted. There are also some novelties in Shetlands and other makes of goods. In these articles they are generally made as *surtouts*, double-breasted, to button three or four buttons; long in the waist, and *very long* in the skirts. Or in the *sac* shape, double-breasted, with the edges bound with velvet or cloth, or double-stitched, according to the goods used. The seams welted, velvet collar, and plain cloth or quilted silk breast-facings.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PATTERNS IN DIAGRAM.

Plates 1671 and 1672.

Diagrams 1, 3, 6, 7, 8, and 11, are the pattern of the most fashionable style of evening-dress coat. We are not usually in favour of leaving more to be effected by the workman than legitimately belongs to his department, and consequently avoid taking out fishes or V's when practicable. In this instance, we have departed from our rule by taking out a V at the waist-seam of the forepart (diagram 6), as the object we have in view is best accomplished by this plan, to reduce the size of the coat at the waist without lessening the size above. We have given a pattern of the dress-coat with the regular lapel and collar, as it is the more usual style, although by no means so graceful as with a rolling collar.

Diagrams 2 and 9, are the pattern of a novel form of cape for a child, which will be found illustrated on one of the plates issued with the present number. The lines from 6½ to 8¾, and 2 to 5¼, are cut up, and the diamond-shaped piece (diagram 9) inserted. The edge marked G H is sewn to the edge of the cape with the same letters affixed to it, and the edge E B to the other opening. In the same manner the edges A B and E F on the pattern (diagram 9) are sewn to the other edges of the two lines we stated were to be cut up. When, therefore, this figure is sewn in, it will form a gore in the cloak by the half sewn into the body, and an under-side sleeve to the space between the points 8¾ and 5¼; the space itself forms the top-side. When the arm is raised the whole of the diamond-shaped piece is seen, but is completely concealed when the arm is hanging down. The broad part of the piece forms the bottom of the scye.

Diagrams 4, 5, 12, and 13, illustrate the principle on which our correspondent, Mr. Murray, considers trousers should be constructed, and will be found described in his remarks, which we have the pleasure to submit to our readers.

Diagram 10, is the pattern of a pair of riding pantaloons, contributed by our correspondent, "T. S."

EVENING-DRESS.

Agreeably with our usual custom, we have illustrated, on one of the plates issued with the present number, the prevailing style of evening-dress, and have also represented the most fashionable form of dress-coat by the pattern on the sheet of diagrams.

As a rule, dress costume does not vary to any considerable extent; certain minor details are altered without much affecting the general appearance.

It must not be supposed that because we have not illustrated the rolling-collar front that it has been laid aside. We should regret that to be the case, as there can be no question as to the effect produced by that style compared with the other represented on the plate.

We have selected the more general form with a view to the convenience of the majority of our patrons.

The waist is cut shorter than we recently reported, and the skirt is also reduced in length. The side-seam is well curved, the back is moderately wide across to the back-scye, which is not so broad as recently fashionable, and is narrow at the bottom. The forepart is cut easy to the measure at the chest, and also at the waist, but the width is reduced at the waist-seam by the fish taken out. The turn to the forepart is broad, as the lapel is not very wide. There are five holes marked up in it. The sleeve is easy to the arm, and large at the hand; it is finished with a rather deep cuff, and two buttons and holes. The skirt is narrow at the bottom, and curved on the front-edge. It may be cut with an angle at the end of the strap, or rounded off, to fancy. The bottom is well sloped up, so as not to hang below a straight line. The collar is cut low in the stand, but deeper in proportion in the fall, with a "frock" end, and cut off well. The edges are turned in and stitched, or have a narrow tracing-braid or a cord sewn on, according to the age and style of the customer. Figured twist and silk buttons are much in favour, both of the domed shape and flat, and of a medium size. The fronts of the foreparts are faced with plain or ribbed silk so far as the lapel-seam, and the skirt lined throughout with silk serge. Black is the prevailing colour.

As we have stated, rolling-collar dress-coats have not been shelved, but are still made by the leading houses for their best dressing customers. The roll is moderately broad, and is carried to the top of the strap of the skirt. It is faced with plain or ribbed silk in one piece with the collar. There is no necessity to have any buttons on the forepart, but there may be a small hole for the stem of a flower, and either a loop sewn on underneath, or a small pocket put in for a glass to hold the stem.

Waistcoats for dress may be made with a full rolling collar, or without a collar. In whichever style they are cut, they are made to open very low, and are very open at front, and in length correspond with the lapel of the coat. There are only three buttons and holes, and the bottom of the front is cut off a little. We have illustrated on the plate a style of dress-waistcoat, which, having been introduced by one of the leading West-end houses, may from its novelty become generally fashionable. It is of sufficient character to justify our representing it on our plate. It will be observed that from the top button, the front of the forepart is cut off at an angle, and then runs in a line, and also at an angle up to the neck. The object is evidently to display still more of the shirt-front. Black cassimere, with one or two tracing-braids on the edges, and with a small figure turned at the angles of the front-edges and at the pockets, or even a small figure formed between the holes and buttons, is well suited for a quiet dressing man. Embroidery, with braids and bugles intermixed in neat designs, along the bottom and up the fronts of the waistcoat, reaching a little above the top of the holes, and along the welts, continues to enjoy a considerable amount of favour. White quilting in small diamond figures, very neat patterns, and in bold ribs, is also worn, with covered buttons. With embroidery, fancy silk buttons, and stone or jewelled buttons with plain cassimere. Some trades make up blue for dress, with fancy gilt buttons.

There is but little difference now made between dress and morning trousers as to style or size. The boots worn for dress being lighter and thinner than for walking, the width of trousers at the bottom is less. They are made with a fly-front and "frog" pockets, without welts. The top-side is hollowed a little on the instep, and faced with the same material, or with a thin, soft black canvas, to keep the trousers in shape on the boot. Black doeskin and fancy elastics are usually made up for dress. A narrow black silk braid down the side-seams gives a smart finish to the trousers.

MORNING-COAT.

On the other plates we have represented two different styles of morning-coats, either of which will suit certain makes of figures, or the general appearance of some men better than the other.

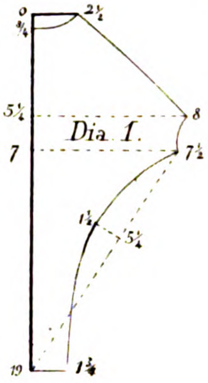
SEALSKIN AND OTHER FUR WAISTCOATS.

As we have illustrated a fur waistcoat on one of the figures on our present plates, we have thought it might be useful to many of our readers to put them in possession of the necessary directions for cutting and making them up.

They are usually made single-breasted, without a collar, and to button pretty well up. The holes are worked in a fly. The foreparts are lined with silk, quilted on flannel, and the back to correspond, to make it approach closer to the warmth of the foreparts. The skin, after being marked out with the pile of the fur to run *upwards*, instead of as in a faced cloth, is cut to the shape with a sharp knife, so as not to cut also through the fur, as when the edges are left so covered any sewing is hidden from view by the pile overlapping.

NEW STYLE OF CAPE FOR BOYS.

We have illustrated an elegant little cape with sleeves for a little boy, and have given the pattern of it in diagram, with a full explanation how to put it together. A cape by itself is an inconvenient garment, as in raising the arms the front is drawn away, and, if unfastened, exposes the chest to the cold and weather. The arrangement of a sleeve, without detracting from the character of the cape, is a great improvement, and adds materially to its usefulness. We have represented a neat design for trimming the edges with a full-sized Russia braid. A small neck-binding is sewn at the neck, and the front of the cape is fastened with buttons and holes, the holes worked in a fly. The bottom is rounded off. This form of cape will admit of any amount of trimming which may be preferred, or of any style, according to the make and pattern of the article used. Plain Melton cloths and beavers, in brown, olive, or dark mixtures are best adapted, lined with Italian cloth. The proportionate length is shown on the figure.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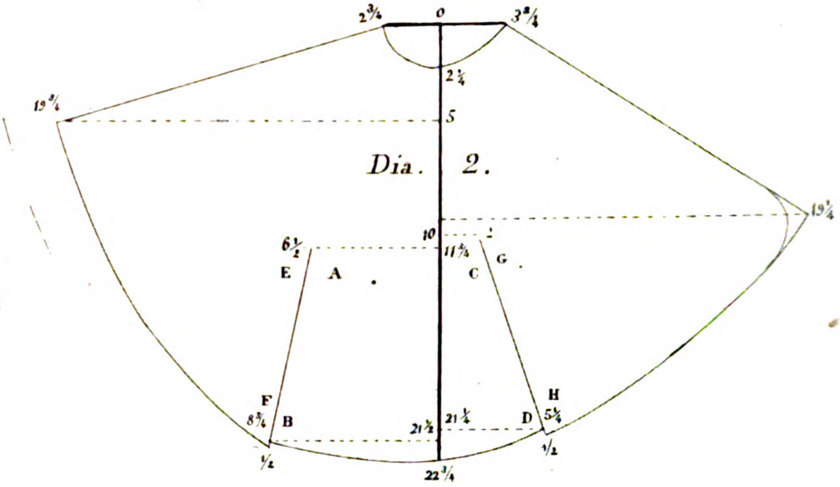
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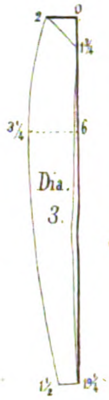
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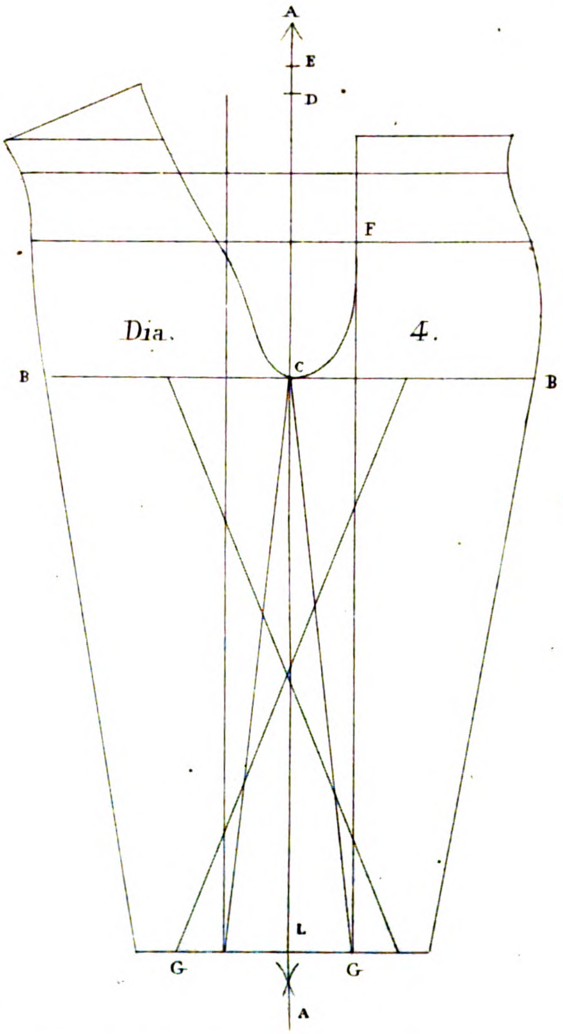
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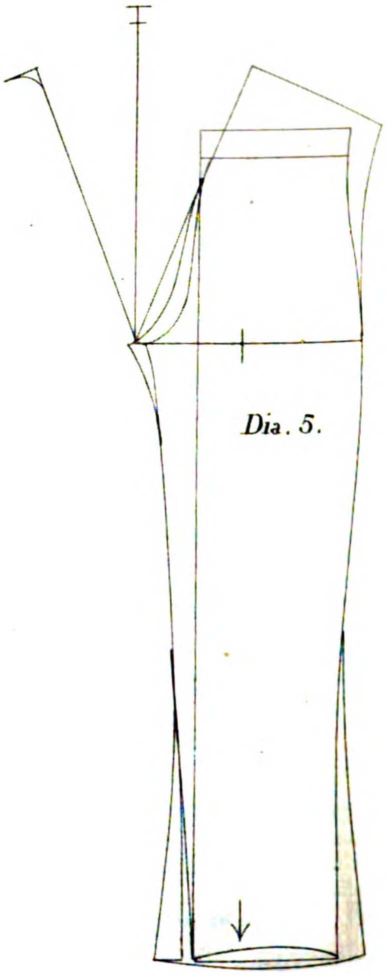
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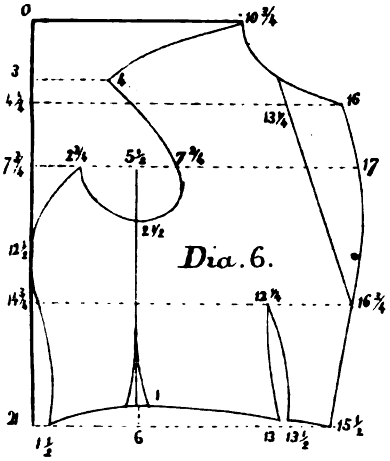
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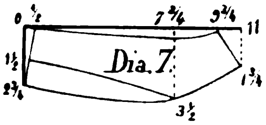
Dia. 6.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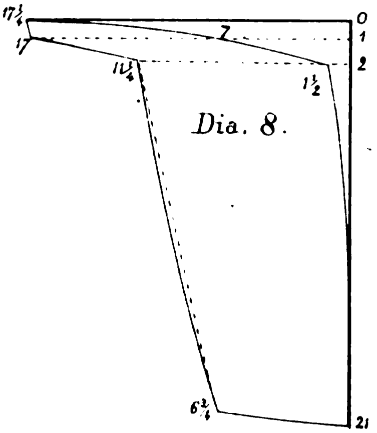
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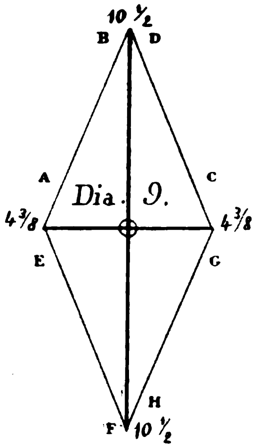
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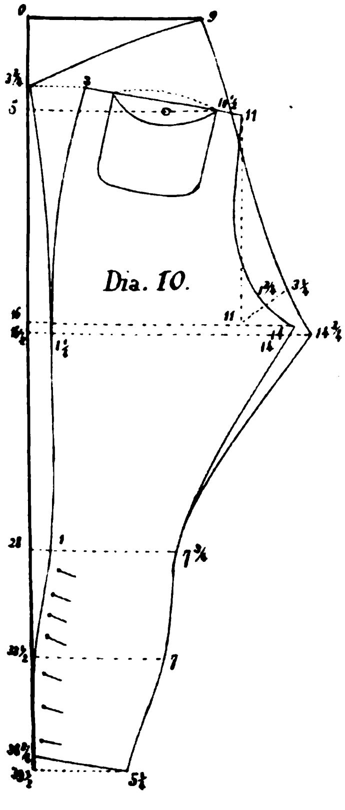
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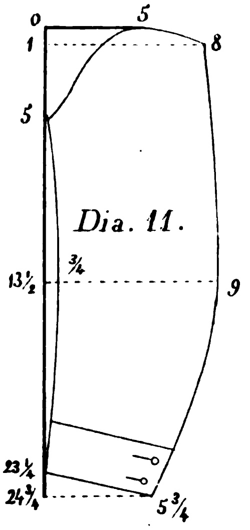
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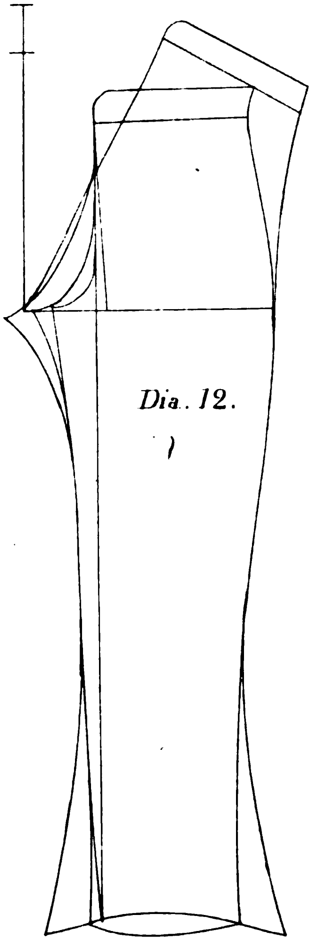

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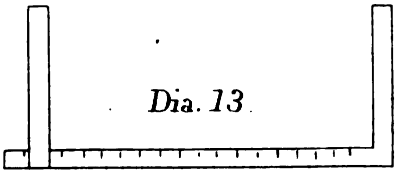

Dia. 13.

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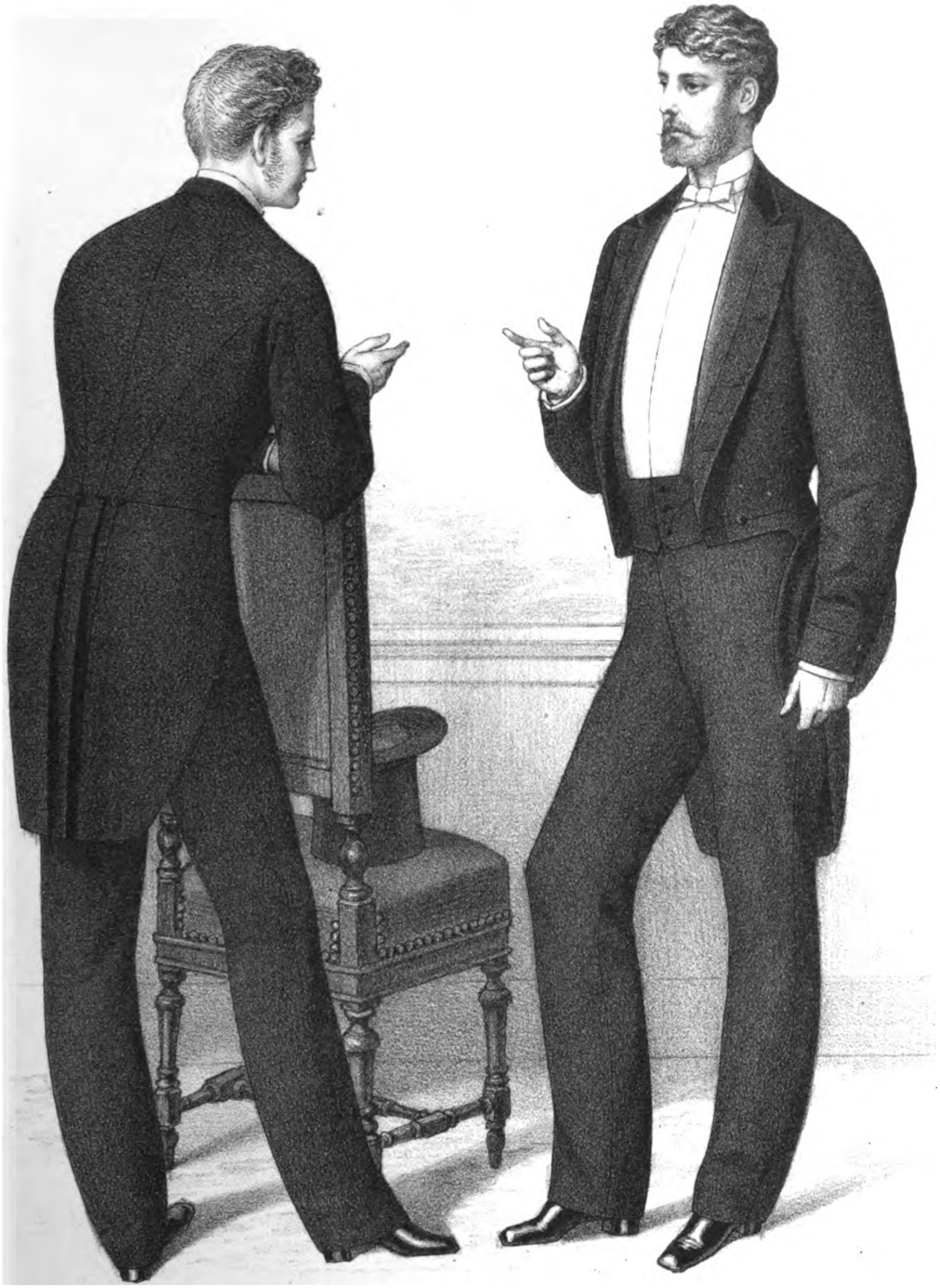
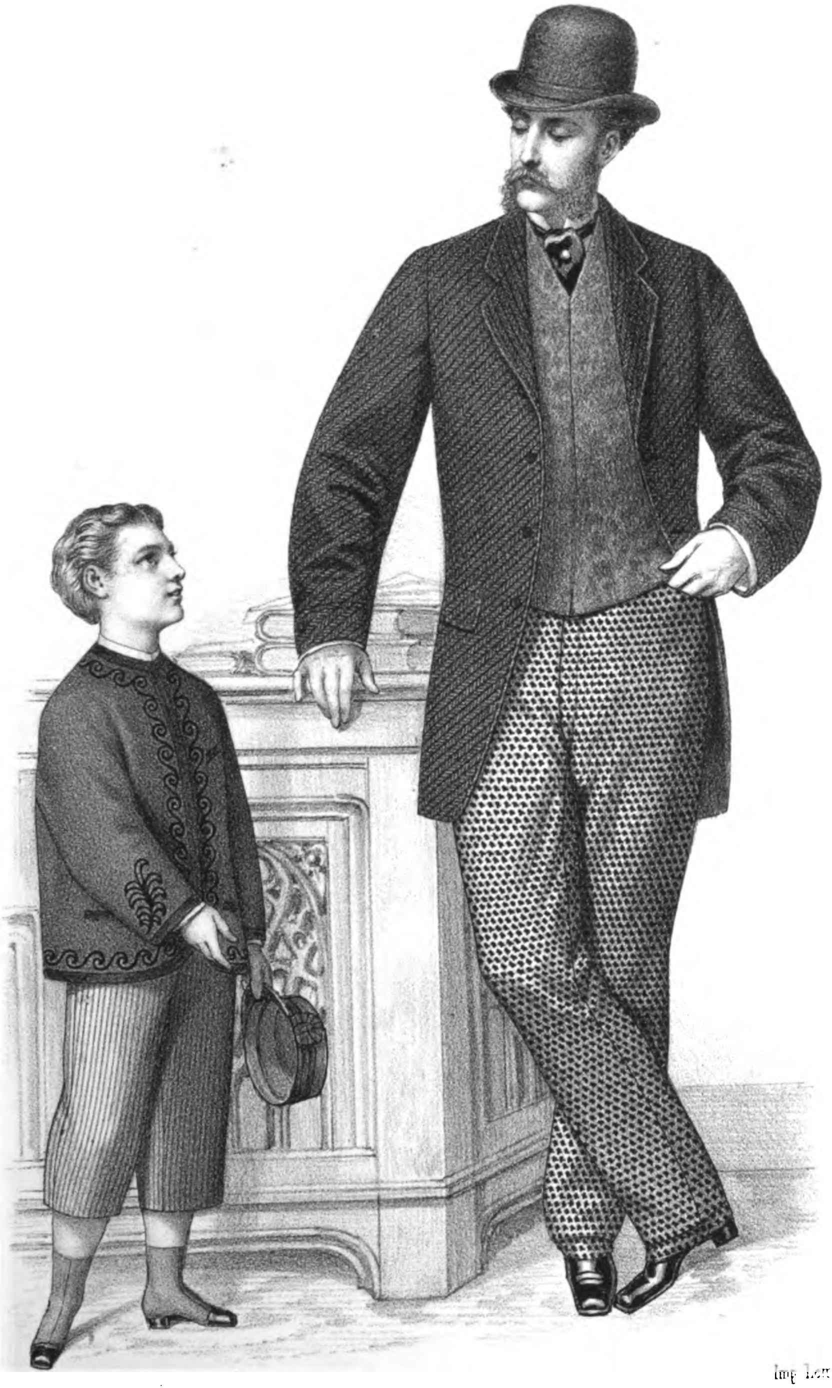


Mille & Charpentier dess.t

Imp. Lemercier & Cie à Paris

GAZETTE OF FASHION.

EDWARD MINISTER AND SON
8, Argyll Place Regent Street
London, w.



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Imp Lemercier & Cie à Paris

GAZETTE OF FASHION.

EDWARD MINISTER AND SON

8, Argyll Place Regent Street

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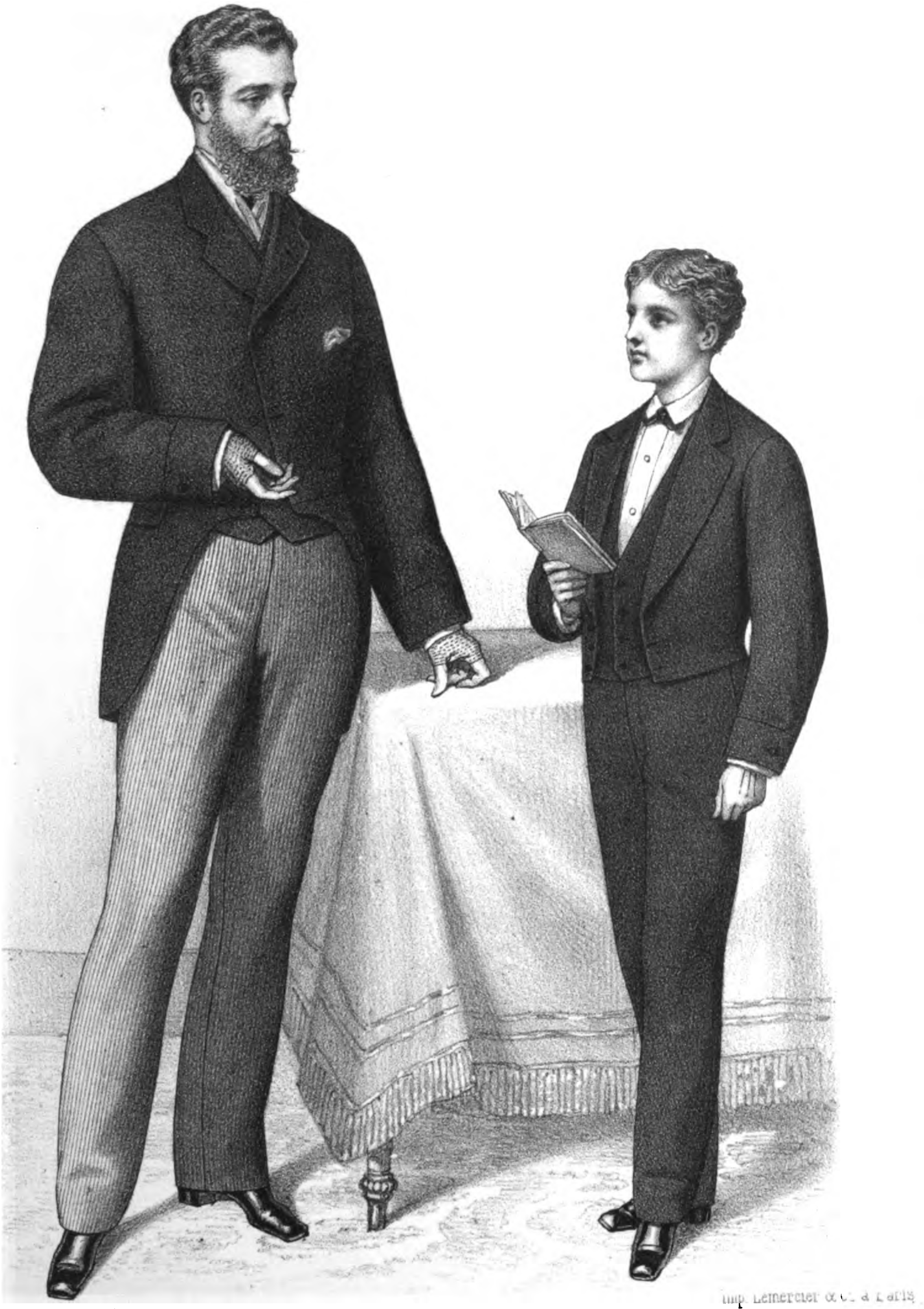

Monk & Charpentier sculp.

Imp. Lemercier & Cie à Paris

GAZETTE of FASHION.

EDWARD MINISTER AND SON

8, Argyll Place Regent Street

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GAZETTE OF FASHION,

AND

CUTTING ROOM COMPANION.

BY

EDWARD MINISTER AND SON,
Tailors and Habit Makers to Her Majesty,
No. 8, ARGYLL PLACE, REGENT STREET, LONDON. W.

No. 333. JANUARY 1, 1874. VOL. 28.

TO OUR READERS.

When, TWENTY-EIGHT years ago, we were induced to solicit the patronage of the trade to our new monthly publication, the object of which was to form a medium for communicating on matters of general interest to the body, we felt that some such channel was wanting to afford an opportunity for discussing the various subjects connected with our particular trade.

Other branches of industry had facilities for the dissemination of information in the several works specially devoted to their particular interest; and we considered it scarcely consistent with the general progress of science that our department should not also be properly represented.

The success which has attended this attempt to raise the character of the trade, has far exceeded our most sanguine expectations, and we could not desire a more gratifying acknowledgment of our exertions, than is evinced in so flattering a manner by the long-continued and increasing patronage of the leading trades in the United Kingdom.

The countenance which our work has received from the principal firms in this country, has led to its being extensively circulated throughout the whole of the colonies; and to its being sought after by the first houses in our trade in all the continental cities, as a faithful exponent of English Fashion, and a reliable medium for obtaining information upon the different matters of interest connected with our particular branch.

We trust that we have not been unmindful of the duty which such marked favours imposed upon us, and that those patrons, who have for so many years honoured us with their support, will do us the justice to bear witness to our continued exertions to maintain the character of our work.

We are unwilling to take to ourselves all the credit for this result, but would beg to acknowledge with deep gratitude the kind and valuable assistance so liberally afforded to us by the several contributors to these pages, who, like ourselves, were impressed with a desire to promote the best interests of our trade, and with that view have been anxious to contribute their mite to the mass of general knowledge of the tailoring art. Such practical information cannot be too highly estimated, as, to young beginners especially, it is equal in result to years of experience, which would involve a considerable amount of anxiety and perseverance on their part in acquiring.

With a view to advance the value of the GAZETTE OF FASHION in the estimation of the trade, and to increase its utility to our readers, we purpose, from time to time, issuing a coloured plate, illustrating one of the Official Costumes in wear, so as to afford our patrons a favourable opportunity of preserving a correct representation of the style of dress, and for submitting it to their customers. As we shall be assisted in this new task by some of the leading houses in London, full reliance may be placed upon the accuracy of details, and on the correctness of the representation.

We purpose commencing our new arrangement in the February number, when we shall publish a coloured illustration of the Consular Uniform, which we have selected as a suitable dress for the purpose.

We trust that this new feature will meet with the approval of the trade, and that it will be accepted as a proof of our desire to study their interests, and elevate the character of the organ of the trade.

NEW BADGES FOR THE FORAGE-CAPS AND SHOULDER-STRAPS FOR OFFICERS OF THE INFANTRY REGIMENTS.

In addition to the two regiments we mentioned in the November number of our work, who, on application, had been allowed to wear their distinctive badge on the forage-cap and shoulder-straps of the scarlet patrol-jacket, this privilege has been granted to the officers of the 10th and the 29th Foot. The former will wear the "Sphinx" as a badge on the cap and shoulder-straps, and of the latter the star and lion, in addition to the embroidered wreath and numerals, as before described, and the mottoes of the respective regiments.

There is no doubt but this distinction will eventually be extended to a large number of regiments on application for the privilege being made by the commanding officers; but it does not necessarily follow that it will be granted to *all* regiments which have a device on their colours.

The Eclectic Repository.

"A gatherer and disposer of other men's stuff."—*Wotton.*

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "GAZETTE OF FASHION."

DEAR SIR,

Your correspondent, "H. P. C.," writing from New York, in his letter which appears in the present number of your estimable work, disputes the correctness of my remarks, as to the peculiar style of making up the shoulders of coats in the United States, and further charges me with having written without a practical knowledge of the *present* system of making up work in that city. I plead guilty to not having gained my knowledge from personal inspection in New York, never having visited that city or any other in the States. I formed my opinion from what I had been told by tailors, and from what I had seen carried out in this country by my fellow-tradesmen, when executing orders for American gentlemen. I have repeatedly heard them remark on the peculiarity of the taste evinced in this respect, in their idea of the form becoming to the figure; and have heard them complain of the time and expense involved in producing the desired appearance. Your correspondent may have succeeded in persuading his clients to adopt his particular views and style, which he would naturally urge; as, if patronized, they would redound to his credit; and if I am correct in supposing that by the coincidence of the initials to his letter, corresponding with those of the writer of the article you quote on "Gentlemen's Dress," both letter and remarks emanated from the same gentleman, I can the more readily understand his anxiety to introduce English styles among his connexion, and to get this marked change generally known, and approved of.

If any reliance is to be placed on the illustrations of American styles, as they appear published in the several works on fashion which circulate through the States, correctly representing the prevailing character of gentlemen's dress, my statement is most certainly borne out by the publishers.

While begging still to differ with your correspondent as to the characteristics of American dress, I have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the excellence of the work and the pains taken by the New York tailors, more especially in the execution of their orders. This must be admitted, otherwise the high wages paid could not be justified.

I am, dear Sir,
Yours respectfully,
"X."

Boston, Mass., United States.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "GAZETTE OF FASHION."

MY DEAR SIR,

I have read "Mark-Well's" letter. He writes the general sentiments of tailors, but not of the first class. *Their* names never appear in public, as what they have given years of study to perfect they very properly wish to retain to themselves. Those tailors who can cut a coat without trying on leave nothing for chance or guess. If the measures are properly taken they can be sent to the cutter, and he can model the coat accordingly, without seeing the customer. That is what I call cutting, and artistic cutting. Tailors often try on coats to please the fancy of their customers, but it is not necessary. A cutter by block patterns may fit, and excel over his fellows, but that is not my idea of a first-class tailor.

The tailor who does not make three misfit garments in a year is no sardine,* and I can name him for ducats. This remark is not intended to hurt the feelings of any one, but to bring out those who can go and do likewise.

I am an admirer of your excellent work, for, like a good tailor, we never see in it any violation of good taste.

Yours truly,
"A SUBSCRIBER."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "GAZETTE OF FASHION."

SIR,

While our particular branch is keeping pace with the progress generally observed in other trades, so far, at least, as refers to the scientific part, it is an open question whether tailors, as a body, give evidence of a corresponding improvement in taste in the style or form of their productions.

I am well aware that taste, like beauty, is difficult to be defined, as it is very much dependent on the public opinion of the day, and consequently does not come under any fixed laws of government; still there should be some standard which could be accepted as a guide in determining what constitutes a deviation from a generally accepted opinion.

I fear the styles of gentlemen's dress which have for the last few years been in general wear do not reflect much credit to the taste of the houses by which they have been introduced, and will not bear comparison with many of their predecessors. It is desirable to ensure ease in a garment, but I do not think that appearance or style need necessarily be left out of consideration, or that they ought not equally to engage the attention of every cutter who aims at excelling in his business.

I have the form of the "Ulster" Over-coat more immediately in my mind in penning these remarks, as its appearance can scarcely be defended by any one with the slightest claim to taste. There are "Ulsters" and there are "Ulsters," I am aware, varying considerably in character; but taking even the best in style, there is little to be said in praise of the shape. Let a customer be ever so well made, his figure is so completely concealed by this garment, that no difference would be detected between him and another man whose waist was nearly as large round as his breast. Unfortunately, also, as if to make the ugliness still more apparent, a tailor will induce or allow a customer not exceeding five feet five inches, or thereabouts, in height, and slim in proportion, to adopt this form. The consequence is that he presents a most pitiable appearance, although he may not be aware that he is making himself a laughing-stock by the unsuitableness of the style to him. Some of these coats are cut with so little compass, that when the belt is fastened, the back is drawn close over the seat, and a most ungraceful effect produced. With a proper amount of drapery, the form might be more readily tolerated, as the fullness will give a style, as in the cloaks formerly worn by gentlemen. When the belt is allowed to hang loose, the slovenly appearance the coat presents cannot but be noticed. For comfort in travelling, I have not a word to say against the "Ulster," as no doubt, with the addition of a hood or a deep cape, its shape is well adapted; but I would have it confined to that purpose, and not worn as an ordinary overcoat.

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* We are not sure that we read this word correctly in our correspondent's letter, and are in doubt whether he makes use of some Americanism, which may be familiar in his country, although not appreciated in this.—ED. GAZ. OF FASHION.

There is a rumour that *fitting* garments will be worn next season, and I hope, for the credit of our trade, that the report may be verified; as then the talent and taste of a cutter will be put to the test. A coat cut for any one customer could not be so readily taken into wear by another, as the present style of dress affords the opportunity.

I am, Sir,
Yours respectfully,
"T. K."

[We think our correspondent has been invidious in selecting the "Ulster" form of Over-coat for special condemnation, as there have been others equally as ugly and ungraceful when not properly cut. Convenience sometimes regulates the shape of a coat; as, for instance, the regimental great-coat, known after as the "Raglan," which was designed so that the sleeve should not interfere with the *épaulette*. A more ungraceful coat could not by possibility have been planned. The "Inverness" cape, when badly cut, was simply an abortion, and a disgrace to any trade; but with sleeves, a deep cape, and properly cut, it formed a graceful and a most useful garment. The "Sac" and "Chesterfield" might equally be condemned for the effect, if our correspondent were to select some ill-cut specimens as illustrating the style. We, however, agree with him that a firm, which, by its position in the trade, is able to introduce a new form of garment, is bound in justice to its own credit, and of the trade as a body, to bear in mind the *appearance* as well as the mere convenience in some respects.—ED. GAZ. OF FASH.]

Chelmsford, Dec., 1873.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "GAZETTE OF FASHION."

DEAR SIR,

As a constant reader of your valuable pages, I beg the favour of the insertion of the following remarks upon the trouser-system propounded by Mr. R. Murray, of Edinburgh, in your present issue.

Having given the science of trouser-cutting my close attention for many years, I had become profoundly impressed with the impossibility of obtaining any accurate or reliable results from any measures that could be taken from the same points which Mr. Murray fixes upon in his system; so that his ingenious attempt has impressed me more than it might otherwise have done. After a close and careful consideration of the principles of his system, I do not see that Mr. Murray has thrown any additional light upon these two difficult points in trouser-cutting—viz., what is the proper size of fork, and what is the right angle of seat for any given figure? As these two important points in this system are based upon the finding of the diameter through the seat, from the navel to the vertebræ, it is imperative that this point should be proved in a way that is scientifically correct. That this has been accomplished, I do not see from the diagram, or from the instructions given for producing the system.

The geometrical figure upon which the system is based is elliptical, as shown by diagram 12; the greater diameter representing *breadth*, and the lesser, *thickness*. The greater diameter and the circumference of the figure can be obtained by measurement, while the lesser cannot be so obtained, and is, therefore, an unknown quantity. The problem involved is to find this unknown quantity.

Now, although well acquainted with the elements of practical geometry, I know of no principle which enables me to see that the formulary used in this system gives the quantity wanted; nor of any principle which justifies the use made of his formulary. That being so, I must take it to be a mere assumption that it does so, and, therefore, not reliable, as a foundation on which to build a system.

I am, dear Sir,
Yours truly,
ROBERT M. ANDERSON,
Member of the Edinburgh Foreman-Tailors' Society.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "GAZETTE OF FASHION."

DEAR SIR,

Among your numerous readers you will be certain to have many who will include in their respective connexions some customers who, not possessing "the power to assume a pleasing shape," with which Shakespeare, in his play of "Hamlet," invests a certain nameless gentleman, would not be selected by an artist or a sculptor as a representation of "the divinity of form." Still such figures must be clothed, and with the hope to render a real service to some unfortunate member of our trade, who may have for the first time to tax his brain in drafting a Chesterfield for an "out-of-the-way" figure, I send you the pattern of one I made for one of my customers. The fact of it pleasing me and him induces me to offer it for publication in your useful and comprehensive work, with a view to lessen the worry which the drafting might otherwise occasion.

The breast and waist measures, taken over the waistcoat, were 24 and 25¼.

For such a figure systems based on proportions are of but little use; as however careful the inventors may be to lay down certain rules as *a guide* in drafting for disproportionately made men, it must depend upon the judgment of the cutter to form a correct estimate of the extent of the disproportion, and to plan the correct shape in the pattern to correspond with his figure.

Cutters with a large practice will, of course, have acquired this knowledge; it is not, therefore, to them that I hope to be of service, but rather to the unpractised in our art, who, when they meet with such a made man, are at first staggered to know what to do.

A man of the make indicated by my measures will necessarily require a greater amount of ease in his clothing than a well-proportioned figure, as he will rather study his comfort than his personal appearance; and as my customer was a farmer, and not the most graceful man in his movements, the ease which will be found in my pattern must be taken in connexion with these circumstances.

I am, dear Sir,
Respectfully yours,
"T. S."

CITY OF LONDON SOCIETY OF PRACTICAL TAILORS, AND THE MANCHESTER AND ITS DISTRICT FOREMAN-TAILORS MUTUAL BENEFIT AND IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY.

The Anniversary Dinner of the first named Society, and the first Dinner to celebrate the formation of the latter Society, have both taken place since we last published; but, up to the hour of going to press, we had not received any details of the meetings. We are, consequently, compelled to defer our notices until the following month. We refer to this subject so that the omission might not be attributed to a want of disposition on our part to give publicity to any proceedings in connexion with these excellent institutions.

PARISIAN FASHIONS.

Our neighbours have for so long a period reigned supreme over all matters connected with fashion, that, notwithstanding their rule is no longer recognized in this country for gentlemen's dress, whatever emanates from them must necessarily have a weight, and exercise a certain influence on the trade.

A review of the styles prevailing in the principal foreign capitals is useful and instructive to the members of our trade, as it is calculated to show the points on which the leading houses in our line differ as to taste or detail. It not unfrequently happens that a particular shape brought out in one country is adopted by another, with certain modifications, which may or may not be improvements on the original, and it is just as well to have the opportunity of judging of this fact for ourselves for our future guidance. Good taste is not so common but that we can all well afford to take a hint when we see a favourable opportunity presented to us.

The plate of fashions issued half yearly to the members of the Philanthropic Society of Master-Tailors of Paris, and which is the result of the deliberations of the sub-Committee of Taste appointed for that special purpose, may be accepted as representing the leading styles each season, as being recommended for adoption by the several members for their respective *clientelles*, it follows as a matter of course that they will be carried into execution, and so give the tone to the fashion prevailing in Paris and the leading towns in the provinces.

Dress-coats to be cut rather short in the waist, the hip-buttons about two inches and a half apart, the side-seam well curved, the back-scye narrow, and the back rather broad across to the sleeve-head. The lapel of a moderate width, and not cut with any particular amount of round on the outer edge. Five holes are marked up it. The top a little pointed. The front of the coat is made to turn low, but not very broad. The collar low in the stand, narrow in the fall, and square at the end. The skirt is short, narrow at top, but broader in proportion at the bottom. There are side-edges to the plaits. The sleeve is considerably wider all the way down than fashionable in this country, and finished with a deep round cuff without any button or hole. The skirts are lined with black silk, and the foreparts faced with the same so far as the lapel-seam.

Blue of a light shade, with fancy gilt buttons, is recommended, and in this respect sets us an example which we could wish to see followed in our best trades.

Morning-coats are to be both double and single-breasted. Short in the waist, considering the character of the coat, the hip buttons not far apart, but the side-seam curved, as described for dress-coats. The single-breasted coat has a bold lapel cut on, from the second of the four holes at front. It is square at top, and the end of the low and narrow collar also square, and not quite so broad as the lapel, with a small light. The forepart is cut easy at the waist, and the skirt is broad and square at the bottom, and short. Wide sleeve all the way down, with a deep cuff and one button and hole. Pockets in the plaits, and the skirts without flaps.

Two forms of double-breasted coats are suggested, both with the lapel cut on. In one of the styles it is wide at top, and cut off to nothing at the bottom. There are five holes marked up, but only four worked, as there is not width at the bottom for one. The front of the coat is held by the third button and hole only, so that it is necessary that the forepart be cut easy to the measure to prevent any creasing by a strain. The skirt is short, and made to run with the lapel, and square at bottom. The sleeve as before described, large, and in the same style as for the single-breasted coat. The collar is low and narrow, square at front, but not more than half the width of the top of the lapel. Silk breast-facings, slightly encroaching on the lapel itself. Edges, bound with braid. Flaps at the waist seam, with pockets under, and one outside the left breast, with a welt.

The other style of double-breasted coat is in shape like that which has lately been so much worn in this country, although it would not be possible to say much in praise of its appearance.

The front of the coat is fastened by three holes and buttons, and the lapel cut off at a sharp angle from the bottom hole, and the skirt to run with it. There is a small turn only above the top hole. The collar is very narrow at the end, and well rounded off. Flaps to the skirts. Sleeve as before described. Fancy coatings in stripes and checks are the makes of goods advised, and with this style of coat the suit is of the same pattern.

There is nothing particular in the style of the double-breasted frock-coat. The lapel is of a medium width, with five holes worked in it, and the front of the coat made to button up three. The top of the lapel is rounded, but the end of the collar cut square. The sleeve is in the style worn for dress. The forepart is faced with silk to the lapel-seam, the skirt short, and rather flat. Edges turned in and stitched, or bound narrow. Plain black cloth, or small patterns in fancy coating. Side-edges to the plaits.

For Over-coats, the "Chesterfield" and the *sac* forms are both worn. The former is cut to define the shape, the back cut whole, but narrow at the bottom, with hip-buttons and regular plaits, but no side-edges. The back is more like that of a Frock-great-coat than of a Chesterfield. The skirt is long, reaching a little below the knee, and appears longer by the proportion of the waist. It is double-breasted, with four holes in a wide lapel. The top is cut quite square, and there is a considerable light between it and the end of the collar. Full sleeve, with a deep round cuff of plush or velvet to match the collar and lapel-facings. Edges bound narrow; pockets in the plaits, and one outside the left breast.

The "*sac*" form is made single-breasted, and the holes worked in a fly. The front of the coat is made to turn to the second hole. The top of the lapel is rounded, and the collar made to correspond, but well cut off. Very wide sleeve, increasing to the bottom, quite plain. The pockets are at the fronts of the skirts, with the openings in a broad welt parallel with the front-edge, and one aslant outside the left breast. The edges are bound.

A handsome style of Over-coat in this form, but with a bold rolling collar, and cut much longer, is trimmed with a rich fur. There is a broad edging all round and along the bottom, deep cuffs, pocket openings, and the collar faced with the same. It is single-breasted, the holes worked in a fly, and the buttons to stand well in.

Trousers for dress and morning wear are cut straight to the leg, and to fall easily over the foot. Waistcoats for dress, of blue cloth, to match the coat, without a collar, and to open very low. Three gilt buttons. White under-waistcoat.

For morning wear they are made single-breasted, to button up high, without a collar; or double-breasted, with the lapel cut on, and cut off from the lower hole to form a deep skirt.

LADIES' JACKETS.

We have devoted one of the plates issued with the present number of our work to the illustration of two styles of jackets for ladies' wear, one of which is also represented by the pattern we publish on our sheet of diagrams.

The jacket shown on the second figure on the plate is intended to be worn out of doors. It is single-breasted, and fastened at front by hooks and eyes, buttons and holes, or by olivets and loops of braid. There is a small stand collar, sloped off at front. The side-seam may be sewn to the bottom quite plain, or made up with an ordinary plait from the waist—which is invariably cut short—or with a "box" plait at the centre of the back and at each hip, accordingly as the difference in style may be preferred, and the necessary addition must be allowed on to the pattern as drafted. The bottom of the side-body seam may also be left open for about six inches, when the hip is more than usually prominent, so as to prevent the skirt binding on the bottom-edge. The sleeve is cut like a coat-sleeve, and without a cuff.

A most favourable opportunity is offered in ladies' jackets for tasteful and effective ornamentation in trimming, which need only be limited by the price to which the tailor may be confined, or by the figure of the lady; as a design suited to a stylish, well-made young lady would be inconsistent with a lady short in stature and disproportioned in the size of her chest and waist. The edges may simply be trimmed with a broad braid, or it may be carried up the whole length of the side-seams and up the openings at the side-body-seams. We have illustrated a tasteful design on our plate, which, without being too elaborate, or entailing any great expense, is effective.

A silk braid of a medium width is sewn on to both fronts to form long holes, leaving a space between the two edges, and made to terminate with a point and a ring at the back. It is carried up on each side of the side-body-seam. The bottom of the sleeve may be trimmed with a more fanciful design, carried up nearly to the elbow. At the front and back of the holes, at front of the body, olivets may be introduced in the openings, or simply a large-sized fancy ball or domed button. Pockets may be introduced in the skirts, with the openings across, and trimmed with braid turned in a "crow's-foot," or pointed at each end.

This style of jacket is made in fur-beaver, Melton, or plain cloth, in both light and dark colours to fancy, and is lined with silk. They are cut to fit to the figure, but not too closely; the difference in size of waist, or in the make of the lady, may be provided for by the size of the fishes taken out under the bosom.

The jacket shown on the other figure, and which is designed only to be worn indoors, is cut somewhat similar in shape to the pattern given in diagram. The side-seams are quite plain, and as there are not any sleeves, the scye is cut proportionately larger, and the back narrower across to the back-scye. The front-edge is cut off from the length, corresponding with the natural waist, so as not to allow of the body being buttoned lower than is represented on the plate. The side-body-seams may be left open at the bottom. A finish is given to the shoulder by the addition of a small *épaulette*, with two points falling a little on to the arm. The front of the jacket is fastened by fancy buttons and holes; and as black, or some dark colour in velvet, is generally made up, the edges are merely trimmed with a plain silk braid. There is no reason, however, why trimming in tracing-braid may not be used.

The style of Over-coat illustrated on the first figure on another plate, represents a form worn in Paris in weather suitable to such a garment, and is copied from the work of one of our contemporaries. It is cut like a very loose *sac*, with broad lapels and an unusually wide collar, so as to lie well on the shoulder, and almost form a small cape behind. The sleeves are large, and finished with deep round cuffs of fur. The collar and fronts of the foreparts are faced with the same. This style of coat is usually made up in a soft beaver, moderately stout, and in dark colours or blue. It forms an elegant garment for wearing in an open carriage, or when travelling.

On the other figure we have represented a form of driving-coat which is much in favour. It is double-breasted, with a moderately broad lapel, with four or five holes worked in it. It is rather long, and cut full, so as to hang in drapery. There is a back-seam, as sometimes the seams are lapped. The sleeve is large, and finished with one button and hole. Some trades cut the bottom of the top-side round, and hollow the under-side, so as to cover the top of the hand and clear the palm. They have two buttons at the hind-arm, and the holes worked in a fly. Pockets across the front of the skirts with deep flaps rounded at the ends, one outside the left-breast, and a small one on the right side, both with flaps. The edges are stitched in two or three rows. Velvet collars are worn; they are low in the stand and not very deep in the fall, and are cut to allow of their being turned up and fastened across by a "heart-shaped" tab, to cover the opening. These coats are made in drab or brown Devon, or a fine quality of livery drabb, and lined with a checked horse cloth in bright colours, or with some fancy pattern in a light coloured angola. The bottom of the front-edge of the skirt is sometimes interlined with some waterproofed article, or faced with leather. The edges covered by a narrow binding of leather has a good effect, and is very durable. Sometimes the sleeve is cut rather easy at the hand, and drawn in to the size of the wrist by a narrow leather strap and a half circular buckle, covered also with leather. The strap is held in its place by two small loops, through which it passes. When these coats are made single-breasted, the buttons stand in about three inches at top, but much wider at the bottom, so as to cover the knees well. An opening about nine or ten inches long is left at the bottom of each side-seam, in preference to one at the back-seam.

JUVENILE DRESS.

Bearing in mind the claims of the younger branches of society on us, and on our readers, we have selected two pretty styles of dress suited to little boys of from eight to ten years of age. That illustrated on the first figure represents a smart little Over-coat. It is rather short, and cut like a Chesterfield. It is made with a broad rolling collar, and is fastened at front by double loops of a bold cord and olivets. The sleeve is full to the arm, and made up with a deep round cuff. The front-edges and openings at the bottom of the side-seams are bound with some dark-coloured fur, and the collar, roll, and cuffs faced with the same. The pockets are across the front of the skirts, without flaps, and the openings may also be edged with fur.

The other figure shows a new form of *blouse*, corresponding with the pattern we give in the present collection. It is cut with a moderate compass, and confined at the waist by a belt, which is fastened by a buckle and strap, or by a button and hole. A broad lapel is cut on to the edge of the right forepart, which reaches on to the shoulder; and the front of the skirt is cut away from the belt. There are four holes in the lapel. The sleeve is easy to the arm, and at the bottom of the hind-arm there are three buttons and a braid sewn on to form a cuff to the shape shown on the plate. The pockets are across the front of the skirts.

The trousers are cut wide all down the leg, and short, to reach to the calf only. Small patterns, in angola and fancy coatings, make up well in this style of dress.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PATTERNS IN DIAGRAM.

PLATES 1676 AND 1677.

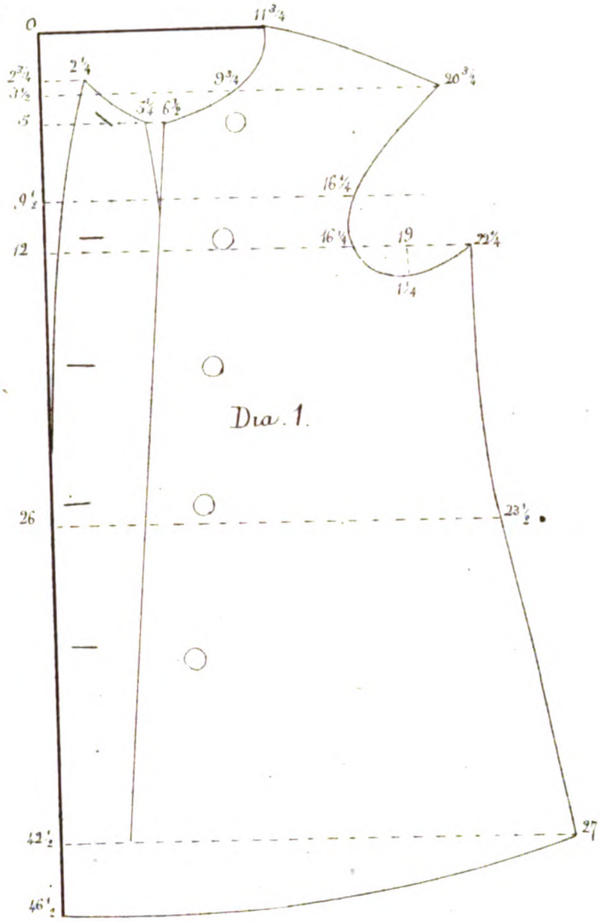
Diagrams 1, 7, 8, and 11, are the pattern of a Chesterfield form of Over-coat, drafted for a corpulent figure, and referred to in the letter from our correspondent "T. S.," which appears in our present number.

Diagram 2, is the pattern of a pair of morning-trousers, drafted to the prevailing style.

Diagrams 3, 4, 5, and 9, are the pattern of a lady's out-door jacket, to correspond with one of the styles illustrated on one of the plates issued this month.

Diagrams 6 and 10, are the pattern of the loose blouse represented on the figure of a little boy on one of our present plates. It is novel in form, and the shape and arrangement will be a change to the style of dress which we have previously reported.

Diagram 12, represents an ellipsis, the figure referred to by our correspondent Mr. Murray, in his letter discussing the merits of the principle of trouser cutting enunciated in our last number.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0
11¾
2¾
3½
5
2¼
5¼
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9¾
20¾
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16¼
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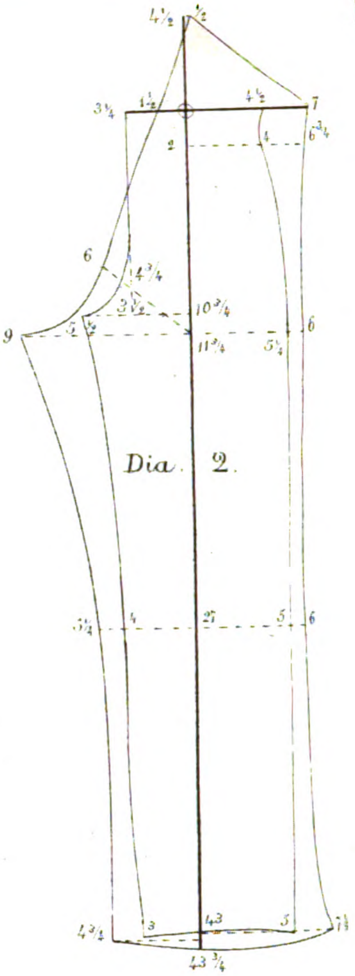
16¼
19
1¼
22¼
26
23½
42½
27
46½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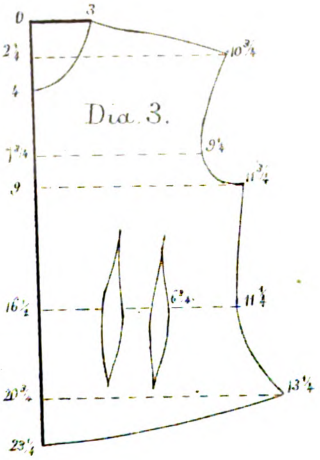
½
3¼
1½
4½
7
2
4
6¾
6
4¾
3½
10¾
9
5
½
11¾
5¼
6
5¼
4
27
5
6
4¾
3
43
5
7¼
43¾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7¾
9¼
9
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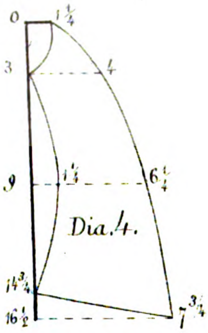
16½
6¾
11¼
20¾
13¼
23¼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6¼
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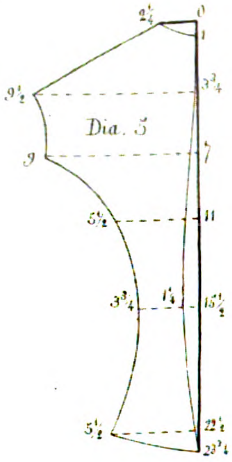
7¾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11
3¾
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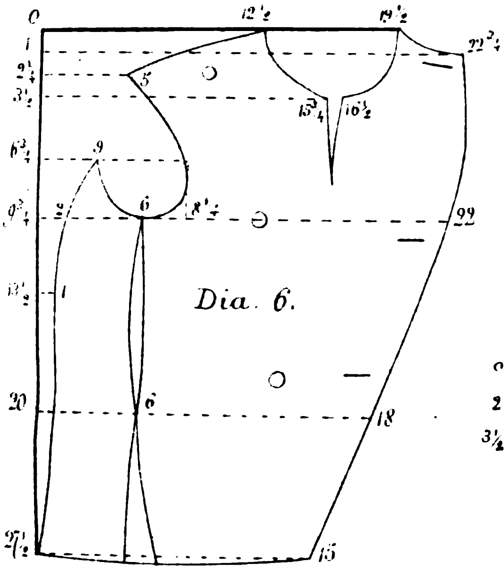
15½
5½
22½
23¼

G. C. Minister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1
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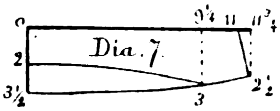
27½
15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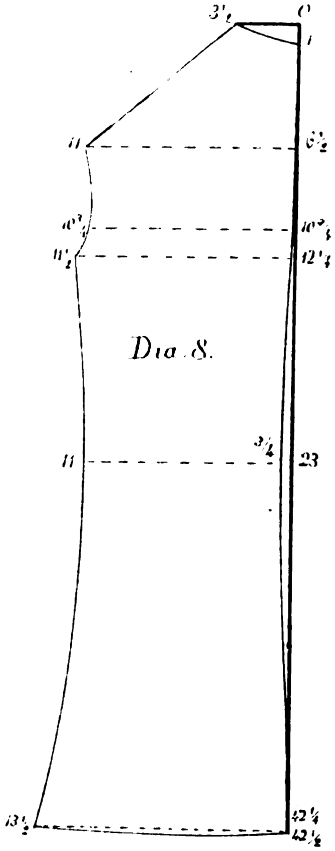
3
2½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10¾
11½
12¼
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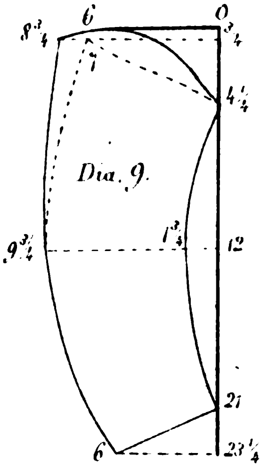
23
13½
42¼
42½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0
¾
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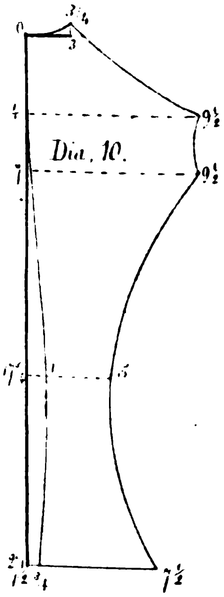
4¼
9¾
1¾
12
21
6
23¼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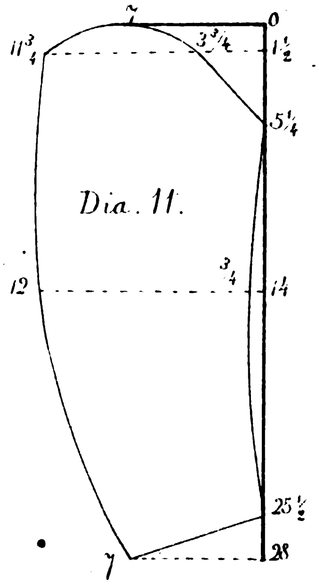
7¼
1
5
21
12¾
7½


Dia. 11.
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25½
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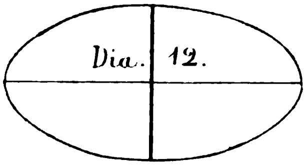
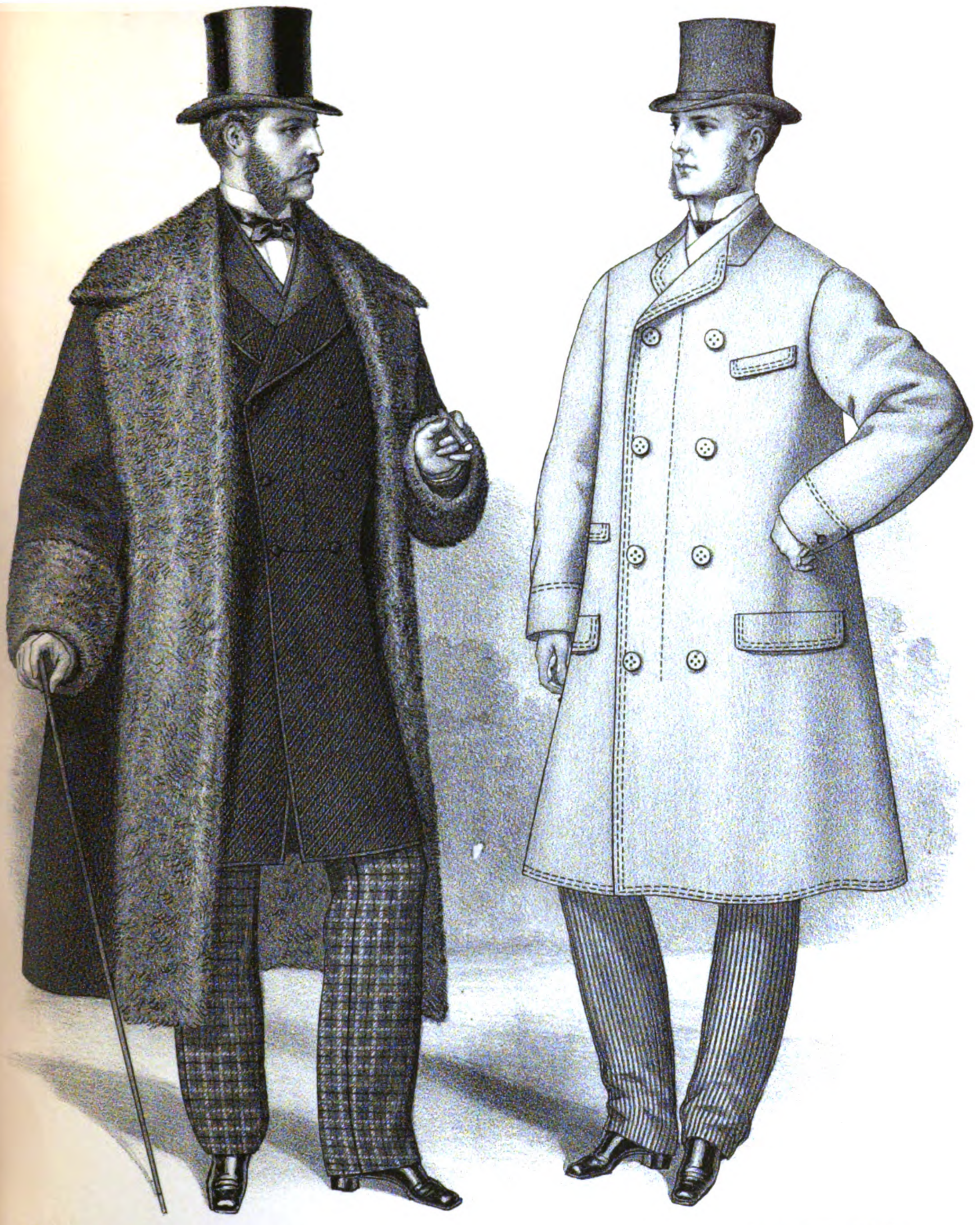
28


Dia. 12.

IMP. MICHELET, 6, R. DU HASARD, PARIS

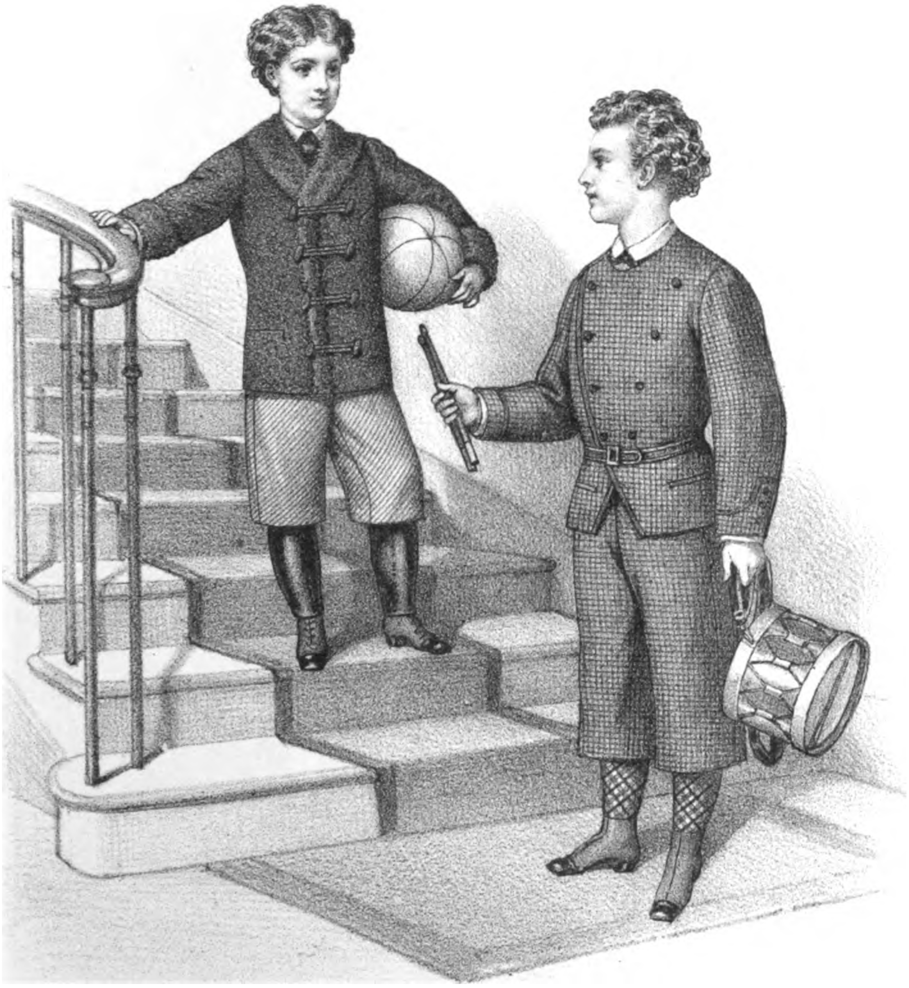


Morin & Charpentier dessᵗˢ

Imp. Lemercier & Cⁱᵉ à Paris

GAZETTE OF FASHION.

EDWARD MINISTER AND SON
8, Argyll Place. Regent Street
London, W.



GAZETTE OF FASHION.

EDWARD MINISTER AND SON
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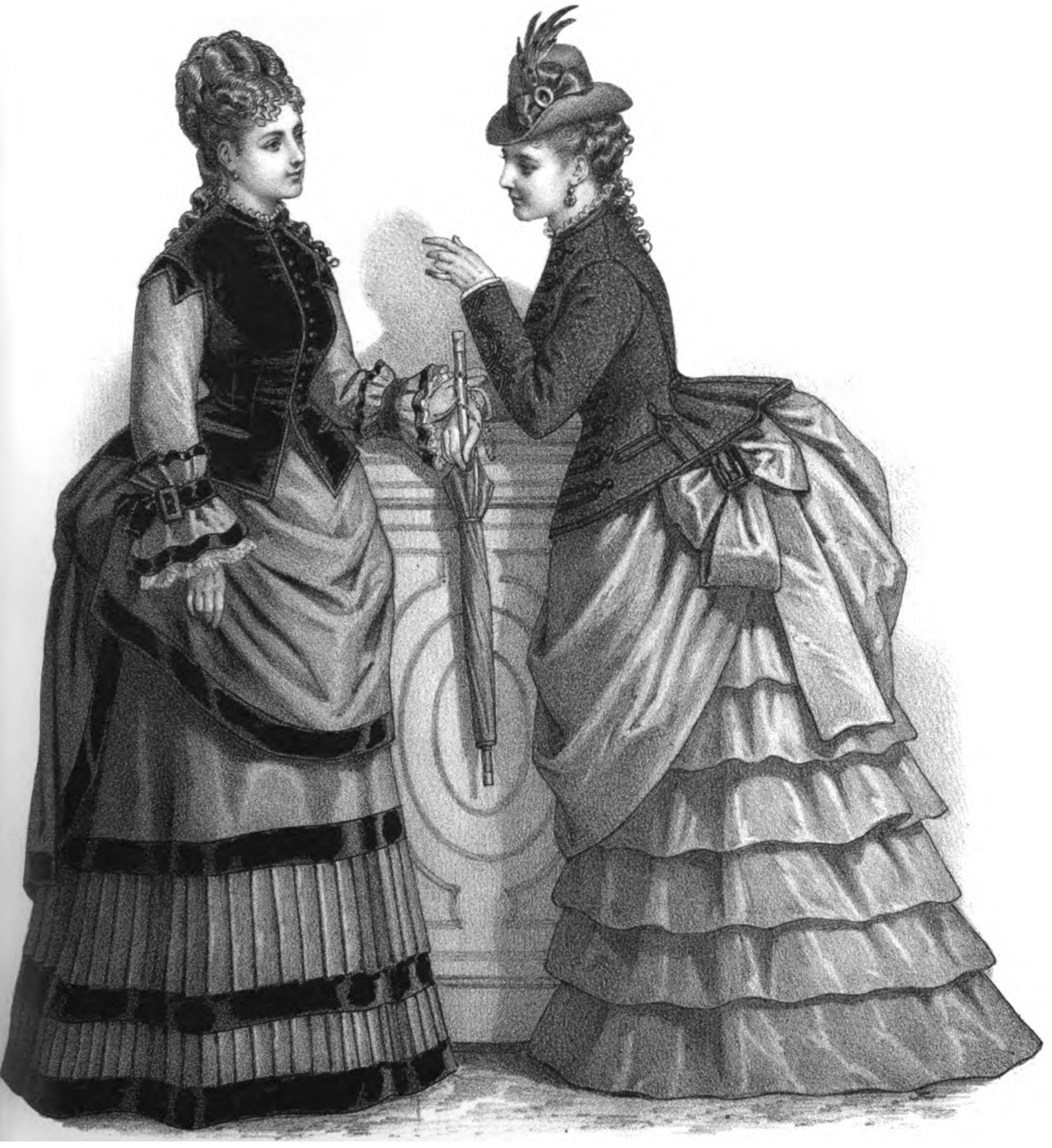

Mlle R. Charpentier dessin

Imp. Lemercier & Cie à Paris

GAZETTE of FASHION.

EDWARD MINISTER AND SON

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GAZETTE OF FASHION,

AND

CUTTING ROOM COMPANION.

BY

EDWARD MINISTER AND SON,

Tailors and Habit Makers to Her Majesty,

No. 8, ARGYLL PLACE, REGENT STREET, LONDON. W.

No. 334. FEBRUARY 2, 1874. VOL. 28.

OFFICIAL COSTUMES—CONSULAR UNIFORMS.

Although we have previously published illustrations of the New Court Dress, the dress of Deputy-Lieutenants, the new Patrol-Jacket, and the Mess Jacket, and Waistcoat for Officers of Infantry regiments, we had not then any intention to publish a series of plates to represent the various Official Costumes, to form a special and attractive feature in our work, agreeably with the intimation we made in our last number.

We have taken every pains to ensure the correctness of the various details, so that the plate should faithfully illustrate the style and appearance of the several dresses; and, so far as concerns the tailor, the particulars we shall publish will give him all the information he may require at our hands.

The coat is made of blue cloth, single-breasted, and cut like the New Court Dress coat, with the exception that there is a small step in the neck. There are nine buttons and holes at front, three under pointed flaps, one at the hip, and one at the bottom of the plait. The black velvet collar, cuffs, and flaps, are embroidered in silver, with an edging of gold embroidery; there is also an ornament in embroidery between the hip-buttons. The coat is lined with black silk serge.

Breeches of white kerseymere. Trousers of blue cloth, with silver lace down the side-seams.

UNDRESS.

A plain blue cloth dress-coat, with velvet collar and uniform buttons.

Waistcoat of buff cassimere for morning wear, and of white for evening-dress, with uniform buttons.

Black cocked hat, with black ostrich feather along the top. Gold loop and button, and tassels at the ends.

Sword: Silver grip, and gilt guard, sword knot and mountings. Black leather scabbard. Blue cloth frog to belt.

Consul-General.

The same uniform, but the embroidery broader, and carried up above the top of the flaps.

Vice-Consul.

The same uniform as the Consul, but the embroidery on the collar and cuffs only, and one inch and a half wide.

Consular Agents

are allowed to wear the dress of the Vice-Consuls.

Cancellieri

attached to British Consulates on the Levant are permitted to wear the dress of Vice-Consuls, without the embroidery on the cuffs.

INFANTRY SCARLET PATROL-JACKET.

The white edging to the shoulder-straps, on the Officer's scarlet patrol-jacket, is discontinued.

RUMOURED ALTERATION IN THE UNDRESS UNIFORM OF CERTAIN OFFICERS OF THE ROYAL MARINES.

It is stated that a change is about to be effected in the undress uniform of the Colonel Commandants and Colonels Second Commandants of both branches of the above corps, and that in future these officers will wear the blue undress uniform of Staff-Colonels in the Army. So soon as any alteration is officially determined, we will communicate the particulars to our readers.

REGIMENTAL BADGES ON FORAGE-CAPS AND SHOULDER-STRAPS.

The privilege of wearing the distinguishing badges has been extended to twenty more regiments of Infantry since we last reported.

The Eclectic Repository.

"A gatherer and disposer of other men's stuff."—*Wotton.*

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "GAZETTE OF FASHION."

Dear Sir,

I have heard my father, and others in the trade, say, "All cuts fit." Considering the diversity of opinion as to the correct plan of cutting, it has struck me that there was a good deal of truth in their remark. The longer one is in business, the more one becomes convinced of the necessity to take advantage of any improvement which is suggested by a different method to that we are ourselves pursuing. I do not know if you will consider the pattern of trousers I send you (diagram 8) of sufficient importance to publish in your work, but as the arrangement was new to me, and appeared planned with a good idea of the effect which would be produced, I ventured to send it for your inspection.

You will perceive that the seat is cut across a little below the top of the side-seam, to the seat-seam, and the lower edge is longer than sufficient to be sewn on to the upper piece. The extra length is reduced by taking out a "fish," so as to make the two edges equal. The object is evidently to get additional room in the seat without a sudden round, or increasing the size of the trousers upwards.

I had to rip a pair of trousers to cut another by, and so discovered the plan which had been adopted by some one in the trade, and, I presume, from conviction of its efficacy. Some one of your readers may probably recognize his method, although unknown to the majority.

I am, dear Sir,
Yours truly,
"Juvenis."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "GAZETTE OF FASHION."

Sir,

I have an entirely new system of cutting coats, which I am anxious to submit to your notice, and beg to send for your inspection, with the hope that, if it comprise anything of sufficient interest to the mass of your readers, you will do me the favour to find space for it in the pages of your well-known publication.

You will perceive that there is a decided difference in the shape of the back which I have adopted, and which, as you can imagine, will make a considerable alteration in the appearance of the forepart. I allude to this circumstance, as I know how frequently an opinion is formed of a pattern by its corresponding more or less with the preconceived views of the cutter, judging by his own plan and from his point of view. I have endeavoured to show the difference in the form of the two backs on diagram 2.

To Form the Back.

Draw the line A B to the length of waist, and mark on it at C, half an inch less than one-fourth of the breast-measure. From C, square with C B, mark to D, one inch less than half the breast, to determine the width of the back. Square with A B, draw the line A E, and make the distance between the two, one-sixth of the breast. Raise the top of the back at the shoulder-seam three-eighths of an inch, shape the shoulder-seam and side-seam to fancy, or as shown on the diagram.

To Produce the Forepart.

Draw the line A F square with A B, and mark at F the breast-measure. On this line mark at G, from F, one-sixth of the breast. Square with A F draw the line F H, make the distance between the two equal to the breast-measure. Make H a pivot, and cast the segment of a circle from G for the shoulder-seam, lowering it three-quarters of an inch at the scye-point, I. On the line F H, mark at K, one-fourth of the breast, and from K to L, three-quarters of an inch less than a fourth. From K, square out to M a little more than two inches less than half the breast, and from L to N one-fourth. From B, square with the back-seam, draw the line B O, and mark on it at O, half an inch less than half the waist. From O, draw the line O P, parallel with the back-seam, and intersect it on the side-seam. Mark from P to R one-twelfth; from R to S, three-quarters of an inch less than a fourth of the breast; and from S to T, square with P S, three-quarters of an inch less than one-fourth. Form the scye from I to R, through M N and T. Hook in the side-seam at the bottom, half an inch from the line P O, and add on a little for the round of the blade-bone. Measure the length, to correspond with the back, make G a pivot, and cast the segment of a circle from W, intersecting it at X, by the waist-measure. Draw a line from W to X, and mark up about an inch and a half for the hollow under the arm. Add on beyond the line F H, in continuation of the line M K, whatever quantity may be considered necessary, according to the width of the turn required; shape the neck and front-edge.

I am inclined to consider my system the simplest in practice, and I have frequently drafted a pattern of a coat by my eye, without reference to any points to guide me in the shape or relative lengths. I think that if a cutter thoroughly understand the human figure and technical drawing, he would in a short time be able to overcome all the difficulties he may meet with in practice. I am so convinced of the importance of a knowledge of drawing to a tailor, that I would undertake to make a better cutter of a good draughtsman, than of any practical journeyman tailor taken from the board. A man who could draw the figure well will necessarily be a good cutter. Until I acquired a knowledge of the different portions of the human figure, I could not cut a garment to my satisfaction.

I often chalk out a pattern and place the figure inside, and then make the necessary alteration according to my judgment of the make of the figure.

I shall be happy to support my views on cutting, and am prepared to discuss any point which any of your readers may think proper to call into question.

I remain,
Yours faithfully,
A. W. Pike.

With reference to the width of back, I may state that by my system I can produce the broadest shoulder that can be drafted. In fact, I have cut them as broad as twelve inches, and have not had any superfluous cloth at the top of the side-seam.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "GAZETTE OF FASHION."

Dear Sir,

I am obliged by the favour of the copy of the December number of "Linthicum's Journal of New York Fashions," which you kindly posted to me, and, although glad of the opportunity afforded of reading the editor's remarks upon my communication to your pages in the October number, I regret to find that my meaning has been so misconstrued.

On referring to my letter, you will plainly see that I confined my remarks "to the building up of the *shoulders*," and stated that this was done to conform to the American notion of the appearance they ought to have. I am fully borne out in my statement by all the illustrations I have seen of American styles, and I can scarcely imagine that the publishers of the several works on fashion in America would issue plates representing garments otherwise than as actually worn, especially as I find that they claim now to impose styles of their own, and no longer be dependent on Europe for their fashions. I have a right, consequently, to presume that this peculiarity in form is approved of and considered a necessary feature.

I should extremely regret if a remark of mine gave offence to any of your correspondents, and cannot understand why my comments should have been interpreted in a sense so opposite to the spirit in which I made them.

I am much obliged by the invitation to visit America, and with the kind reception held out to me; but, previous to my undertaking the journey, I must first bargain that the misunderstanding of my meaning should be thoroughly cleared up, so that I might start free of any obstacles to my progress through so interesting a country.

I am, dear Sir,

Yours respectfully,

"X."

[We do not know that we should have sent the copy referred to in our correspondent's letter, but that *we* also thought his remarks had been misconstrued, and that they did not bear the interpretation which our contemporary had affixed to them. We are at all times desirous, through the medium of our pages, to offer an opportunity for the free discussion of any subject connected with our trade, and receive with pleasure any communication which is calculated to advance the object we have in view; and in publishing the letter of our correspondent, we saw no objection either to his remarks or to his criticism. From our personal knowledge of the writer we feel convinced that, on his part, there was not the slightest intention to make any comment which would wound the susceptibilities of our New York contemporaries, and we are at a loss to conceive how his language could have been so misconstrued as shown by the article in the December number of "Linthicum's Journal."

There is one observation in the article which we cannot allow to pass unnoticed. Our contemporary states, "That the principal difference in opinion between English and American cutters hinges on the point as to what constitutes a good fit of the form on which both cutters are agreed," and observes, that "while English tailors strive to follow the figure, and fit it closely, no matter how badly shaped, *we* endeavour to conceal all defects, and give an easy fitting and graceful garment to all." We feel that we should be wanting in our duty towards our patrons and the trade at large, if we allowed such a remark to pass unnoticed or unchallenged. This is, in our opinion, the very point which constitutes the superiority of one tailor over another; and affords the opportunity for the exercise of that talent which distinguishes a cutter of ability. It is not simply sufficient to know how to cut a garment to *fit*, but it is necessary to know how to remedy any defect in the form, so as to disguise the imperfection, and give the customer a graceful appearance. When we are so frequently held up by authors as benefactors to society, by the advantages which we confer, it is hard to meet with such severe criticisms on our judgment and on our taste as implied by the observations of our Transatlantic contemporaries. We will not, however, be angry, as we would not for a moment suppose that any serious charge was laid to our score, but attribute the remarks to a misconception of the real meaning of our correspondent.—Ed. Gaz. of Fash.]

CITY OF LONDON SOCIETY OF PRACTICAL TAILORS.

We adverted in our last number to our regret at not being able to publish an account of the last Anniversary Dinner of the above Society, as we were anxious that the omission of any notice of that interesting event in our pages, should not be attributed to a want of disposition on our part to give publicity to the meeting of the members.

The dinner would appear to have been attended by upwards of one hundred of the members and their friends. Mr. Smart, the President of the Society, occupied the chair on the occasion, and discharged the onerous duties which devolved upon him very efficiently. The several loyal toasts were proposed and received in a manner worthy of the distinguished persons and of the company. *The toast* of the evening, "Prosperity to the City of London Society of Practical Tailors," was then proposed by the chairman, who, in his remarks on introducing it, referred to the benefit which such societies conferred upon the members of the trade, and pointed out the advantages which young and rising cutters would derive from attending the meetings, by the information they would gain from the discussions which took place on the various subjects, and from the plans submitted to the members on those occasions.

Mr. Rawley, in proposing the toast of "Kindred Societies," also took the opportunity to dwell upon the advantages which young men of the present day possessed over their predecessors, in the facility for the dissemination of ideas, and becoming proficient in the practical and scientific part of the business. He particularly dwelt upon the importance of a knowledge of the anatomy of the frame.

Several gentlemen effectively contributed to the harmony of the evening by their sweet sounds, and it was not until the small hour of night that the meeting broke up.

We are glad to find, by the report issued by the Society, that their position is satisfactory, and that the balance in the hands of the Treasurer is cheering, notwithstanding that the Secretary admits that there is a certain amount in arrear, which ought to have been paid in by members.

We have much pleasure in publishing the following list of the subjects to be discussed at the meetings of the members :—

Feb. 6th.—Mr. Tapson will open a discussion upon the best form of trousers for stout figures.
„ 13th.—Mr. Cook—On Chesterfields.
„ 20th.—Mr. Neave—On Juvenile Costumes—(In continuation).
„ 27th.—Mr. Clarke—On Military Uniforms.
Mar. 6th.—Mr. Rawley—An Introduction to Anatomy.
Mar. 13th.—Mr. Rawley—The Human Figure Anatomically considered.
„ 20th.—Mr. Rawley—The Human Figure Geometrically considered.
„ 27th.—Mr. E. Tipton—On Ladies' Jackets.

THE MANCHESTER AND ITS DISTRICTS FOREMAN-TAILORS' MUTUAL BENEFIT AND IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY.

We were hoping to be favoured with an account of the opening Dinner of the above Society in time for notice in the January number of our work, as the distance precluded the possibility of our being present on the occasion. By the courtesy of the Secretary we have been furnished with the several details.

The President of the Society, Mr. Stephenson, filled the chair, supported by the members and their friends, who mustered strong to celebrate their new undertaking.

In proposing "Prosperity to the Society," the chairman congratulated the members upon the very respectable muster they made, and judged from that circumstance the interest felt by them for the future of their undertaking. He referred to the good which would follow attendance at their meetings for mutual improvement, and alluded with pleasure to the generous feeling which animated them in their desire to contribute to each other's store of knowledge. He pointed out the *prestige* which their society might gain, and induce the masters to view the institution as one on which they could place reliance, and which would serve as a passport to the members to vacant situations, not merely as being proficient in their duties, but also worthy of respect for their private character.

Mr. Russell, the Secretary, in supporting the proposed toast, complimented the chairman on the assistance the society had derived from his kindness and efficiency, and for the interest he showed in promoting the prosperity of the society. He expressed his obligation to the members generally, and to the several office-holders for their valuable co-operation in conducting the business of their institution, and held out to them the satisfaction which they would feel on looking back with pride to the result of their exertions. He recapitulated the objects contemplated by the promoters of a district society, which embraced all the advantages usually following the formation of similar societies, and laid great emphasis upon one of its principal features—the improvement of the members in the *science* of cutting.

Referring to the lament of Alexander the Great, that he had not other worlds to conquer, Mr. Russell remarked that the student of science was more fortunate, as he had au unbounded scope for his talent and industry; and so also the humble student of the science of cutting had no sooner overcome one obstacle, than another presented itself to put his ingenuity to the test, and if, as we are told by our immortal bard, we have

> "To suffer
> The slings and arrows of outrageous fortune;
> * * the proud man's contumely,
> * * * * * *
> The insolence of office, and the spurns
> That patient merit of the unworthy takes,"

we are also comforted under the trials by his statement that

> "There's a divinity that shapes our ends,
> Rough-hew them how we will."

He reviewed the effect of the meetings of the members, and laid great stress on the results of their intercommunication in increasing their general knowledge, and making each one a more efficient member of society, and of their particular body; and, quoting some lines from Longfellow—

> "Lives of great men all remind us
> We can make our lives sublime,
> And, departing, leave behind us
> Footprints on the sands of time,"—

urged upon the members to do their utmost to carry out the lesson they conveyed.

Several other gentlemen addressed the meeting, and the intervals between the speeches were agreeably occupied by listening to the melody of sweet sounds poured out for the delectation of the company.

[We are requested to notice that meetings of the society will, in future, be held at the Swan Hotel, Pool Street, Manchester, instead of at their former head-quarters.]

PATENT TROUSERS.

Messrs. Couldery and Son, of Wood Street, have sent us a pair of trousers to illustrate a patent taken out by them, embodying certain advantages which are not to be met with in trousers made up in the ordinary manner.

The novelty, in the "COMBINATION," consists in a narrow leather waistband sewn on to the top of the trousers. At front it is fastened by a stud similar to those used for the collar of a shirt, and instead of the usual brace-buttons, there are studs let through openings cut in the leather band. The brace ends fasten on to the outside, and holes may be made in the band of the drawers to fasten on to the underside of the studs, which are much larger in diameter, or the loops may be passed over them. At the back of the band is a strap and buckle, to draw the trousers in to the size required, and the top of the seat-seam is left open for about three inches. The band is stitched top and bottom by the sewing-machine, and finished with a narrow vandyked scarlet edging, or a double edge of leather of a different colour.

The advantages claimed by the patentees, are the substitution of studs for brace-buttons sewn on, thereby doing away with the risk of the thread being cut by the holes; a considerable saving in the cost of making up, and an improved appearance in the trousers when finished, which they contend will influence the sale by the smart appearance the trousers present when exposed in the shop-window.

There is a decided novelty in the leather band, and the substitution of studs. The former is attractive, while the latter is unquestionably an improvement on buttons; and in cases where gentlemen dispense with braces, the belt will give a support to the trousers, and prevent the "creasing down" of the top.

FRENCH STYLE OF MORNING-COAT.

On one of the plates issued with the present number, we publish an illustration of a style of morning-coat, copied from the plate of fashion sent out by the Philanthropic Society of Master-Tailors of Paris to the members; and was included in our notice, in last month's number, of Parisian Fashions.

THE WOOL TRADE FOR 1873.

Messrs. Ronald and Sons, of Liverpool, in their report of the transactions in wools during the past year, and of the special features of that branch of commerce, state "that although they rather disappointed the sanguine expectations which some persons had entertained at the beginning, they cannot be considered wholly unfavourable." The fact of there having been a considerable falling off in the exports of both wool and woollen manufactures is incontestable; *but* on the other hand, owing to the general prosperity of the country, and in particular that of the *wages-earning masses*, the Home Trade fully counterbalanced the decline reported; and, as a consequence, although prices had for a time a downward tendency, they maintained on the whole an unusually high range, unaffected even by the high rate of discount which was current for some months. If the profits have in some instances been small, there have been remarkably few failures during the twelve months.

According to the returns of the Board of Trade for 1873, the total imports of wool *exceeded* those of the previous year by 10½ million pounds, which was entirely owing to the increase in Colonial, as in Foreign there was a decrease of 11 million pounds. Against this we have to place a decrease of 14½ million pounds in Colonial and Foreign exports, and half a million in home-grown wools.

The yield of domestic clip has exceeded that of any years since 1867, and is computed at 165,350,000 pounds, and about 9½ million pounds in excess of the clip of 1872, leaving about 35 million pounds in hand for home consumption in excess of the previous year.

The value of the exports of woollen yarns and woollen manufactures of all kinds for the past year amounted to £30,683,218, which, compared with the returns for 1872, shows a falling off of about 20 per cent. Although the exports to the United States have declined, it is chiefly in those to Germany that the principal reduction has taken place, which is attributed to the effect on the trade of that country by the financial disturbances which occurred during the past year. We are congratulated on the cheering fact that there has not only not been any falling off to the Colonies, or to most other countries, but here and there a slight *increase.*

We have to notice an increase of 46,140 bales of Australian and Cape wools, and at the five series of sales by auction which were held during the year, there were catalogued 723,282 bales against 663,654 in 1872, being but a very small increase in the supplies of the preceding year.

In the opening series of auctions in February, a reduction of from 1d. to 1½d. per lb. in Australian wools was established, which was increased as the series progressed, to from 2d. to 3d. per lb., with a slight reaction at the close.

In July, owing to the low stocks, and an increased demand, prices advanced from 1d. to 1½d. per lb., and of the whole quantity sold, 60 per cent. was for export.

On the whole, the prices realized left an ample margin on the expense of raising the wool, and the prospects for the early part of this year would seem to promise an active demand for all classes of Colonial wools.

In River Plate wools we have to report a trifling increase in the importation, while there has been a fair increase in the demand from Belgium and France.

The supplies of East Indian and Persian wools have been 22 per cent. in excess of the average for the last ten years; but owing to circumstances the prices were lower.

There was a falling off of about 15 per cent. in the arrivals of miscellaneous Foreign wools.

Alpaca has been in pretty regular demand, and the imports showed an increase over those of 1872, while the stocks on hand are considerably less than at the beginning of last year. Prices ranged much about the same.

A slow demand was noticed in mohair, with a fall in the quotations.

Domestic Wools.—Owing to a cold season the new clip was somewhat retarded, and it was well on in June before it could be considered on the market in any quantity. As a rule prices declined. Judging from the present appearance of trade, it is fully expected some portion of last year's clip will still be on hand when that of the present year comes to be shown, and it is believed that this will be large.

We extract the following list of the highest prices which were realized for the best quality of wools from certain places:—

	Per lb. s.	d.		Per lb. s.	d.
New South Wales	2	0	to	2	5
Port Phillip	2	1	„	2	7
South Australian	2	2	„	2	5
New Zealand	1	10	„	2	3
Cape of Good Hope	1	4	„	2	4½
East India	0	9	„	1	7½
Hungarian Fleece	1	2	„	1	6
Oporto Fleece	1	5½	„	1	6
Spanish R.	1	8	„	2	2
Alpaca	2	2	„	2	9
Mohair	2	8	„	2	9
Irish	1	10½	„	1	11
English	2	0	„	2	1
Scotch, per 24 lbs.	26	0	„	30	0

DESCRIPTION OF THE PATTERNS IN DIAGRAM.

Plates 1681 and 1682.

Diagram 1 illustrates the system of cutting coats invented by our correspondent, Mr. Pike, and described in our present number.

On diagram 2, our correspondent has represented two different styles of back. That shown to the right, illustrating the shape in general use, and that to the left, the form he would substitute. Of course, the alteration is a mere matter of taste, as we do not find that any advantage is claimed for the new shape over that in present use, nor are we prepared to defend the orthodox form of back-scye, as, in our opinion, it has no meaning in it.

Diagrams 3, 4, 6, and 9, are the pattern of a pair of dressing trousers to be worn indoors *en deshabille*. The top-side (diagram 4) is gathered on to a narrow waistband, so as to produce an amount of fulness which is considered appropriate to this style of trousers. The tongue (diagram 3) is sewn into the opening made at the bottom of diagram 4, and the sole (diagram 9) is attached to the bottom of top and under sides, and to the two edges of the tongue.

Diagrams 5, 7, 10, and 11, are the pattern of the waterproof cape for ladies illustrated on one of the plates issued with the present number. Diagram 10 represents the forepart, and 11 the back. The cape or wing (diagram 5) is sewn on to both back and forepart. On the latter from the point O to the point 12¾, so far as it will reach on the strong black line marked at front of the scye on the pattern of the forepart. The straight line, from O to 24, will then be in continuation of the shoulder-seam, and will be sewn on to the back as low down the side-seam as it will reach, and as indicated by the double lines. The remainder of the wing from 12¾ to 24, is left loose to give freedom to the arm while it thoroughly protects it. The top of the side-seam of the back, as far down as 8¼, is sewn to the shoulder-seam, as in an ordinary Inverness cape.

Diagram 7, is the pattern of one-half of the hood. The edge from 4 to 10½ is sewn on to the neck. By this arrangement of the wing, the pockets are not covered, and the character of the coat is totally distinct from that of an ordinary Inverness cape.

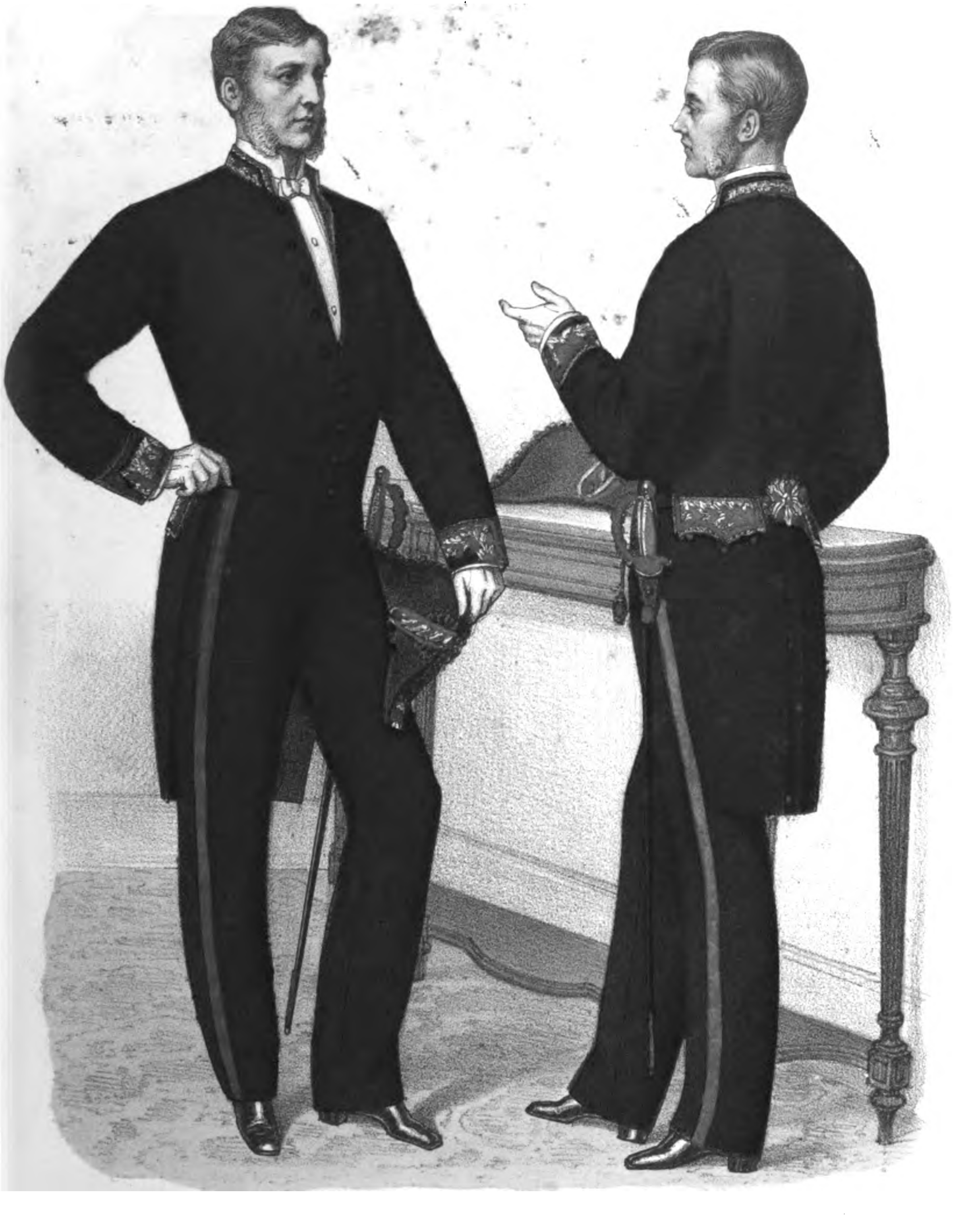
Diagram 8, is the pattern of a pair of trousers sent to us for publication by our correspondent, "Juvenis," to illustrate a peculiarity in the cut which is described in his letter.

LADIES' WATERPROOF MANTLE.

We devote one of our present plates to the representation of a new style of mantle for ladies' out-of-door wear, as a protection against the weather, and give a pattern of it on the sheet of diagrams.

The mantle, as stated in our description of the pattern, is composed of a forepart and back, a hood, and a loose wing to form a perfect covering to the arm.

It is double-breasted, with seven holes in the lapels, and has an ordinary frock-end collar. The hood may be dispensed with, as shown on the figure illustrating the front view. There is a "pouch"-pocket, with a welt, on each forepart, and an additional one on the left side. Blue and grey, in cloth and Meltons, are made up in this shape.



GAZETTE of FASHION.

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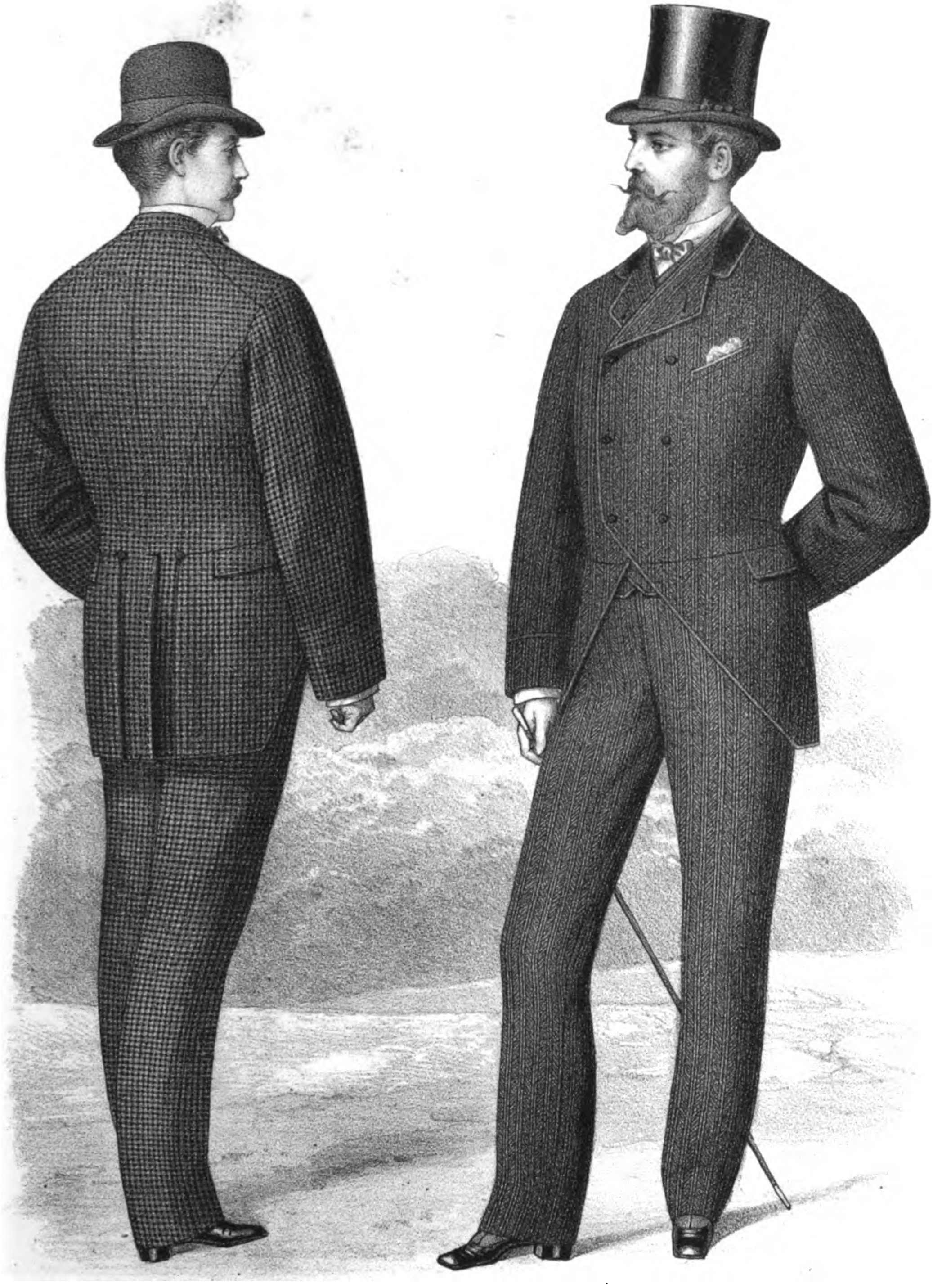

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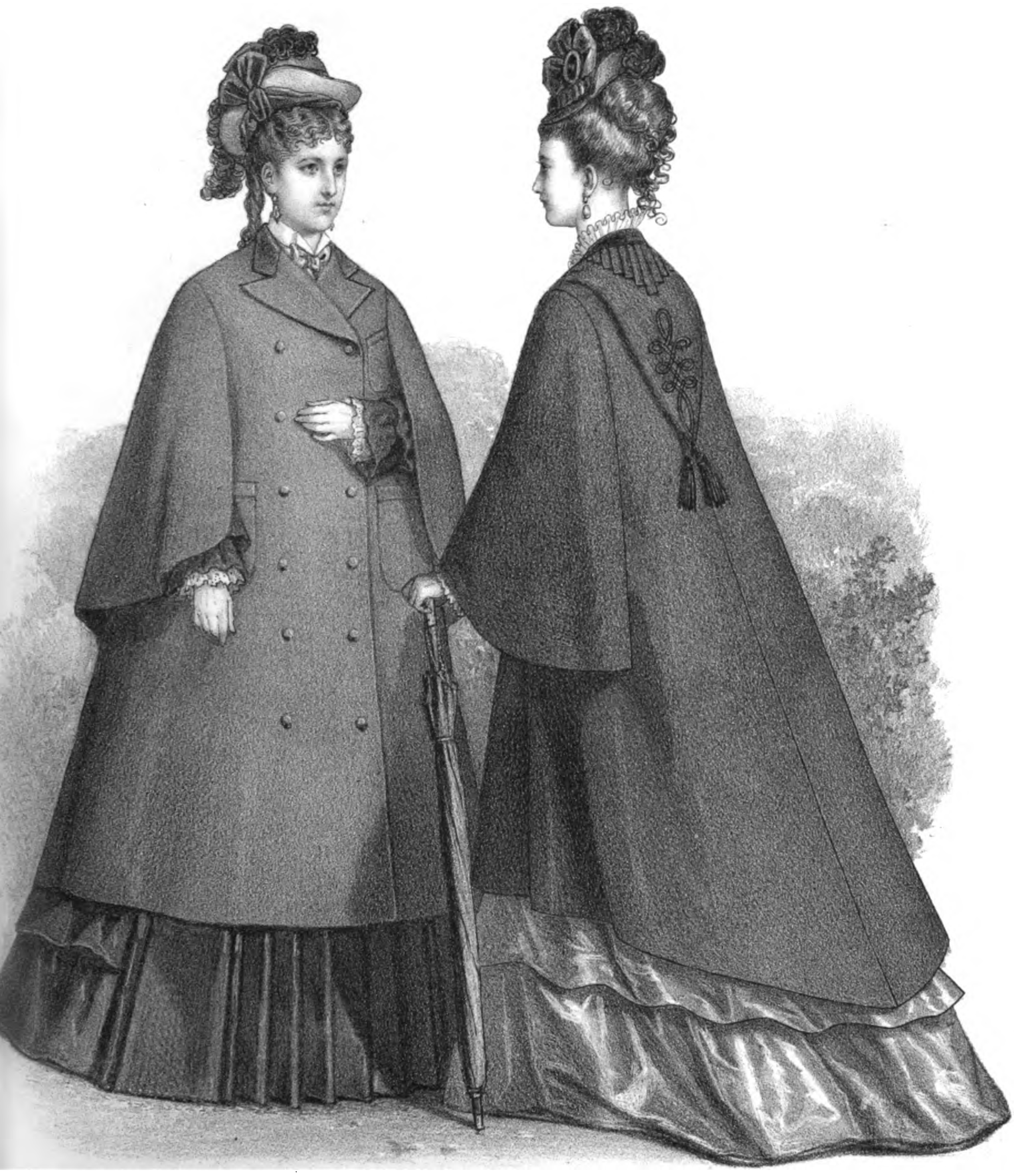

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GAZETTE OF FASHION,

AND

CUTTING ROOM COMPANION.

BY

EDWARD MINISTER AND SON,

Tailors and Habit Makers to Her Majesty,

No. 8, ARGYLL PLACE, REGENT STREET, LONDON. W.

No. 335. March 2, 1874. Vol. 28.

ALTERATIONS IN NAVAL UNIFORM.

The following memorandum has just been issued by the Admiralty:—

Naval Aides-de-Camp.

In pursuance of Her Majesty's pleasure, the following alteration is to be made in the dress of Her Majesty's Naval Aides-de-camp:—

1. Instead of the crimson and gold sash prescribed by the present regulations, a gold aiguillette is to be worn on the right shoulder; the aiguillette to be in accordance with the pattern deposited at the Admiralty.
2. The aiguillette is to be worn only with full dress, when in attendance on the Sovereign, or on State occasions.
3. This order will not be compulsory on officers who at present hold the appointment of Naval Aides-de-camp.
4. The Naval Equerry of H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh will wear an aiguillette similar to that established for Her Majesty's Naval Aides-de-camp.

The Eclectic Repository.

"A gatherer and disposer of other men's stuff."—*Wotton.*

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "GAZETTE OF FASHION."

Sir,

I beg now to send you my plan of producing the sleeve and frock-coat skirt, forming part of the system you published in the last number of your esteemed work.

To Produce the Sleeve.

Diagram 7.

Draw the lines A B and A C square with each other. Mark at D, on the line A B, half the breast-measure; make a pivot at D, and describe from A, part of a circle, and intersect it at E, by one drawn from D, the pivot at A to determine the width of sleeve and the top of the fore-arm. Draw a line from A to E, and mark up two inches for the round of the sleeve-head. Deduct the width of back, allowing for seams, mark at F the length of elbow, and at B, the length of sleeve, allowing for drop of cuff. Mark out from F, 1¾ inches, and at B, mark in 1½ inch for bottom of hind-arm, make the width at hand to fancy, and shape the fore and hind-arm seams.

To Draft the Frock-coat Skirt.

Diagram 7.

Draw the lines A B and A C square with one another. From B, square with B C, mark on the line B A one inch, and at A, the length of skirt from the point marked at one inch. From A square out one-fourth of the breast, which will determine the spring behind. Measure the top of the skirt to correspond with the width of the bottom of the forepart, and allowing for lapel, stretching, and fulness.

Draw a line from C, square with B C, for the front-edge, and mark down on it one inch from C. Shape the top of the skirt as shown on the diagram, lowering it at front and back, and form the bottom of skirt.

I remain,
Yours faithfully,
A. W. Pike.

Edinburgh.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "GAZETTE OF FASHION."

Dear Sir,

Will you kindly allow me, through the medium of your pages, to thank my old friend, Mr. Anderson, of Chelmsford, for his notice of my principle of trouser-cutting, which you did me the favour to publish in the December number of your valuable work. Like that gentleman, I have for years made trouser-cutting my special study, and have devoted more time to an investigation of this particular branch of our business than to any other. From the result of my experience, I am led to differ from your correspondent as to the impossibility of obtaining the proper size of fork, and the proper place to cross, or, in other words, the right slope of the back-part. I cannot, however, say with Mr. Anderson, that I am thoroughly acquainted with the elements of practical geometry, nor am I aware that the principles of trouser-cutting must be confined to geometry, any more than they are confined to any other of the sciences. My belief is, that our profession differs from all others in this respect, for we are forced to cast about amid all knowledge in search of truth, before we can obtain any degree of perfection. I am perfectly well aware that the figure is elliptical, and not only so horizontally, but it is also elliptical on one perpendicular, from the navel downward.

Mr. Anderson says, very truly, that the problem involved is to find this unknown quantity—viz., the diameter from the navel to the vertebræ. Well, is there anything at all known of it—locality, direction, or condition? I believe there is. For example: locality is the centre of the *known*, and is reciprocally opposite in direction. In their relation, they are *converse* or negatively pregnant to one another. Consequently, if these be known, and if it be admitted that we know the *one* diameter and their circumference, then we know that the *unknown must be contained within* the things known. We reason thus, by applying the known diameter conversely to their circumference, and their circumference conversely to each of them, then there must necessarily follow the revealing of all the conditions and relationships.

Let us try it by another process or system, on the same *principle* as was illustrated in my former communication. I repeat the diagram for the convenience of your readers. Let the line A A, diagram 3, represent the *known* diameter—for there must of a necessity be the representation of something of which we have a knowledge. Mr. Anderson may, perhaps, say that he does not know where that line comes from; well, it is a creation of the brain if you will, but *I* know that it represents to me the one diameter of an ellipsis, and this representation is our first principle. Let the line A A represent the *known* diameter, say 14 inches; where, then, is the locality of the other? I contend that it is in the centre, just because I know it to be there. I then intersect the line A A, at C in the centre to represent locality, or so much as we know of the unknown. We know that the unknown is converse to the known, because there is reunion on their circumference, and therefore I apply the one converse to the other on either form, on the line A A. We have now a centre at C, and from this centre I extend to B, the known diameter. Make C a pivot, and describe the segment of a circle from B towards D; measure carefully on the edge of this segment, the circumference 18 "which is simply a survey 14 takes of what we do not know," but limited to the circumference 18. Here then is their converse. The point is, what is their relationship to the other or to the whole? I say it is direct, because there is union on a centre, and, therefore, I draw a line from D to A.

Square out from the centre at C, to a point where the line will intersect the line drawn from D to A, at E, which is the size or length of fork, and we have precisely the same result shown in my article published in your December number. I prefer the plan I then adopted to this method, as at the same time it furnishes the unit on which the whole pattern of the trousers is composed, as well as the slope of the back part. As to the slope, on what does it depend? Evidently on the size of the fork, or on the diameter from the navel to the vertebræ. But it is also elliptical in descent and passage round the abdomen. I then describe the ellipsis beneath E, and slope upwards through E, one length of the fork as shown on the diagram. On this I have endeavoured to demonstrate as clearly as my small stock of ability would enable me, the combination of the two processes, and I feel that I am justified in claiming something more than a mere assumption for the principles I have advanced, as also for the system built upon them. I would further assure Mr. Anderson and your many talented readers that the plan is in daily practice, and is attended with the happiest results.

Allow me to take the liberty of advising Mr. Anderson to abandon his tentative attitude on the negative side of the question, which he so prominently occupies, so that the profession may have the benefit of the thoughts and convictions so long entertained by him on this very important subject.

Diagram 8 illustrates the plan shown on diagram 3, separately from its application on the diagram of the trouser. I have selected 36 inches as the circumference of the seat, and 15 as the known diameter.

Apologizing for taking up so much of your space,

I am,

Yours very sincerely,

Robert Murray.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "GAZETTE OF FASHION."

Dear Sir,

Although your correspondent, who signs himself "a subscriber," in his communication, which you published in your last number, says he has read my letter which appeared in the November copy, it is evident he has not understood it.

In the first place, I do not, in it, profess to write the sentiments of any class of tailors, but to impart to the trade the results of my personal experience and observation.

In the second place, I have not vindicated the use of "block patterns," nor of "trying on." On the contrary, what I intended to convey was, that the man who trusts to the *tentative*, neglects the *study* of *the science and art* of his business.

Having expressed my opinion to the purport, that the man who accustoms himself to trying on garments, becomes, through habit, less careful in cutting, I thought that any FIRST-CLASS tailor reading my remarks, would at once infer that I was averse to the use of patterns, and of trying on. However, that there may be no misunderstanding in future, I beg here distinctly to state that I never use a pattern of any kind, nor do I ever try on a garment excepting by the direct request of a customer; and that I have not made so many as three, two, nor not even one misfit per year during the thirty years' practice I have had in business. I can claim, therefore, to come under the head of those cutters whom your correspondent says are "*no sardines*," whatever he may mean to convey by that term.

We are now enlightened as to one cause for the decline in our trade, by the remark of your correspondent, when referring to the first-class tailors; he says, "*Their* names never appear in public, as what they have given years of study to perfect, they very properly wish to retain to themselves."

We are led to infer from this statement that the first-class men—among whom your correspondent is, of course, included by implication—will carry all the knowledge they have acquired with them to their graves, and leave the instruction of the rising generation of tailors to us poor *second* or *third* class men, who, if *less able*, are also *less selfish* in the use of the knowledge they have gained. Perhaps your correspondent may yet be induced to set a good example, and may draw out some of his *first-class* tailors, and persuade them to allow their names to appear in print, and enlighten us as to their sentiments. But I presume it all resolves itself into *ducats*.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient,
"Mark Well."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "GAZETTE OF FASHION."

Dear Sir,

"A Subscriber," who writes to you from the States, in his letter which appears in your January number, condemns the system of trying-on; and remarks that, "if the measures are properly taken, they can be sent to the cutter, and he can model the coat accordingly, without seeing the customer." It is a pity that your correspondent omitted to tell your readers whether he referred to the measures as prescribed to be taken to accord with *admeasurement* systems of cutting, or whether he merely intended to be understood as alluding to the ordinary measures taken by any one. It would be desirable to learn by what system your correspondent cuts, as such testimony to its efficiency as he gives, would at once establish its excellence, and lead to it being universally adopted.

We are told by advocates of admeasurement systems of cutting, that one of their principal advantages is, that the measures convey to the cutter an idea of the actual figure of the customer, on which he may rely, and produce from them with confidence of the garment fitting. This appears to be the writer's opinion, so that I am inclined to infer that he patronizes this plan. If, on the other hand, by any inaccuracy, the person taking the measures, and who may not be a practical tailor, should make a mistake in an important measure, which served as a check or a guide to others, how then? Would the cutter be able to detect the error, or would he be misled and, consequently, produce a pattern not in accordance with the figure of the particular customer? If so, where is the merit of the cutter, or of what use is his superior talent?

There is no doubt a considerable difference in the judgment of cutters, and in their capacity for forming a correct estimate of the make of a man; and so, in proportion, will be their success in fitting them. The same difference is also to be met with in the care with which some men will measure. Whether the utmost accuracy possible in the result is to offer a more reliable basis than the *judgment* of an experienced practitioner, is a question which is open to discussion. However clever a cutter may really be, I scarcely think that he would go so far as to declare himself infallible in his productions. I would rather believe that, with the knowledge of the many difficulties to be met with in practice, he would be more inclined to acknowledge the possibility of his fallibility in cutting, and not consider that he was lowering himself in his professional value by the admission.

I cannot see that it is any derogation from a cutter's ability to try on. It does not necessarily follow, that he has been less careful in drafting his pattern, knowing that he would have the opportunity of seeing the result before the garment was finally made up. If a man of any experience, he would have taken quite as much pains in forming the shape, for he could not be sure but that something might happen to prevent seeing it on before it was finished. In that case, if relying on this opportunity to rectify any blunder he might have made by want of care at the outset, he would be placed in an unenviable situation.

Trying-on, if not carried out to too great an extent, is an advantage to both the cutter and the customer. The one has the opportunity of seeing how far his conception of the figure of the client was correct, and of rectifying any little error in judgment, without entailing any considerable expense. The other is satisfied with the result of the experiment, and feels a confidence in the ability of the man who is to operate for him for the future. Therefore, I would not condemn a cutter simply because he likes to try on.

I wish you could prevail upon "A Subscriber" to send you one of his productions in patterns, and so give your readers the opportunity of becoming acquainted with the peculiar characteristics of his cutting. I think he should tell us who the person is to whom he refers as no *sardine*, since he states that "he can name him." I do not suppose that the *ducats* would be necessary to induce him to disclose the whereabouts of this extraordinary man.

I am, dear Sir,
Yours respectfully,
"TIMON."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "GAZETTE OF FASHION."

SIR,

I have the pleasure to communicate—hoping that the information may be of use to some of your numerous readers—a plan I adopt for the protection of my customers' watches from the attacks of the expert light-fingered gentlemen who are ever on the *watch* for such trifling articles. It has hitherto answered well, and I shall be glad if, through the medium of your pages, the plan may become more generally known and adopted.

I have about an inch of the left or right welt-seam of the waiscoat left unsewn, and a little more than an inch from the front, and have the ends of the opening well secured. The chain is detached from the watch, and passed through the opening referred to, is fastened on to the bowl of the watch inside the pocket. If an attempt is made to snatch the chain, the watch meets with an obstacle in being withdrawn, and intimation is given to the owner to be on his guard.

You have, I know, published other plans for effecting the same object, but I do not remember any of them so simple to carry out.

I am, Sir,
Yours respectfully,
"A VICTIM."

THE REPORT OF FASHION.

The subscribers to the above work are respectfully informed that the plate for the ensuing Spring and Summer seasons is in a forward state, and from the progress made by our artists, we hope to be in a position to publish the work at an early date in the present month. As on former occasions, we have exerted ourselves to collect the greatest amount of useful information upon all matters connected with fashion, from the leading houses, which, by their styles, influence the mass of the trade. These details will be found carefully and accurately illustrated by our artists on the TWENTY-TWO figures introduced on the engraving, representing the various styles of dress for morning and evening wear; for riding; ladies' Riding Habits and Jacket; Light Overcoats; Lounge or *Négligé* Jackets; Youths' and Children's Costume. Such *minutiæ*—which constitutes the most important feature in a work of this description — can only be efficiently rendered by artists of the first talent in the profession, and who, by their study and the time they have devoted to make themselves masters of the necessary knowledge, are in a position to carry out the different ideas communicated to them in our instructions.

We may state by way of introduction to those of our patrons who are not already acquainted with the character of our work, that it was started more than HALF A CENTURY AGO to convey to Master-Tailors in the country and abroad a faithful representation of the several styles which were being carried out by the leading houses in London. The correctness of the information and the general ability of the work have secured for it, its present high position *as the only work of reference on all matters of detail connected with English fashion.* The newest patterns in goods, selected from the stocks of the first houses, are faithfully copied on the plate, and the whole coloured so as to produce an effective picture, as well as convey to gentlemen an accurate representation of the actual fashion of the day, and assist them in determining their selection. The plate is accompanied by a collection of the newest and most useful patterns of various garments, reduced for convenience to a scale, and represented by diagrams, but which admit of the great advantage of being produced, by the Graduated Measures, to any size for which the particular style is appropriate. In other words, instead of being drafted for one size, the cutter may produce any number of patterns from the diagram he may require; preserving, in the whole series, the same character and the same proportions. There are also two sheets of patterns in full size. With these is published a printed report, combining the most complete information on all matters of the trade; such as details of fashion, directions for making up the various garments, a review of the new goods manufactured for the seasons about opening—the importance and utility of which information, any Master-Tailor or cutter can at once realize.

The subscription for the year is £1 1s.; or a single copy for either season, 12s. 6d. Forwarded free to all parts of the United Kingdom and the Channel Islands, and at the book-post tariff to the different cities abroad. Copies can also be delivered to any house in town, for enclosure, upon receiving early intimation.

A NOVELTY IN CONNEXION WITH THE SEWING-MACHINE.

As some remarks have lately been made in one of the medical journals, of the injury likely to be produced upon female operatives working sewing-machines, by the constant use of the feet and legs, any anxiety on this score will now be removed by a plan, emanating from an American inventor, which consists in a "sewing-machine engine," adapted for either coal-gas or kerosene. It appears from the prospectus, that it can be adapted, without change, to any sewing-machine in the market, or for any kind of work. It is under perfect control, as, by a simple pressure of the foot, the operator can start, stop, or run at any desired speed, and accomplish more than twice as much work per day as by foot-labour. The price of the engine is 40 dollars, or £10 of our money; and its working costs 1 cent. per hour, with kerosene, or 2½ cents with gas, and it is warranted "as safe as the kitchen tea-kettle."

This is a new and important feature in this generally useful instrument, and is calculated to give a further stimulus to its adoption by persons who entertained a fear of the possibility of any injurious effect on the health by the constant action of the feet. We published, some few years since, an account showing that, so far from any injury arising from the occupation, it was proved that delicate young girls have been put to this work in preference to other occupations, and that their health had not suffered in consequence.

COURT-DRESS.

As the new Parliament will comprise a large number of gentlemen who have not been members previously, there will, no doubt, be a demand for the new Court-dress. We have the pleasure to inform the trade that we have a few copies left of the number of our work, with which we issued a coloured plate illustrating the two styles of Court-dress for civilians, together with a pattern in diagram, and full particulars, having had an additional number printed to meet the demand for this special dress.

HIGH SHERIFFS' LIVERIES.

An idea would seem to exist that some special form and style of livery is prescribed for the servants of the High Sheriffs of Counties, during their year of office. From inquiry we have made, we cannot find any ground for the belief. Gentlemen holding this position are not bound to continue their regular livery, but may substitute any other style they choose for the occasion, in order to produce a smarter appearance for the time being, and more in keeping with the new dignity conferred upon them.

Our work, the CHART OF BRITISH LIVERIES, affords a favourable opportunity for selecting a style, as it illustrates a great variety of handsome liveries, and at the same time shows the harmony which should exist in the component parts of the suit.

THE WOOLLEN AND TRIMMING TRADES' PROVIDENT ASSOCIATION.

We are pleased to find that the gentlemen who took the formation of this society in their hands, have persevered in their efforts, and have urged its claims upon those trades, on which it has more legitimate right to look for support.

At an influential meeting of gentlemen at the head of the leading firms in the metropolis in this branch of trade, various resolutions were proposed and adopted with respect to the management, and different rules laid down regulating the nature of the relief to be given to members in need, and determining the age at which such members should be entitled to make a claim on the funds. Many of them gave rise to a discussion, which led to certain portions of the proposed rules being modified previously to the final decision. Reference was made to the rules established by the Linendrapers' Society as a guide, and showing how well they operated.

We hope we may congratulate the promoters of this association on having fairly launched their scheme, and that its prospects for the future may now be considered satisfactory. Like, however, all new undertakings of a similar character, it will require the fostering hand of those in a position to advance its prosperity; but, judging from the experience we have had of the society connected with our particular trade, we have no reason to doubt but that its claims will be responded to, and its position be well established.

We remember a word of good advice which was given by the late Mr. Cubitt, when he presided at one of the anniversary dinners of our society, and his remark may equally apply to others than those to whom it was particularly addressed. He advised caution in laying out money in the erection of almshouses or asylums, as it might be more beneficially bestowed in relieving the wants of the aged and infirm connected with the trade, at their own homes, than in bricks and mortar to gratify their eyes.

LADIES' OUT-DOOR JACKETS.

As the demand is so continually increasing for ladies' jackets, we have considered it our duty to consult the convenience of our numerous clients, by publishing a plate illustrating one of the styles mostly in wear. It will be found to differ materially from the shape we lately represented in one of our numbers. It is double-breasted and fastened at front by four broad loops of braid with olivets at each end, and a figure on each edge of the braid and at the back of the loops. The jacket fits to the figure, and is cut with ample spring to allow of the skirt sitting easily over the *costume*. A broad braid is sewn on the edges, and a curl formed by a bold tracing-braid along the inner edge. Braid and figure on the lapel-facings and on the collar. A bold handsome figure on the sleeves, and a smaller figure at the top of the back and between the two olivets at the hips. There is either a "box" plait at the centre of the back-skirt, and a plain plait at each hip; or they are made up with three "box" plaits. These jackets are made up in dark cloth or beaver, and are sometimes trimmed with fur or velvet.

We have illustrated a suitable form of morning-coat on another plate, corresponding with the pattern on the sheet of diagrams. Fancy coatings in dark colours and checks of various dimensions and patterns are patronized for this style of coat. The waist is rather short, but the skirt is a trifle longer than recently worn.

IN-DOORS COSTUME.

The two figures on our third plate, show to advantage two styles of garments for *négligé* wear. The dressing-gown is cut full and long, and is fastened at the waist by a handsome girdle and ends. It is double-breasted, with a bold rolling-collar, and has three holes in the lapel, which is rather broad; large sleeves. The gown is bound broad with some bright colour, and the roll and cuffs to match, quilted and stitched in a diamond figure. Pockets at front of the skirts, with the openings in welts sewn on aslant.

The dressing-jacket is short, and fastened at front by three loops of cord, with olivets and dropping loops. A broad band of silk of some opposite colour, is sewn on to the edges, and at the openings of the pockets, and a small figure formed inside by braid.

HER MAJESTY'S LEVEES.

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales will hold a Levée, at St. James's Palace, on behalf of Her Majesty, on Wednesday, the 11th inst., at two o'clock.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PATTERNS IN DIAGRAM.

Plates 1681 and 1682.

Diagrams 1, 2, 4, 5, and 9, are the pattern of one of the prevailing styles of morning-coat, which is illustrated on one of the plates issued with the present number.

Diagrams 3 and 8, illustrate Mr. Murray's remarks on his system of cutting trousers, which will be found in his present communication.

Diagrams 6 and 7, illustrate Mr. Pike's system of drafting the sleeve and frock-coat skirt in connexion with the system of producing coats by the same correspondent which we published last month.

The other two diagrams on the plates represent two different views of a new form of travelling-coat, invented by our old friend, Mr. John Anderson, of Edinburgh, and evidently planned with a view to be suited to cold climates. The inventor has given the appropriate title of the Siberian Wrapper, and describes it as a Storm Protector for Arctic Travelling; and has availed himself of the occasion of the visit of H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh to St. Petersburg, on the occasion of his marriage, to prefix his name to the Siberian Wrapper.

The invention embodies the distinctive features of some of Mr. Anderson's former productions, and comprises portions of the forms of eight distinct national costumes, as the Highland Cape and Plaid, the Cromwellian Doublet, the Ulster Coat, the Spanish Cloak, the Greek Helmet Hood, and a hybrid Glengarry Persian Cap, "so harmoniously combined as to produce an elegant and comfortable garment for Arctic travelling."

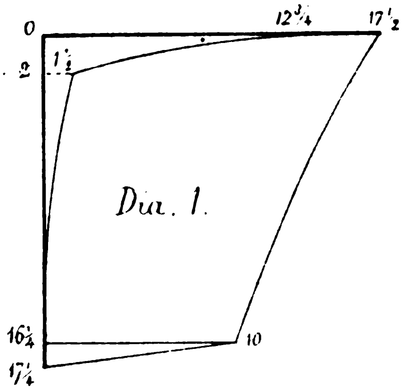
As may be supposed, with all these varied properties, the advantages of this special garment must be palpable. We have selected for illustration two different arrangements of the Siberian Wrapper, one with a deep collar, forming a cape, and long wide sleeves, and the upper part of the coat separate from the lower, as on a plate we published in one of our numbers last winter. In this aspect we have a comfortable style of Over-coat, with a marked character for originality, in the shape and appearance of the collar or, it may be, cape. On the other, the said cape is shown turned up, and being fastened at front, forms a perfect protection to the sides of the head and chest, and the width of the sleeves admits of the hands being perfectly protected from the cold.

Three other illustrations, forming part of a series published by the inventor, to display the peculiarities and advantages of the wrapper, show its application for the Army or the Volunteer force. In one we merely see a convenient style of Over-coat, amply provided with "pouch" pockets, and a portion of the bottom of the sleeves turned up and fastened with holes and buttons so as to let the hand be at liberty. On another, the sleeve is somehow partly thrown up towards the shoulder, leaving the lower part of the arm free; while on the third, we have the representation of a man armed at all points against any weather, however severe, and protected against any amount of rain, hail, or snow, by a helmet-hood and a cape attached, falling over his neck and shoulders. Although these arrangements may conduce to the comfort of the wearer, they certainly do not add to his personal appearance; but to a traveller, especially when exploring the higher latitudes, this would not be a matter for consideration, nor allowed to weigh against his personal comfort.

Another illustration shows us a figure with the wrapper so arranged as to give him more the appearance of a barrister in his gown, were it not for the form of the travelling cap and the peculiar character of the dress.

Many a man on duty in a cold climate would be but too thankful for such a protection as this wrapper is evidently made to afford, and travellers in countries where additional warmth is needed, would fully appreciate the ingenuity displayed by Mr. Anderson in contriving to combine so many advantages in one garment. We, who know him of old, are not surprised at his production, as his brain is ever at work to discover some new form, and to strike out an entirely new line for his imagination.

Our illustrations are copied from impressions taken from wood blocks, which were kindly sent us by our correspondent.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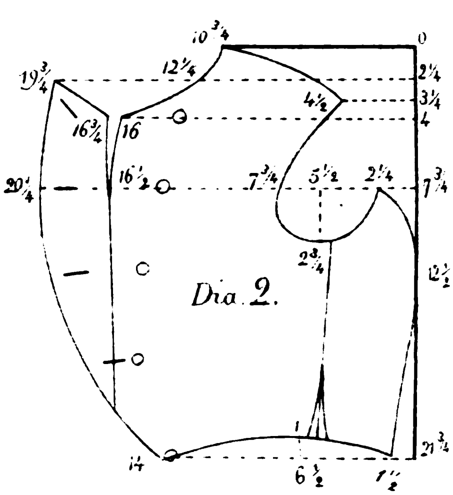
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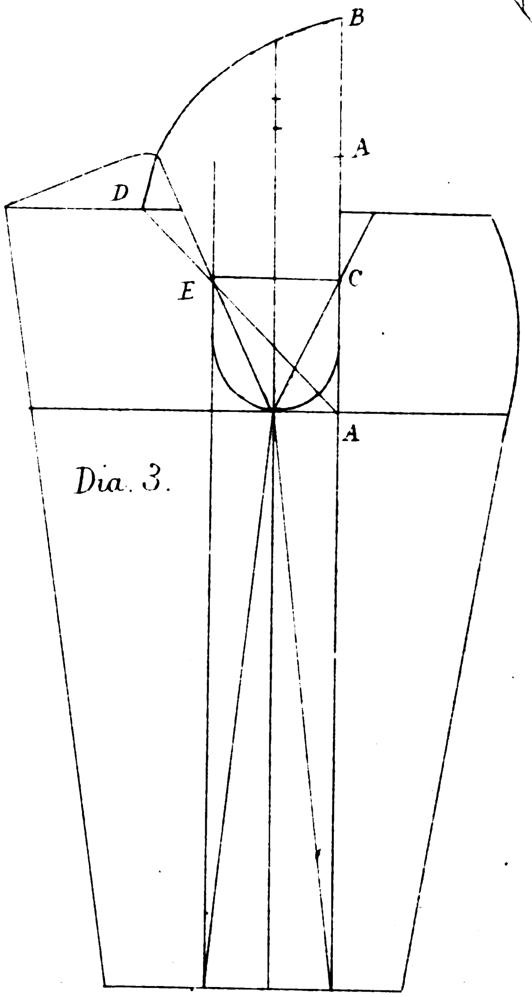
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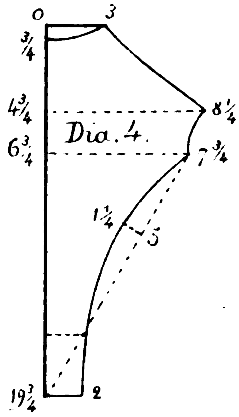
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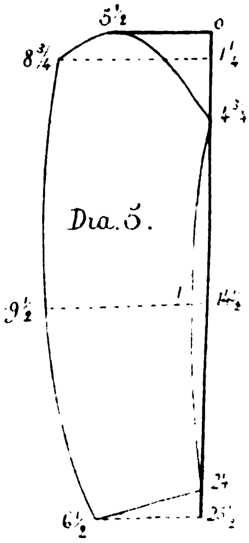
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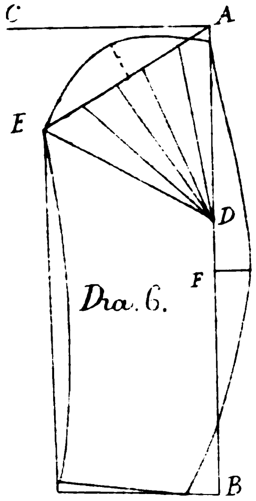
G. C Minister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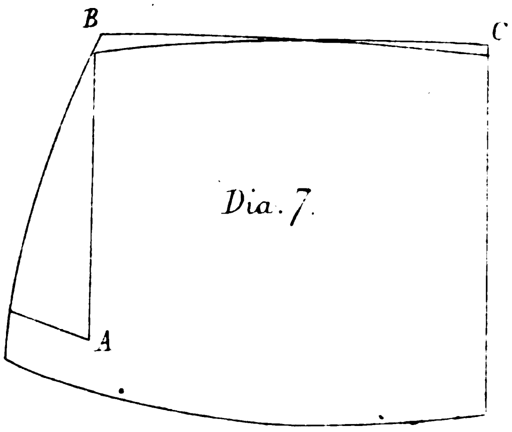

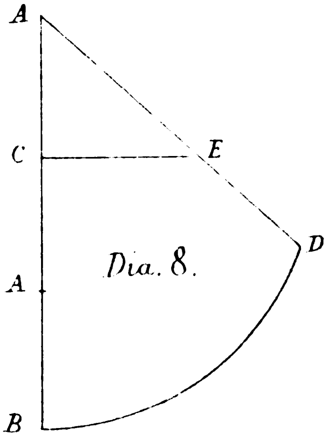
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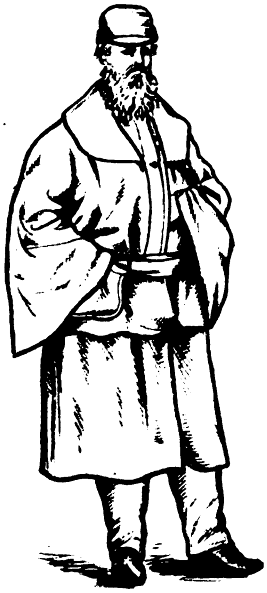
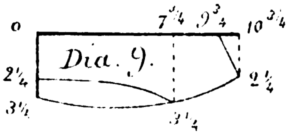
A
B

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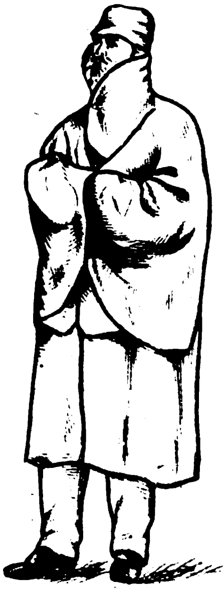
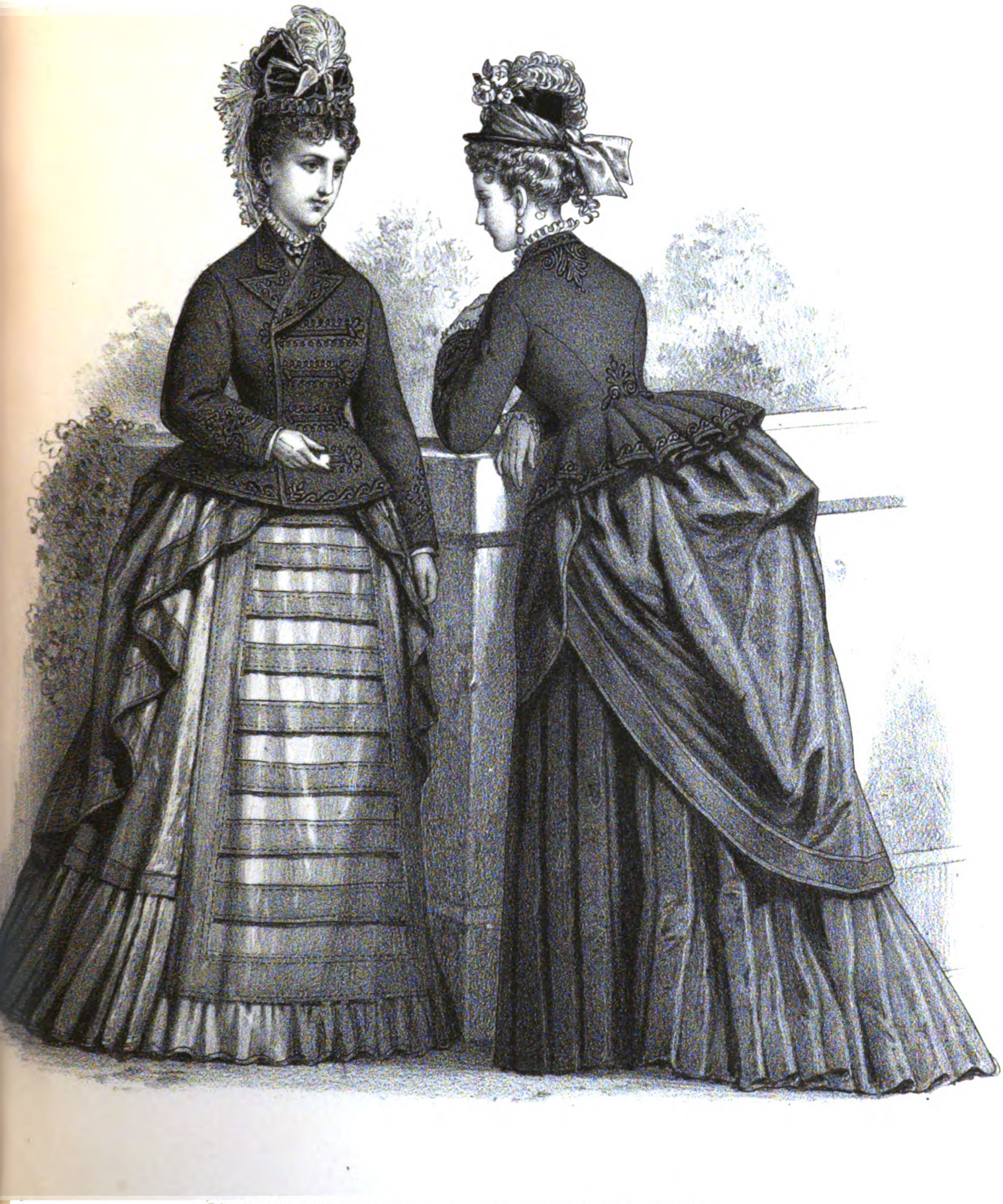


Imp. Michelet 6 R. d. Mazagran Paris



GAZETTE of FASHION.

EDWARD MINISTER AND SON
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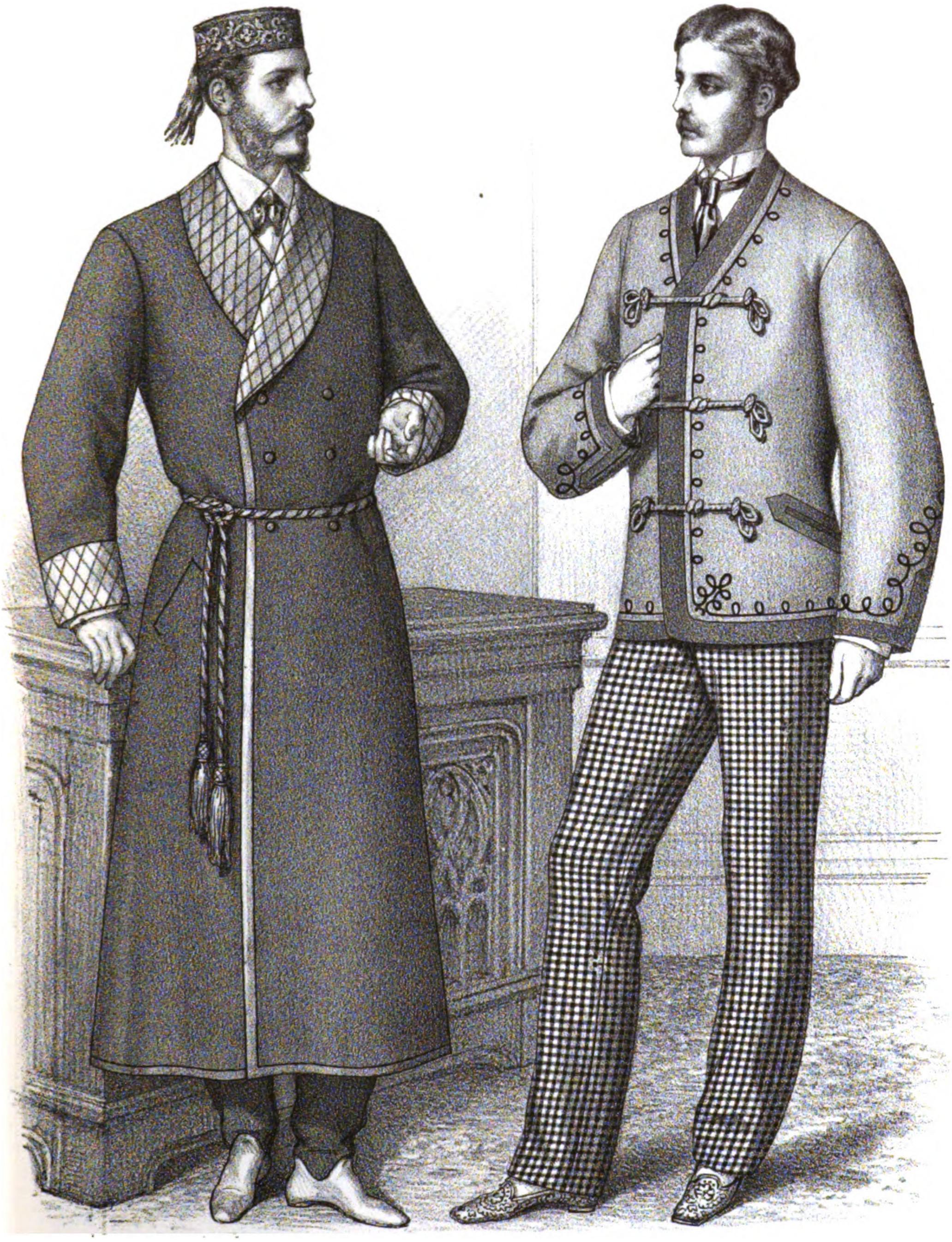
London, w.



GAZETTE OF FASHION.

EDWARD MINISTER AND SON
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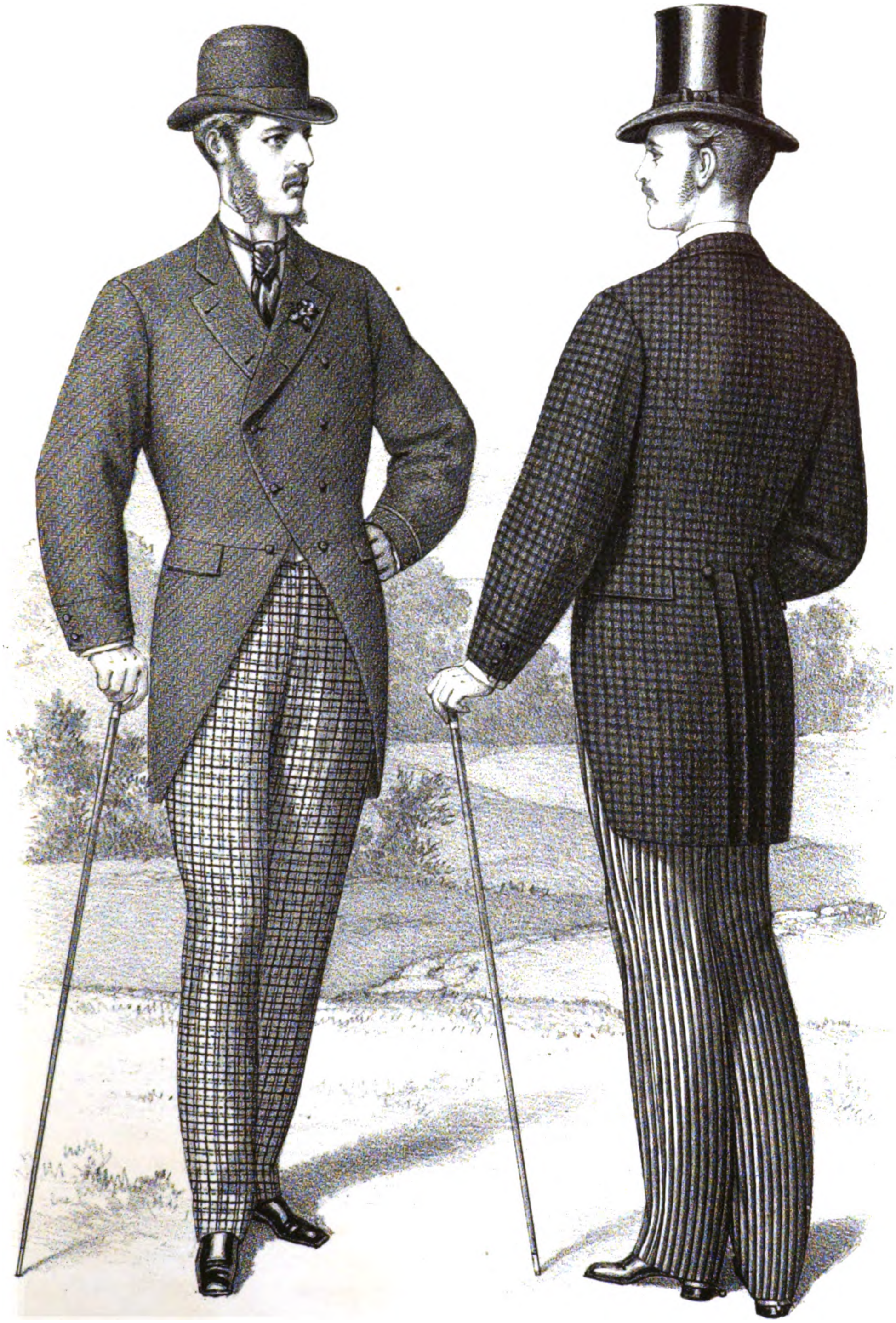
London, w.



GAZETTE of FASHION.
EDWARD MINISTER AND SON
8, Argyll Place Regent Street
London, W.

GAZETTE OF FASHION,

AND

CUTTING ROOM COMPANION.

BY

EDWARD MINISTER AND SON,

Tailors and Habit Makers to Her Majesty,

No. 8, ARGYLL PLACE, REGENT STREET, LONDON. W.

No. 336. April 1, 1874. Vol. 28.

NEW STYLE OF LADIES' RIDING-HABITS.

A considerable change has lately taken place in the style of riding-habits; not that we are surprised at the alteration, since it but keeps pace with the difference noticed in ladies' dresses. The pattern given in diagram will enable our readers to judge for themselves, by referring back to that we published last summer.

On one of our plates we have illustrated the leading style. As we. have stated in describing the pattern, the waist is worn much shorter, and the back is cut narrower across to the back-scye. The jacket-skirt is cut about the length worn last year, and is still narrow. Some are made up with a plain plait at each hip, and the back-skirt cut in one, and perfectly plain; others have a "banyan" plait in the centre, and a plain plait at each hip, as shown on the diagram. There are two pieces taken out under the bosom, as the effect is much better than with only one. The top of the point is low. The sleeve is like a coat-sleeve, and moderate in width. The forepart is single-breasted, and fastened at front by hooks and eyes, but buttons are sewn on down the left forepart. Some trades are following the plan adopted by dress-makers, and have the buttons sewn on the *right* forepart. A narrow stand-collar is generally worn. The forepart and back-skirts are lined with cloth; a small tab of silk about 1½ inch wide and 1 inch deep, with two oilet-holes worked in it, is sewn on under the top of the back-skirt, and is fastened to two hooks sewn on to the back part of the band of the train. A very small tab is sewn on to the body-lining a few inches on each side of the side-seam, with an oilet-hole worked in it, and a hook sewn on the band of the train to correspond with it. A broad ribbon is sewn on to the body-lining at a little above the natural waist, with a hook at one end and an eye at the other, which, when fastened, take off the strain on the hooks and eyes at front of the body. The train is cut as we have already described; there is a narrow turn-up only at the bottom. It is short, averaging about 9 inches longer than the walking length. The top-side is cut longer at the right side-seam than the under-side, and held on for the knee, and to give the necessary liberty to the lady when seated in the saddle. An opening, about 14 inches long, is left at the top of the left side-seam, and an opening is cut in the ketch, which is cut or sewn on to the under-side, for the pocket. The top of the edge of the ketch is cut with a point, and a hole worked at the corner to fasten it on to a button sewn on the band to keep it in its place. The band is narrow, but cut with a point at the centre of the body. It is fastened with a button and hole, or with a small buckle and a strap. The body is lined throughout with a light-coloured silk, quilted and stitched on flannel, and a horsehair sewn down the foreparts. Fancy silk buttons are invariably worn, usually of a small size, and of the ball shape or domed.

Habits, as we have lately stated, admit of more display in trimming than many other garments, and a growing taste has arisen for this ornamentation. The design we have illustrated on the two figures, is effective, and not too complicated for adoption by any trade. It must not, however, be supposed that all habits are so trimmed. A very neat style, which always pleases, is to sew a fancy make of braid about a quarter of an inch broad—such, for instance, as the "Alexandra" braid—on the edges, and at a little distance inside a full trimming braid. A "crow's foot" or an eye is turned at the bottom of the front-edge of the forepart. The two are carried down the edges, and along the bottom of the skirt, and an eye turned at the bottom of the back-skirt. Along the collar with an eye at front, up the side-seams *if desired*, and a small ornament formed by the *tracing*-braid at the top and bottom of the back. On the sleeve, either a pointed cuff with a "crow's foot," and a small design under the point, or the two braids may be carried up from about 2 inches at the fore-arm to about 6 inches at the hind-arm, with a curve, and rounded at top. Down the hind-arm, underneath the cuff so formed, there are five holes of braid with a button at the back. There are various ways of trimming, which must be left to the individual taste of the tailor. Blue ladies' cloth, and Venetian, in light shades, are much worn; darker and fuller shades are also patronized. A rich shade of brown and a few olives are occasionally made up, but they form the exception. Some trades prefer a three-eighths of an inch silk braid only on the edges.

On another plate we illustrate one of the most fashionable forms of lounge-jacket for the season. It is single-breasted, as being the most appropriate style for the time of year. The back is cut to a moderate width all down, and an opening left at the bottom of the back-seam, or of each side-seam, and the corners rounded off. A small lapel is cut on to the top of the front-edge, and the top of the four buttons and holes used to retain the foreparts in their place. The front-edge is cut considerably off towards the bottom, and gives the jacket more the appearance of a morning-coat when seen from the front view. The jacket is short. The sleeves moderately wide, easy at the hand, with one button and hole, and without a cuff. The collar is low, and about half an inch deeper in the fall than the stand. The end is considerably cut off, and cut with an angle. The edges are turned in and stitched. The pockets are at fronts of the skirts, with the openings across, and without flaps. Checks, and broad mixtures in Cheviot, coating, and angola, are much worn in this style of coat, in both light and dark colours. Several of the new patterns for this season are very effective, and they comprise some exceedingly smart colourings, which tell well when made up with taste. The style of waistcoat best adapted to this form of coat, is single-breasted, without a collar, moderately long at front, and the corners cut off at an angle from below the lower button and hole; and to button up moderately high. The waistcoat is usually made of the same pattern and article as the coat.

On the third plate is represented another form of morning-coat, which is equally suitable to the season. It is different in style to the single-breasted coat, which we have lately reported, and is less formal in appearance than when the front of the forepart is cut away at an acute angle from below the lower button. The coat is cut large enough to admit of both buttons at front being made use of, without any strain, and for the lower part of the forepart to fall easily away, and the skirt made to run with it. A bold, but short turn, is left at the top, and the collar-end arranged to run at an angle with the seam. The sleeve only easy to the arm, finished with a deep cuff, and one hole and button. The skirt is represented rather short, but some trades are cutting them longer than lately worn. There are flaps at the waist-seam, with pockets under. The edges are usually turned in and stitched. Fancy coatings in checks, stripes, and mixtures in medium colours, are much in favour for this form of coat; and the variety of colour which we find in the new goods, is not considered an objection.

Morning-trousers are cut straight to the leg, and to fall easily on the boot. They are made with fly-fronts, and have side or frog pockets. The side-seams are sewn plain.

The Eclectic Repository.

"A gatherer and disposer of other men's stuff."—*Wotton.*

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "GAZETTE OF FASHION."

Dear Sir,

In the directions given by your correspondent, Mr. Pike, which you published in your February number, either you or the author of the system must evidently have made some mistake, or otherwise there is a palpable omission in the rules which would materially affect the drafting of the forepart. I refer to the direction for marking in from B at the length of waist to O, half an inch less than half the waist, and subsequently marking in from O to V half an inch. As there is no fixed quantity given for the width of back at the bottom, the distance the side-seam is drafted from the point B should vary, and not be determined at a fixed point. It must be evident that any difference made in the width of the back at B, must necessarily affect the position of the side-seam at V. The question is, supposing, as Mr. Pike dispenses with the orthodox shaped back-scye, if he also terminated the side-seam at a point at B, where would he then place the side-seam of the forepart?

It is not only the side-seam which is affected, but the general shape and the balance of the coat; as the greater the distance between the point G at the shoulder-seam, and the point V at the side-seam, so the fit of the coat would vary. Working from a straight line, A B, and from the square lines, A B and A F, your correspondent had the opportunity of regulating the different points more readily than in many other plans; as the square is supposed to give an advantage in systems of cutting. I have no doubt, however, but that Mr. Pike can satisfactorily explain this apparent difficulty. Would it not be preferable to mark down from D at the bottom of the shoulder-seam of the back to R, some given quantity or proportion, to determine the position of the top of the side-seam, rather than draw a line from O to P parallel with the back-seam? as the top of the side-seam being fixed at D, the shape of it would not signify or affect the point R, as would be the case by the top of the line having to intersect the side-seam to whatever shape it might be drafted. Otherwise Mr. Pike is certainly entitled to the credit of having planned a very concise method.

An objection might be made against the line B O, being drawn from the length the waist is cut to, as of course the excess, beyond the natural length, would require an alteration being made in the shape of the side-seam, to suit the form of the figure, the lower it reaches on the body, owing to the increase in the circumference. This would be better explained by your correspondent, and most probably he would fix some definite guide to determine the position of the line B O. As in the event of any of your readers taking up the method, they should start on a sure basis; otherwise, any error into which they might fall, through not properly understanding the plan, might be attributed by them to the system, and not to their mistake.

Mr. Pike having invited discussion on his system, I feel the less hesitation in troubling you with the few remarks on his directions, feeling assured that he will accept them in the spirit in which they are penned.

I am, dear Sir,

Respectfully yours,

"X."

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION FOR THE RELIEF OF AGED AND INFIRM JOURNEYMAN-TAILORS.

We omitted to publish, in our last number, the names of the successful candidates at the last election which took place, for the admission of two pensioners on the funds of the Society. We now supply the omission, and at the same time give the aggregate number of votes polled by the other candidates on the list, as a guide to show the prospect of their success at the next election:—

Gardner	5757
Rea	5364
Moody	4605
McLeod	3675
Lendon	2304

The two with the highest numbers were elected.

THE ESSENTIAL QUALIFICATIONS TO CONSTITUTE A SUCCESSFUL CUTTER.

We extract from West's "New York Monthly Magazine of Fashion for Tailors," the following summing-up of the qualities which, in the view of the editor, are requisite to constitute a successful cutter, and we leave our readers to judge for themselves of the chance they would have in passing the necessary test as to qualification:—

"He should be proud; a great fancy for fine clothes; should have a fancy for cutting, above anything else; a fancy for sketching and drawing; should be of a business-turn of mind; a young man that has a disposition to boss* a job; willing to assume a responsibility, from the fact that cutting is an art, and closely connected with business, as the cutting of garments is connected with the sale of them, and a cutter is required to assume a responsibility that no one could shoulder for him. If a gentleman had a leg broken, was to send for a surgeon to amputate it, and when the surgeon came, should he ask the man where and how he wished this leg taken off, the man would be disgusted and lack confidence. He would want the surgeon to go to work and show a firmness to assume a responsibility. The community know about as much about cutting garments, as they do about surgery, and feel the most confidence in the cutter who understands his business, and is willing to assume the responsibility. *Those cutters* who say 'Yes' to everything, those make you what you want. They are the kind of fellows that are always looking for a system or rule that will do their cutting for them. There are about as many men capacitated for cutters as there are for singers, and those who are not capacitated for cutters get along about cutting as well as a singer would at singing without any voice. *If those who* are thinking of learning to cut will read the above remarks, they may possibly glean some little idea whether they are capacitated for cutters or not."

A NAVAL UNIFORM FOR WARM CLIMATES.

Under the above head, we find, in a recent number of the *United Service Gazette*, some pertinent observations on the necessity of an *authorized* naval uniform adapted to warm climates.

The writer justly remarks that, according to the present regulations, the only relaxations allowed to officers when on duty in warm climates, or on the home stations during the summer, are the substitution of white duck trousers for blue cloth, and the permission, *subject to the approval of the Commander-in-Chief*, for officers to wear white linen covers to their caps, but then *only* in warm *climates*.

The inconsistency of compelling naval officers to wear a particular uniform, regardless of the heat of the temperature usual in the part of the globe where they may be stationed, is the more palpable, when it is considered with reference to the provisions actually *made* by the authorities for both officers and men when sent on service to the Arctic, in supplying them "with special clothing to withstand the cold."

Taking into consideration the great heat which prevails during the summer months at several of the stations of our fleets, the permission to wear a suitable dress, would be a great boon to naval officers, and would more particularly be appreciated in the East, and in the Arabian and Persian Gulfs, with a thermometer frequently registering 100° in the shade.

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* Whatever this may mean, we plead our ignorance. One ought to be supplied with a glossary.—ED. GAZ. OF FASH.

Officers going on shore are *obliged* to appear in uniform, and on landing are made sensible of the absurdity of the official regulations affecting their dress, by the sight of the cool and suitable costume which officers of the other branch of the service are allowed to wear when stationed in warm climates.

The policy of leaving the permission for any deviation from the prescribed uniform, to the discretion or caprice of the officer in command, is pointed out; and a case cited in which even a straw hat had been objected to on board one of the Indian troop ships during the Red Sea passage.

The writer suggests for the purpose, a white tunic or patrol-jacket with a low collar, to button up to the neck, and the marks of distinctive ranks to be denoted by a blue cloth band. The blue cloth cap to be replaced by a head-dress, known in China as the "Heneage" cap, or by a felt helmet.

There can certainly be no reason why a distinction should be made between the claims of one arm of the service and of another; in respect to appropriate clothing in certain climates, and the fact that a special dress was ordered for *all the forces* which were sent out to the Ashantee War, including even the Naval Brigade, is an argument which tells with considerable force in support of the suggestion of the writer. It may be that he himself has been a martyr to red tape, and therefore writes with some upon feeling the discomfort which naval officers undergo by order.

If a few influential and practical officers, who had personally experienced the inconvenience which the official regulations impose, were to take the subject into consideration, they could easily suggest a remedy, and afford the desired relief under special circumstances.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS ON THE CENSUS OF 1871.

The result of the investigations made as to the population of the country, and the number of persons employed in the different branches of industry, must be a subject of special interest to all persons connected with trade, as it throws a light upon the relative position of the manufacturing and operative classes of the community, compared with that shown at the time the previous census was taken.

In a work like the Gazette of Fashion, it does not come within the province of the Editor to discuss questions of political economy, but as our branch of trade is included among the industrial arts, it is perfectly legitimate to see how far tailors are affected by the numbers. We published extracts from the reports of the census of 1851 and 1861, which it will be interesting to refer to on the present occasion, to enable us to judge of the progress of our branch of trade, and the number of persons to whom it affords employment.

Taking the population of England and Wales at 22,712,266—showing an increase of 2,483,769 since the return in 1861—of this number there were 111,843 males and 38,024 females employed in the tailoring business, including masters and foremen; making a total of 149,864, against 136,390 returned in the previous census. Of the males, 14,694 are under twenty years of age, and 97,149 twenty and upwards Nine are set down as five years of age, and 2704 as ten years old; 11,981 fifteen years of age. The largest proportion is from twenty-five to thirty-five—22,498; sixty-five years old, 5884; and 1950 seventy-five and upwards.

Of females, the largest number employed in our business were of the age of twenty-five—8712. Seven are put down as five years old; and 312 seventy-five and upwards.

There were 74 tailors of the age of twenty and upwards, who are blind, but not one tailoress; and 44 men under twenty years old, 209 of twenty years of age and upwards; five females under twenty years of age, and 37 over, who were deaf and dumb, or dumb.

Of foreigners employed in our trade, there were 2838 males and 450 females. Of the males, 1205 are Germans by birth, and 994 Poles; while we find only 89 Frenchmen. Of females, 103 were Germans by birth, 150 Dutch, and 149 Poles.

In London there were 23,516 males and 14,780 females set down under the heads of tailor and tailoress.

STANDARD OF ARMY RECRUITS.

In a State paper recently issued, we find some returns which may, perhaps, interest our readers. The document records the average size of the chest of the men recently enlisted into the several regiments of the service; and those in the trade who have had experience in Army clothing may be surprised on reading the fact as established by the report, and comparing the sizes with the measure to which they were accustomed. It would appear that most of the Line recruits have wider chests than the recruits of the 3rd Dragoon Guards and the 6th Dragoon Guards, the former averaging 33·95, and the latter 33·45. On the other hand, none of the Line regiments attain the same standard as the men of the Household Cavalry or the 1st Dragoon Guards, which range from 36·5 to 36·65. The lowest average is in the 79th Foot (29·50), but there is some special cause named. The next lowest average is found in the 45th Foot (29·75). Another regiment, the 63rd, is as low as 31·04. The Engineers rank lower than the Royal Artillery in the average of the breast-measure of the men, as 34 against 35·25. The Grenadier Guards, by a singular coincidence, rank below either of the other Household regiments. The 49th Foot stand highest in the scale (35·12), and the 55th next (35·5). The average is, however, not always taken upon the same number of men. Some regiments have been more fortunate in picking up broader-chested recruits; as, for instance, the 2nd Battalion of the 7th Foot enrolled 280 who measured 35 inches and over out of 630; and out of 513 recruits of the 4th Battalion of the Rifle Brigade, more than half measured the same average.

It is evident, from this return, that the biggest men do not enter into military service, and that the chest-measures do not agree with the average of former times.

ALTERATION IN HEAD-DRESS OF OFFICERS OF THE 5th FUSILIERS.

The officers of the above regiment have been authorized to wear a red and white hackle feather on the left side of the racoon-skin caps.

PRIVILEGE OF RETIRED NAVAL OFFICERS.

The *United Service Gazette* informs its readers that, "in reply to the many inquiries we have received on the subject, we are enabled to state that retired naval officers, whether at home or in the Colonies, although they may have 'commuted,' are entitled to wear the uniform of their last rank, on occasions of public ceremonies and the like."

DESCRIPTION OF THE PATTERNS IN DIAGRAM.

Plates 1686 and 1687.

Diagrams 1, 4, and 9, are the pattern of a novel style of dress for little boys, which we have illustrated on one of the plates issued with the present number of our work. It is of Russian origin. We have drafted the forepart and back on one diagram. The former is shown by the outline commencing at the top of the shoulder-seam, continuing to 4¼ on the top-line to the point 9 at the bottom, and from 9, through the scye, to the bottom of the side-seam. 12½. Although only one edge of the front is carried to the full length on the diagram, the other will naturally correspond. The shape of the back is denoted by the curved line from the points of the two shoulder-seams, 4¼, including the shoulder-seam, scye, and side-seams. The *strong* lines indicate the broad braid, shown on the illustration of the dress.

Diagram 9, is the pattern of the striped shirt worn under the tunic. The opening at front is shown by the strong line, a little on one side, and the sleeves are sewn in the spaces between 0 and 7, and between 22¼ and 7. The top-edge is gathered on to a narrow neck-binding or collar, leaving the portions between 0 and 4, and 22¾ and 4, plain for the shoulder-seam. The sleeve (diagram 4) is gathered in at top to the scye, and at the bottom on to a narrow wristband, which is fastened with a hole and button.

The scye of the tunic is left open, as there are not any sleeves sewn into it. This style of dress is only adapted for little boys.

Diagrams 2, 3, 5, 11, and 12, are the pattern of the most fashionable style of lady's riding-habit. The back (diagram 3) is cut much narrower across to the back-scye than has been worn for several years, and the appearance of the pattern in consequence is so different, that the eye does not readily accustom itself to the altered shape. The waist is cut even shorter than we reported last year; in the pattern we have given, we have gone to the extreme length fashionable. The back-scye is moderate in depth, and the back very narrow at the bottom. The forepart (diagram 2) does not require any explanation, but the difference in the width of the back is shown by the unusually open scye for a habit. The point of the bosom, or the top of the plaits under the bosom, is cut very low, in accordance with the prevailing taste in ladies' dresses, and to suit the riding-corsets. The back of the jacket-skirt (diagram 12) is cut with a "banyan" plait at the centre, and a plain plait at each hip. The forepart-skirt (diagram 11) is long and narrow, and sewn on along the bottom-edge of the forepart, so far as it will reach.

Diagrams 6 and 14, are the pattern of the train. A material alteration has lately been made in the shape of the train of a riding-habit; and those of our readers who remember when it consisted of two whole widths of cloth gathered on to a narrow band at top, and so arranged as to hang all round with considerable compass, will realize the change which has taken place.

Diagram 6, is the pattern of the top-side. The straight line represents the *left* side-seam, and the curved line from 5 to 7½ corresponds in length with half the circumference of the waist. The line from the point 5 to 60, is supposed to be the *right* side-seam, and is cut longer and with more round on it, to allow of a certain amount of fulness being held on to the under-side in making up. The under-side (diagram 14) has three large V's taken out on the upper edge, if the cloth be stout, or two only when the habit is made of a thin cloth. The strong line again represents the *left* side-seam from 12 to 60. A broad ketch is sewn on or cut on for the facing of the pocket, which is usually worn, the opening of which is marked.

The train, when seamed up, is sewn on at top to a narrow band cut with a point at the centre of the body at front, to the size of the waist. The top-side is sewn quite plain, and what fulness there may be in the under-side is gathered on under the jacket-skirt behind. The band is fastened with buttons and holes, or a strap and buckle. A silk tab is sewn on at the bottom of the back, under the back-skirt, and two holes worked in it; it is fastened by wot buttons sewn on the band, or the tab is simply fastened to the train by two hooks and eyes. A hole is worked at the corner of the pocket ketch at top, and is fastened on to a button, to keep it in its place when on the body.

Diagrams 7, 8, 10, 13, and 15, are the pattern of one of the favourite styles of morning-coat for the ensuing seasons. The waist is cut shorter than has been worn lately, and the skirt somewhat longer. There are two buttons and holes only at front, for *use*, and the edge of the forepart is cut away considerably, and at an angle from below the lower hole, and the skirt made to run with it. The coat is made to open low at front.

JUVENILE DRESS.

A novel and smart style of dress for little boys is illustrated on the other figure on the third plate. It is of Russian origin, and forms a pleasing addition to the styles of dress for little boys from which we have to select. On account of the novelty in shape, we have given a pattern in diagram. It will be observed that the tunic is made without sleeves or collar, and is fastened on one side by holes worked in a fly, or by loops of cord and buttons sewn on to the right forepart. A belt is worn round the waist, fastened by a button and hole, or fancy steel buckle. The shirt is gathered in at front and back on to a narrow neck-binding, fastened by a hole and button. The sleeves are very wide, and gathered in at top to the arm-holes or openings shown at the sides of the pattern in diagram, and the bottom on to a narrow wristband with button and hole. The trousers are cut very full, and gathered at top on to a waistband. They are short, reaching but little below the knee.

The tunic is trimmed on the edges and round the arm-holes with a broad braid, and a narrow braid on each side. These may be of two different colours. Light colours in Melton cloth, Tweed, or small patterns in angola, are available for this purpose. The shirt and trousers may be made of any thin article striped.

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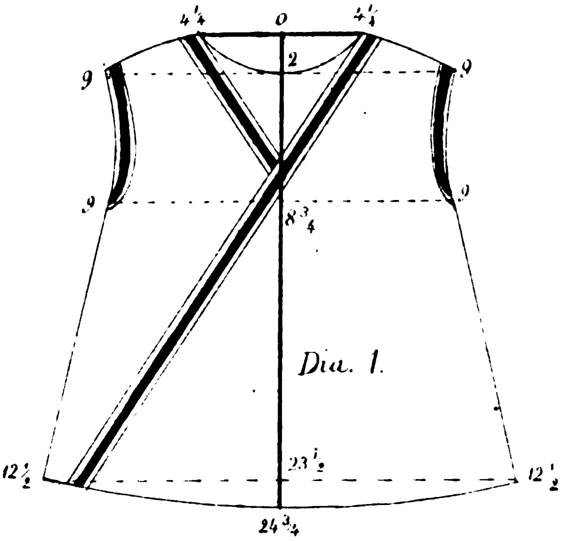
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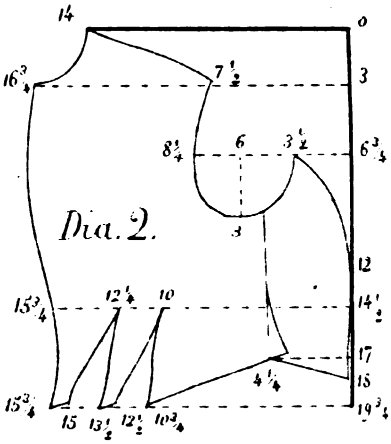
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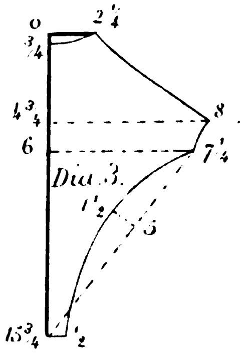
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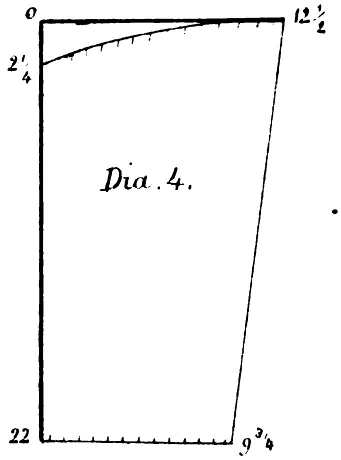
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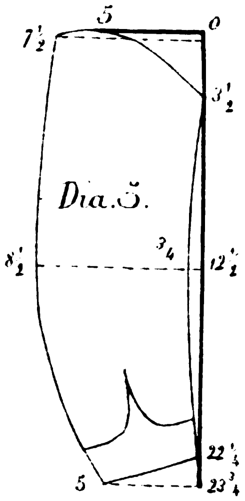
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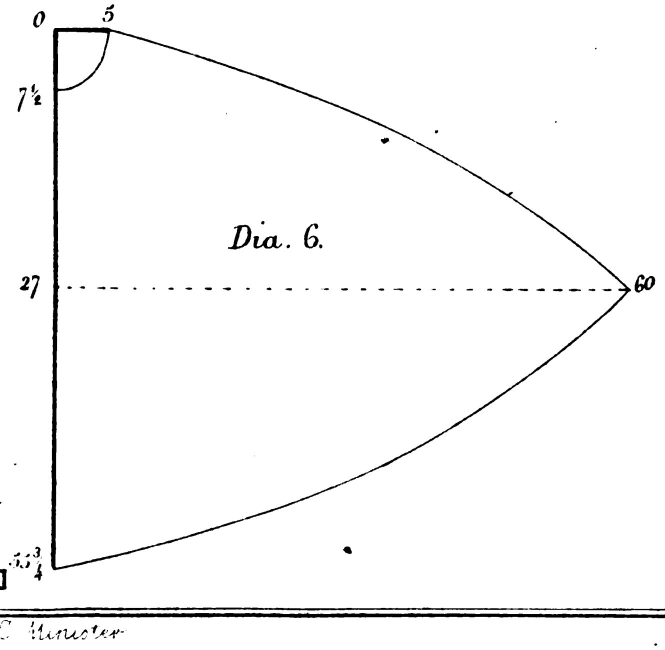
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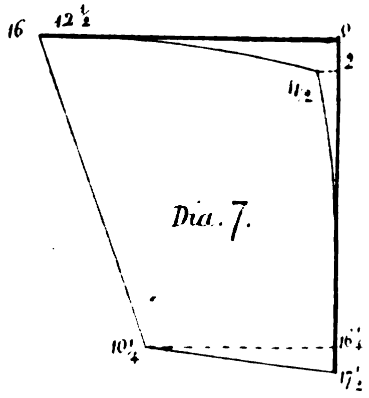
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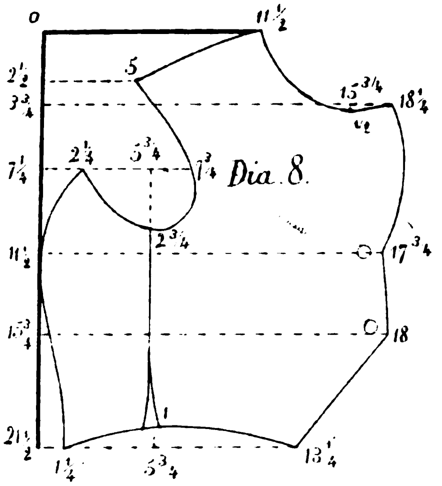
G. C. Minister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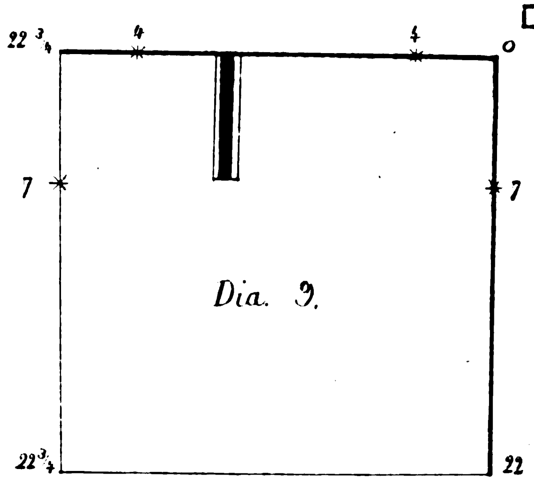
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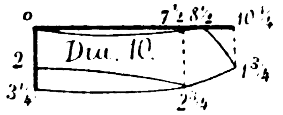
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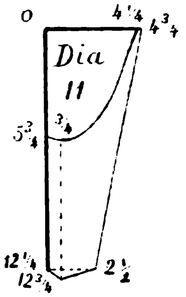
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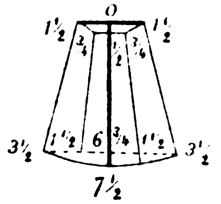
Dia. 12.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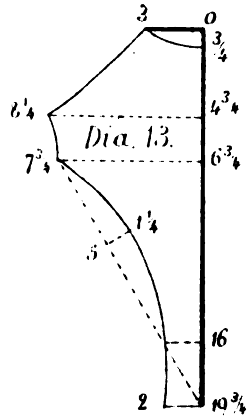
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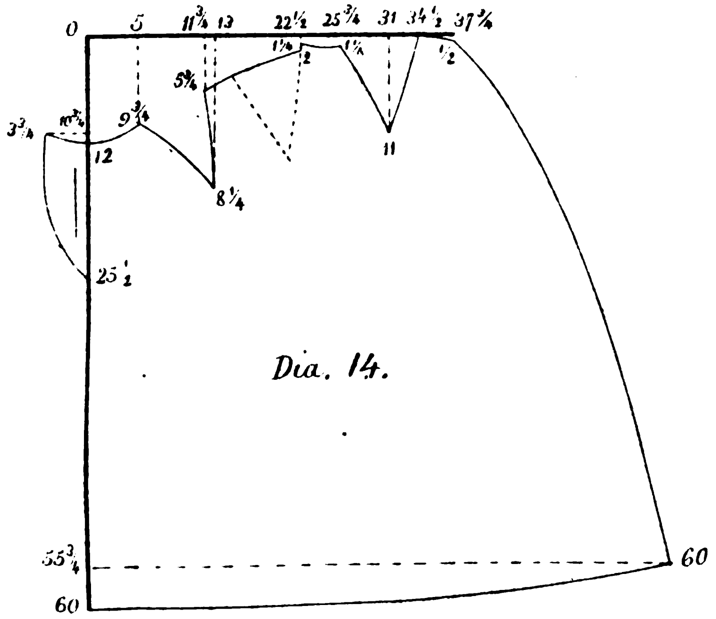
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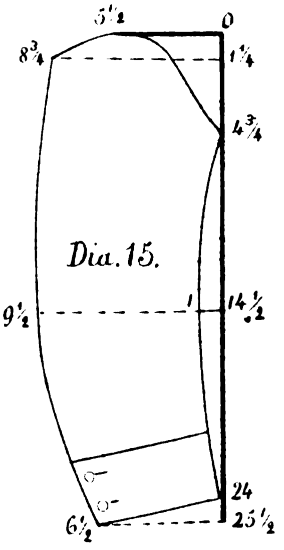
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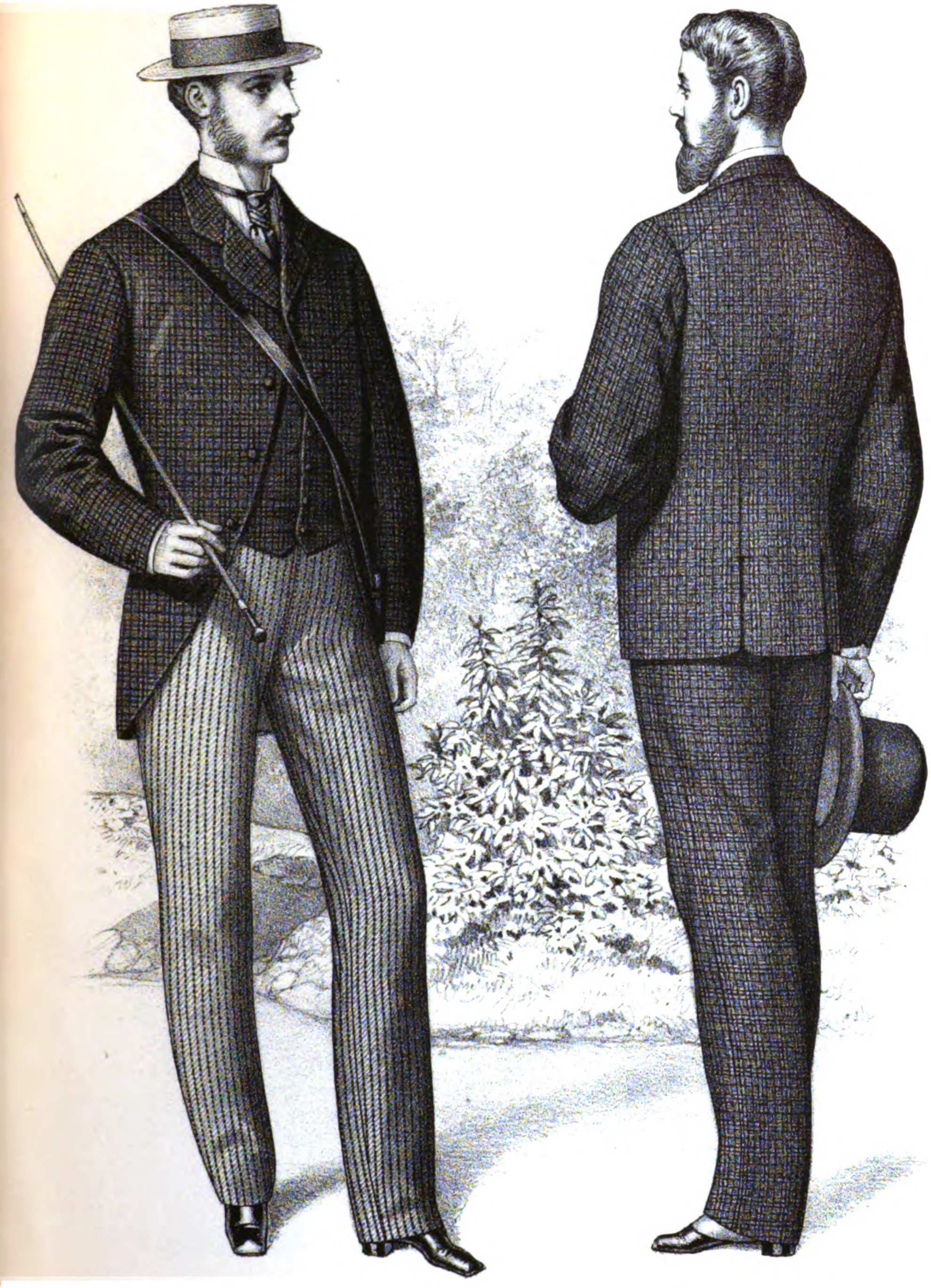
IMP. MICHELET, 6, R. DU HAZARD, PARIS



GAZETTE OF FASHION.

EDWARD MINISTER AND SON

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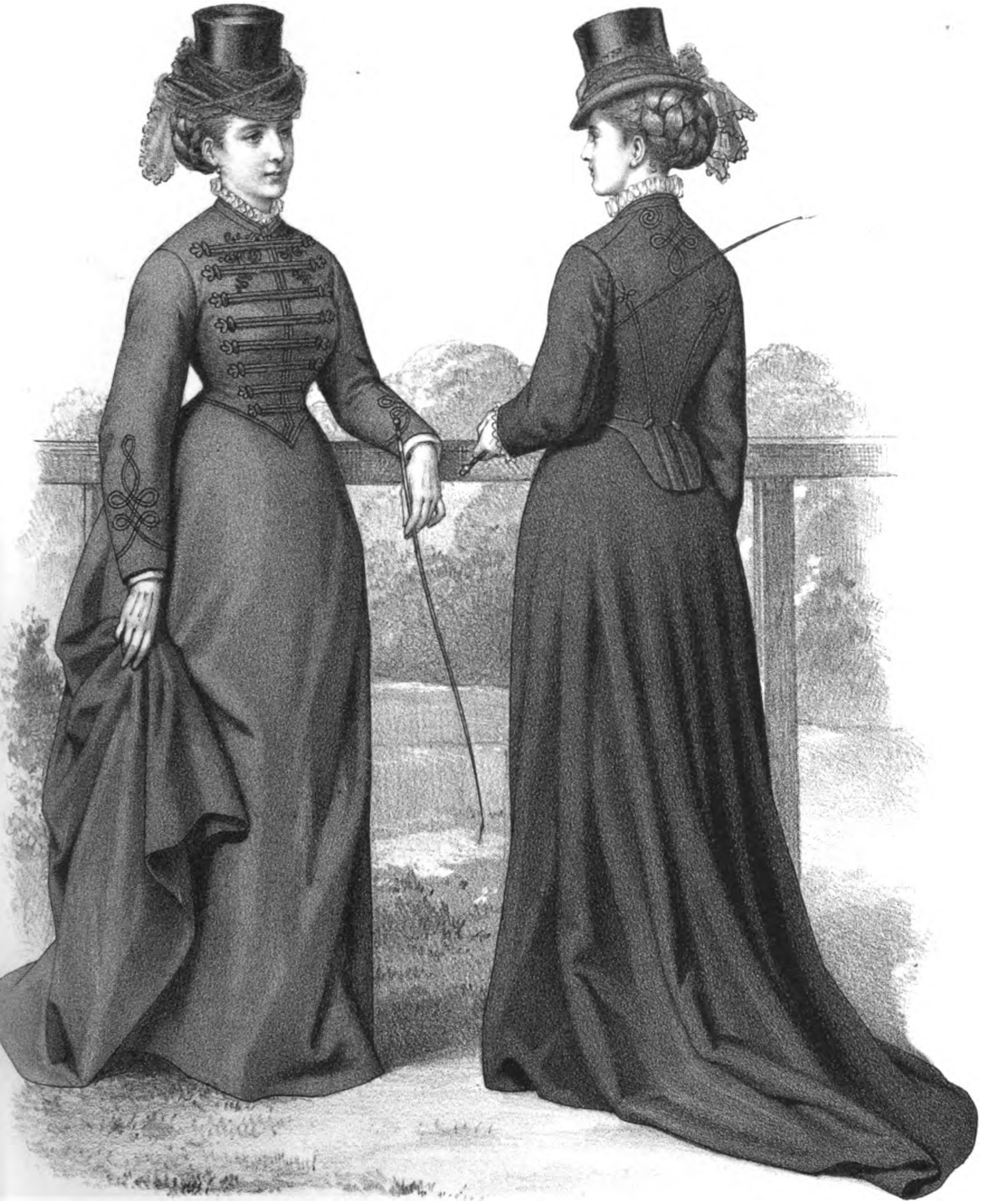

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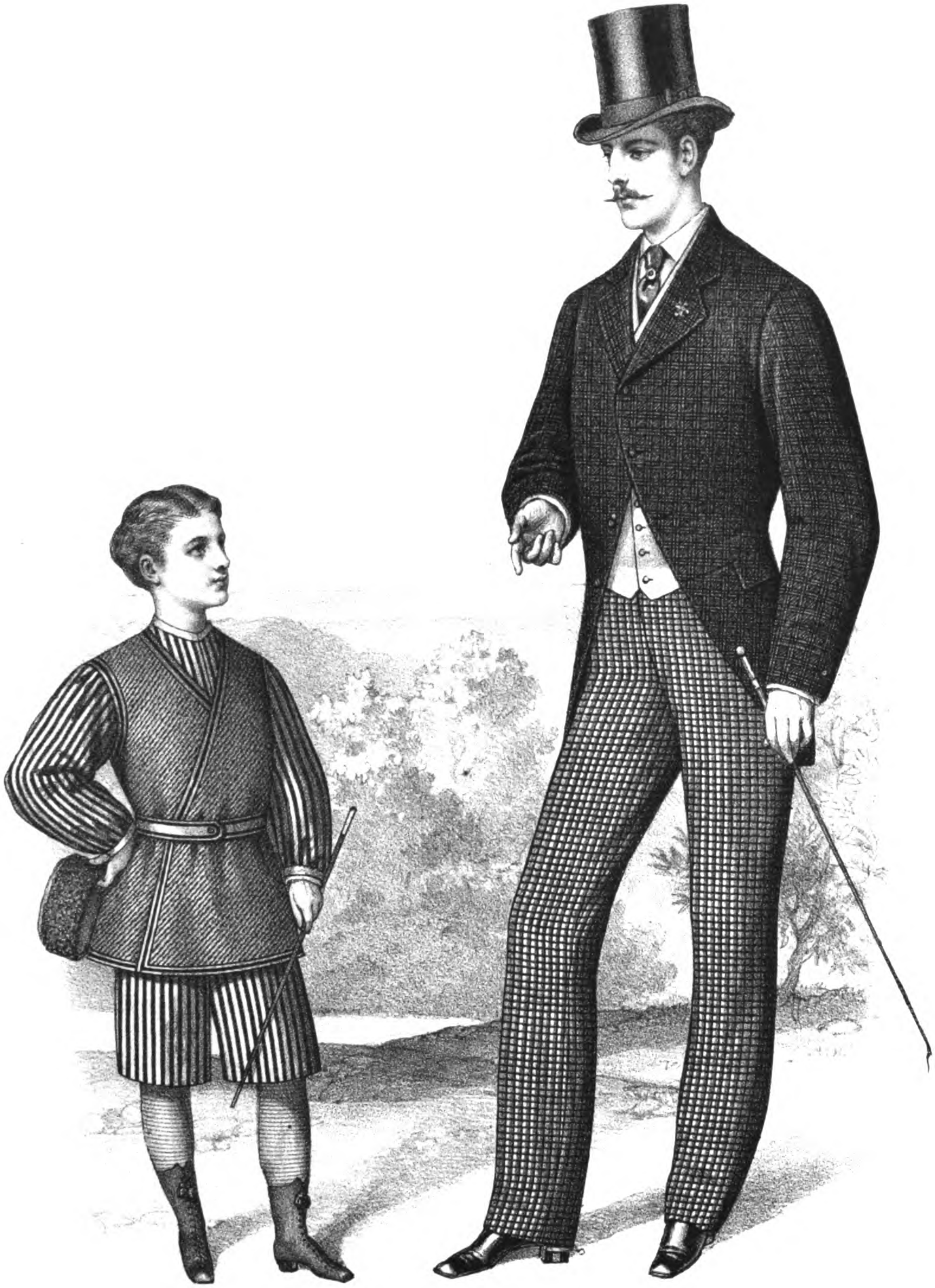

GAZETTE of FASHION.

EDWARD MINISTER AND SON

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GAZETTE OF FASHION,

AND

CUTTING ROOM COMPANION.

BY

EDWARD MINISTER AND SON,

Tailors and Habit Makers to Her Majesty,

No. 8, ARGYLL PLACE, REGENT STREET, LONDON. W.

No. 337. May 1, 1874. Vol. 29.

SERIES OF COLOURED PLATES.

Since the announcement we made, in the January number of our work, of our intention to issue, from time to time, *coloured* plates illustrating Official Costumes,—the first of the series appearing in the February number, representing the Consular Uniform,—it has been suggested to us that we should be rendering a service to many of our subscribers, and to the trade generally, by including in our scheme the illustrations of different styles of liveries, so as to show the effect of the combination of colours, and the harmony which ought to exist in the shape and appearance of the various component parts.

As it is ever our desire to make our work as practically useful as possible, and at all times to consult the wishes of our patrons, we have much pleasure in carrying out the suggestion, and with the present number publish a coloured plate representing

Footmen's Dress Livery.

Although we have published a work, the "Chart of British Liveries," specially treating upon liveries generally, and most comprehensive in character, it sometimes happens that a single plate is required illustrating a particular style of livery. We have taken this into consideration in our selection of the livery for representation on the present plate, and have been further influenced in our choice, by the fact of the repeated inquiries which have been made of us for information upon Dress Liveries for High Sheriffs of Counties.

We may preface our description of the plate and the several details by stating, with respect to the livery worn by the male servants of a gentleman elected to serve the office of high sheriff of a county, that, as the duties connected with the office are special, and as, during the twelve months, he fills a position quite separate from that of his ordinary place in society, his servants are not obliged to wear the regular *family* livery on the particular occasions when their master is attending in his official position. Any gentleman elected to the office is at libery to select a more expensive or attractive style of livery for his servants to wear during the time for which he is appointed, or they may wear their regular livery on ordinary occasions, reserving the other for special ceremonies. Bearing in mind, therefore, this licence, we have selected a style of dress livery for a footman, which may be appropriately adopted for this particular purpose, and may also equally be chosen for the *dress* livery by any family.

The shape of the DRESS livery-coat for a footman is *generally* round-breasted. We make use of the term "generally," as, with the exception of the particular style worn by the servants of Her Majesty, and other members of the Royal Family, on certain occasions—a double-breasted lapel-coat buttoned up to the throat, and with a stand-up collar—it is the shape usually adopted. We do not include in our description of dress livery, the lapel-coat worn in some private families; as the continuance of a coat of that shape is a matter of choice on the part of the master, and is not obligatory upon him.

To return to our description. The coat is made with a stand-collar to reach to the *end* of the neck, and the front cut to run with the front-edge of the forepart. The size the forepart should be cut at the waist-seam, will be governed by the widths and number of the laces used in the trimming. There are usually six buttons on the right forepart, placed at equal distances and near to the edge, and six *graduated* notched, or imitation holes formed by a cord, on the left forepart to correspond. The button-hole which is worked on the waist-seam is 2 inches long, and the top one 3½ inches; the intervening holes being worked to a proportionate length. Sometimes there is a row of holes on *each* breast; in that case the buttons are placed at the *back* of the holes. There are either pointed flaps sewn on at the waist-seam, with three buttons under, only partly visible, or pointed welts, with three buttons in the centre. These, however, are but very little worn. One half is placed on the forepart, and the other on the skirt, the pointed edge upwards. Some care is required in sewing on the welts to prevent their contracting on the hip. The bottom-edge should be well stretched out.

The sleeve in harmony with this style of coat has a cuff, with a pointed slash sewn on the top-side about one and a half inch from the fore-arm-seam. There are three coat-sized buttons on it, but only two holes need be worked. A narrow lip projects over a portion of the buttons. The centre point should be in a line with the top-edge of the cuff. In some cases the slash is merely sewn on to the top-side sleeve and fastened down, and the cuff made whole all round, or with two buttons and holes, as an ordinary cuff. In this case, plain flexible or covered buttons should be used at the hind-arm, as they should not be visible. The advantages of this plan of making up a slash-sleeve are, the sleeve can be cut smaller at the hand if desirable, and the points of the slash being sewn to the sleeve all round, are kept in better form. There are two gilt or plated hooks and eyes sewn on to the most prominent part of the edge of the foreparts.

The skirt is moderately long, and cut to run with the front-edge of the forepart, and slightly curved towards the centre of the line.

When the collar, cuffs, and flaps are of the same colour as the coat, the foreparts, facings, collar, and skirt-linings are made of cloth. When they are of a different colour, it is usual to line the coat *throughout* with shalloon to match them. There are always side-edges, and when the coat is lined with shalloon, they and the flaps are lined with the same. There is one button at the hip, one in the centre of the side-edge, and one at the bottom.

We have represented an inch lace, which may be of gold, silver, or worsted, along the top and bottom of the collar, down the front of the forepart and skirt, down the edge of the plaits, and on the edge of the back-skirt, round the flaps, along the top-edge of the cuff, and at front and back of that portion of the slash which is *on* the cuff. The lace may be carried up to a point at the bottom of each side-seam, and made to meet in a point on the back-skirt. The edge of the lace on the forepart should run with the lace on the top of the flap.

A gold or silver *aiguilette* on the *right* shoulder, with the tags fastened by loops to one of the buttons at the front of the forepart, adds considerably to the rich appearance of the livery.

To be in keeping with the shape of the coat, the waistcoat should be single-breasted, with skirts, as shown on the second figure on the plate, and be made with a stand-collar, the end sloped off to run with the forepart, which is cut away at top to show the shirt-front. There are five or six crest buttons at front, according to the height the waistcoat is intended to be fastened up. The skirt commences from about an inch above the full length of a *morning* waistcoat. There are pointed flaps, with three buttons under, and the front and back edges are tacked down about an inch and a half. The openings for the pockets are underneath. A ketch is cut on to the button forepart from nothing at the top button, so that the top of the skirt may diverge from the centre of the bottom of the front-edge. The side-seam of the back need not be cut quite so long as to match the forepart, and is left open from the top of the skirt. The flaps and skirts are lined with shalloon. It is not necessary nor usual to put sleeves in dress livery waistcoats. When laced as shown on the plate, the lace is sewn on the front-edges, along the skirts, and round the flaps. It may be of silver or gold, even if a worsted lace be used for the coat, or to match, but narrower. When laced, the flaps are usually deeper than when made plain.

Breeches for footmen are worn very short, so as only to reach to the small of the leg under the knee. They are cut easy to the thigh, but not full, and to fit close to the knee. The top-side is not cut forward at the bottom. They are made with "split-fall," and have "frog-mouth" pockets, with welts. There are three crest buttons at the knee, about seven-eighths of an inch apart. The top-side is held on a little in making up. A garter of the same material as the breeches, about seven-eighths of an inch wide made up, is sewn on. It is lined with linen or cloth. A button-hole is worked for the buckle, and the lining left loose at the back, or an extra piece sewn on. If of plush, the pile should run round the line. Plush breeches require to be cut rather higher upwards and a little longer in the leg, and easier generally, to allow for the stubbornness of the article and the large seams taken in making up. When a lace garter is worn, the breeches are cut the width of the lace longer, and it is sewn *on* to them, and not as an ordinary garter. It should fall short at the under-side about two inches. When a fringe is worn, it is attached to one end of a piece of the same lace, about two inches long, and the other end is sewn on to the *under*-side at front of the hole for the buckle. Instead of sewing on a piece of cloth, and not lining the edge as formerly, it is customary to cut the under-side of the breeches longer at the part under the buckle.

When the collar, flaps, and cuffs are of a different colour to the coat, and whether laced or plain, it is usual to make the waistcoat and breeches to match. Sometimes the *cuffs* are made the same as the coat, when the colour of the facings is very delicate. The colours of the coat, of the facings, and of the buttons, are regulated by the colours in the crest. Dress breeches may be made of plush or of cloth, with lace garter. Cloth is considered smarter; but plush is more generally worn.

We published in the July, 1872, number of our work, a plate illustrating a footman's dress livery, and also the patterns of the suit; but, as there represented, it was perfectly plain, and suitable to any quiet family. That which we now issue, marks the distinction between the two styles; and being coloured, shows the difference between the coat and the facings to more advantage. The patterns, however, are equally available for the present dress.

RUMOURED ALTERATION IN THE SHAPE OF THE INFANTRY PATROL-JACKET.

We understand it is not unlikely that the new "Dress Regulations" about to be issued, will provide for another change in the patrol-jacket, which will, in future, be a modification of the "Norfolk" pattern, made with a plait down the centre of the back.—*United Service Gazette.*

[Considering the last edition was published in 1864, and that the official notice of Her Majesty's approval of the regulations was dated April 1, 1857, and also taking into consideration the fact of the several alterations which have subsequently been made in the different uniforms, if the authorities were desirous of the various details being carried out with accuracy, they have not hurried themselves in making them known for the information of those whom they may concern.—ED. GAZ. OF FASH.]

ACT OF PARLIAMENT RELATING TO EMPLOYERS AND WORKMEN.

A case lately came before the notice of one of the Metropolitan Magistrates, which involves an important point of interest to certain employers of labour, and has brought to light the circumstance of a particular Act of Parliament, not having been repealed by the "Masters' and Servants' Act." The following are the particulars of the case, which, in our opinion, is of sufficient importance to justify our noticing it, and also induced us to consult the particular Act, and lay its contents before our readers for their information. A journeyman bootmaker, working on his master's premises, left ostensibly to go to his dinner; but shortly afterwards, a pair of boots, on which he was at work, was missed, and the man did not return to his work, nor for his wages. Information was given to the police, and he was apprehended. When charged, he asked his master to forgive him, and said he would pay for the boots. The magistrate, on looking at the "Masters' and Servants' Act," found that an Act of George II. was recited in the Act, and "as it provided for offences of the kind charged against the prisoner, and from this Act being unrepealed, it was impossible to deal with the charge any other way." He read the Act, which is as follows:—

"Enacted, if any persons hired to work on any woollen, linen, fustian, cotton, or iron manufactures, shall, after the 1st of May, 1740, imbezzle, or any way illegally dispose of any materials they were entrusted to work up, or shall reel short or false yarn; the person so offending and convicted as prescribed by the said recited Act, shall forfeit double the value of the damage, which the owners of such goods (whether manufactured or not) shall sustain, with costs of prosecution for every offence, as shall be judged reasonable by the Justice of the Peace before whom such offenders respectively shall be convicted; and if immediate payment of the forfeitures, with costs of prosecution, shall be refused, that then the same justice, before whom the offenders were convicted, shall commit them to the House of Correction, *to be whipped* and kept to *hard labour* for any time not exceeding 14 days. And for every second or other subsequent offence, to forfeit *four* times the value of the damages and cost of suit, to be settled by the justice, and if immediate payment be refused, then *any* justice for the county, riding, &c., shall commit such offenders to the House of Correction, there to be kept to hard labour for any time not exceeding three months, *and publicly whipped at the Market Cross once or oftener* at the discretion of the justice. One-half of the money forfeited to be given to the injured party, and the other to the poor of the parish where the offence was committed.

"Any person taking in pawn, or who shall buy or receive such goods knowingly, shall be liable to be punished.

"Persons employed in the manufacturing of gloves, breeches (leather)," and various other articles recited in the Act, "or any other materials made use of in the said trades, who shall commit the before-mentioned offence, shall pay double their value. The amount may be levied by distress, and the offender's goods sold. If any surplus, to be returned; or if there be not any goods, the offender may be committed to prison for fourteen days, with hard labour, and whipped at the discretion of the justice, and for a repetition of the offence, shall be liable to the same punishment we have before stated.

"Receivers liable to the same penalties and punishment as the offenders.

"All journeymen employed in making up of gloves, breeches, boots, &c., &c., for any master, and who shall neglect the performance, by working for any subsequent master, *before* he shall have completed the work he first undertook, shall be sent to prison for a term not exceeding one month."

The Act extends to Scotland, and was passed "to explain and amend" an Act of Anne, and also to extend its operation to manufacturers of leather.

After reading a portion of the Act, the magistrate ordered the prisoner to pay the *double* value of the goods, or in default to be imprisoned for fourteen days. The prisoner, on hearing this decision, laughed, and said, "Thank you, sir;" but when the magistrate told him the Act of Parliament also provided yet a further punishment for the offence, referring to the whipping, the prisoner looked very blank at the information. The magistrate, acting under a conviction that the Legislature never intended, when amending the law of "Master and Servant," to allow such an Act to stand, took upon himself to dispense with the latter portion of the punishment, but thought the fact should be known.

NEW YORK MASTER-TAILORS' CLUB.

The members of the above Club celebrated their Third Anniversary by a Dinner, which our contemporary, Mr. Linthicum, in the last number of his monthly journal, states, "was served in Delmonico's best style, he having received *carte blanche* for the occasion." The framing of the several toasts, reflects most favourably on the talent of the composer, whoever may be the gentleman to whom that duty was delegated; for they are one succession of witty puns on the names of the different gentlemen whom the company desired especially to honour. It would be invidious to select any one specimen from the number, as we have no doubt one and all were equally well suited to the purpose for which they were arranged. It would appear that the sister societies of other cities in the States were well represented at this gathering, and that on the following day to that on which the dinner was given, the *country* visitors who had attended, were taken by the members of the club to see the several lions of the city.

If the members of our trade, who habitually attend the anniversary dinners of the Journeymen-Tailors' Benevolent Institution, or the members of the Dinner Committee, want to introduce some fresh life into the stock speeches which are delivered on these occasions, we would advise them to procure a copy of the April number of "Linthicum's Journal," and treasure up some of the witticisms therein mentioned.

It has often been a matter of surprise to us that the formation of a trade club, composed of the principal tailors in the metropolis, should not have been agitated, considering the fact that such institutions are already established elsewhere, and are productive of the best results. We cannot suppose that any petty feeling of jealousy would be allowed for one moment to interfere with the carrying out of such a project, and would be inclined to believe that it only requires some influential members of our trade to take the initiative to ensure its success.

Although the meetings of the committee of management of the Journeyman's Benevolent Institution draw together many of the heads of our leading houses, still, as their time is on those occasions occupied with the special business of the Institution, the effect cannot be the same as if they met with their minds entirely free from other matters.

We recommend this question to the consideration of the trade, and feel assured that if taken up with the proper spirit, the object may be carried out satisfactorily.

MERCHANT TAILORS' COMPANY.

Few persons but who are now aware that the titles of the different corporate bodies of the City of London have no longer any connexion with the particular trades after which they are called. At one time, however, such was not the case, and however much the special purposes for which the different companies may have been originally founded may have been departed from, it is evident, by referring to records, that they were established for specific duties, and in the interest of certain trades.

The Merchant Tailors' Company, which is well known as standing one of the first in the City, and comprises, in its list of members, some of the highest in the land, was originally formed for the protection of our particular trade, and was at first composed of members of our craft.

"This society," which we are informed in a history of the several City companies, "was anciently denominated 'TAILORS AND LINEN ARMOURERS,' was incorporated by letters patent of the 5th of Edward IV., 1466; but many of the members being *great merchants*, and Henry VII. being a member, he, for his greater honour, &c., by letters patent granted in 1503, re-incorporated the same by the name of the 'Master and Wardens Merchant Tailors of the Fraternity of St. John the Baptist, in the City of London.'"

The first patent of arms was granted by Edward

IV., in 1480, and the society was afterwards incorporated by Elizabeth, in 1586, by the title, "MEN OF THE ART AND MYSTERIES OF MERCHANT TAILORS OF THE FRATERNITY OF ST. JOHN."

In the history of this company it is stated: "They are a most numerous and very rich company, composed of merchants, mercers, drapers, tailors, and some other trades. It stands the seventh in rank; and in the list of the members we find the names of 10 kings, three princes, 27 bishops, 26 dukes, 47 earls, 81 lords, and 16 lord mayors. From Henry IV., the company received a new confirmatory charter, under the title of 'Scissors,' &c. Henry VI. added to their previous privileges, the right of search and correction of abuse throughout the trade. The fine imposed upon a liveryman taking up his freedom, varied from £5, in 1608, to £80 8s., in 1832."

ORIGIN.

The tailor and draper anciently went hand in hand, not as members of the same fraternity, but as equally contributing to furnish the necessary article of clothing; and notwithstanding attempts were made to exalt them above their seeming servile origin, and to change the name from TAILORS to MERCHANT TAILORS—a result of their becoming merchants in cloth—it is certain that not only at first were the *Cissori bonâ fide* cutters and makers-up of cloth, but the company was a working one.

The *Cissor*, or tailor, anciently made both men's and women's apparel. In the time of Edward I., the king, the queen, the prince, and the king's daughter had each their separate *Cissor*. He made the king's linen (*lineamenta*), as well as his other clothes. In the wardrobe account of Edward I., John, the king's tailor, for his expenses sixty days, during which he was (*extra curiam*) out of his allowance, by the prince's order, to make his robes (*robæ*), and other lesser orders, had 4½d. a day for moneys paid by him for making the said robes, for thread and silk, &c., for carriage of the said robes and housing, delivered to him out of the king's wardrobe, for his master's horses from London to Windsor.

The title of *Cissor* remained long by them. Tailors, or linen armourers, were large importers of woollen cloth, as early as the reign of Edward III.

In 1483 the company and the Skinners tried their right of precedence, and it was decided that each should exercise its right alternately, and they were to dine at each other's tables twice a year. When the company enjoyed the privilege of measuring the different pieces of goods, it possessed a silver yard measure, which weighed 36 ounces, and had the crest and arms of the company engraved upon it.

EVENING-DRESS.

At the commencement of the London Season, an illustration of the style of evening-dress made by the leading houses in the trade cannot but be acceptable to our patrons. The prevailing style will be found well represented on one of the plates we issue with the present number of our work, and we extract the following particulars from the printed report which accompanies our "Report of Fashion" for the present season:—

The rolling collar, although still made by the first-class trades for a few of their best-dressing customers, must rather be considered the exception than as representing the form in general wear. The various details of the coat are shown by the pattern. There is evidently a disposition to shorten the waists of all styles of coats, consequently dress-coats have been affected in this respect, although the difference in length may not be so immediately palpable to the eye. The lapel is cut with less round on the outer edge, and is not so broad as has been lately worn; there are five holes worked in it. The turn is still long, reaching nearly to the bottom hole, and the front of the coat is made up to lie rather flat on the breast. The sleeve is not very wide, nor does it show any tendency to the "peg-top" style. It is, however, cut rather wide at the bottom. It is finished with a deep cuff, with one or two buttons and holes. The holes are frequently omitted, and the sleeve closed in its entire length. The collar is low in the stand, but there is an inclination to increase the width of the fall. It is made with a "frock" end, and cut off sufficiently to show a small light between it and the top of the lapel. The skirt is short, and moderate in width, both at top and bottom. It is rounded at front on the edge and at the top. The fronts of the forepart are usually faced with plain or a narrow ribbed silk to the lapel-seam, and the skirts are lined with black silk serge or levantine. Some very smart coats have the collar and cuffs also of silk, and they have a very stylish appearance. The edges of the coat are turned in and stitched narrow, or corded; or are finished with a narrow braid. Figured twist or silk buttons of a medium size are worn. Black continues to be patronized, but a few blue coats, with fancy gilt buttons, will obtrude themselves now and then at evening parties.

Waistcoats.

Perhaps the most fashionable style is the waistcoat without a collar, as it affords the more favourable opportunity for displaying a large amount of shirt-front. It is very much cut away, as shown on the pattern in diagram. It is made to open very low, and there are only three buttons and holes at front. The length corresponds with the lapel of the coat, and the waistcoat is cut rather straight along the bottom-edge. The style of dress-waistcoat we illustrated last season is well adapted for the summer, and is very stylish in appearance. Black embroidered cassimere, and plain black cassimere, with cord or a narrow braid on the edges, and coral or turquoise buttons are much worn. White quilting, either with welts or in a small diamond figure, are equally well worn. An under-waistcoat in light blue, or a very pale rose-coloured silk, is effective for dress.

Trousers

for dress are cut straight to the leg, but scarcely so wide over the foot this season. They have frog or French pockets, and are made with fly-fronts. The side-seam is sewn plain; and when the customer is a smart, well-dressing man, a half-inch braid is sometimes sewn on. Black doeskin of a moderate substance, or any of the small patterns in fancy coatings, may be made up.

FROCK-COATS.

On one of the plates accompanying the present number of our work, we give an illustration of the present style of double-breasted frock-coat. A pattern of this garment, given on the sheet of patterns in diagram, will furnish our readers with all the essential details, and the general character of the coat.

It will be observed that there is but little difference in the length of waist from that described for dress, and but a slight alteration in the general outline of the back or sleeve. The forepart is cut sufficiently large at the waist to allow of the coat being buttoned without any strain. The lapel is only of a moderate width, with five holes worked in it, a little pointed at top, and not very round on the outer edge. The collar is not so broad at the end as the top of the lapel, with a light between the two. The sleeve easy to the arm, with a deep cuff and two buttons and holes. The skirt is short, but not to the extreme, and cut with a little more fulness, as the coat may be worn buttoned at the waist. There are not any side-edges to the plaits. The edges are turned in and stitched, and the foreparts are frequently faced to the lapel-seam with silk serge. Fancy silk buttons are much in favour, mostly flat, and of a moderate size. Blue, in various shades, and black are the most prevailing in various patterns carried out in fancy coatings, which take the place of plain cloth.

There are several styles for morning-waistcoats. Without a collar, and both single and double-breasted, cut moderately long, and with a small skirt, formed by placing the lower hole a little distance up, and cutting away the front-edge from below it. The lapel is cut to a medium width, and nearly the same all the way down. There are three holes worked in it. It is made to open very low. The single-breasted waistcoat, without a collar, is sometimes cut to button up high; at others, to a moderate height only, according to the nature of the article. The style shown on figure 6 is also worn. It is made to turn to nearly on a line with the bottom of the scye, and a small turn cut on, and a collar with a square end and a step; or the collar may be brought to the end of the neck, in which case it is made to run with the turn. The different styles will look to most advantage in various articles. Drill may be made up double-breasted or single-breasted without a collar. If made of the same article as the coat or jacket, the single-breasted, to button up moderately high, is the best style; while the shape shown on the plate is well adapted for quiltings or silk-figured cashmeres. Pearl, ivory, and vegetable ivory buttons are worn on morning-waistcoats.

The general proportions and style of morning-trousers are shown on the several figures on the plate, and on the pattern in diagram. They are worn straight down the leg, without defining the shape, and rather wide at the bottom. They have pockets, and are made with fly-fronts, and without waistbands. The side-seams are sewn quite plain. For riding, they are cut much closer generally to the leg, considerably smaller over the foot, and the bottom of the top-sides well hollowed, and an inch longer in the leg-seam, so as to form wrinkles on the boot when the person is standing up.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PATTERNS IN DIAGRAM.

Plates 1691 and 1692.

Diagrams 1, 5, 7, 10, 11, and 14, are the pattern of the present style of evening-dress coat, which will be found effectively illustrated on one of the plates we issue this month in our work. The top of the back (diagram 5) is cut broader than we have lately reported, and the waist is shortened a trifle. The forepart, diagram 1, is produced easy to the meaure, and with a moderate quantity allowed on at front of the breast. The lapel is moderate in width, and not very pointed. The collar is square at the end, and is still worn low in the stand, but the fall is now deeper. The sleeve is smaller, excepting at the hand, and large at top, as the circumference of the scye is increased. The top of the front-edge of the skirt is rounded off.

Diagrams 2, 3, 4, 9, 12, and 13, are the pattern of the most fashionable style of double-breasted frock-coat. There is but little difference in the general details of the back, and the waist is cut but little longer than for dress. The back-scye is rather broader, and the side-seam not quite so much curved. The side-seam of the forepart (diagram 2) is slightly sprung out at the bottom, to give a little liberty for the hip, and the forepart cut easy, but not large at the waist-seam. The skirt is rather flat than otherwise, but is cut with sufficient compass to prevent it binding on the hips, if the coat should be worn buttoned. The sleeve has the same character as described for dress. The lapel is moderate, and not cut with any excessive round on the outer edge. The collar is well cut off at the end, and partakes of the same character as for dress, in the stand and fall.

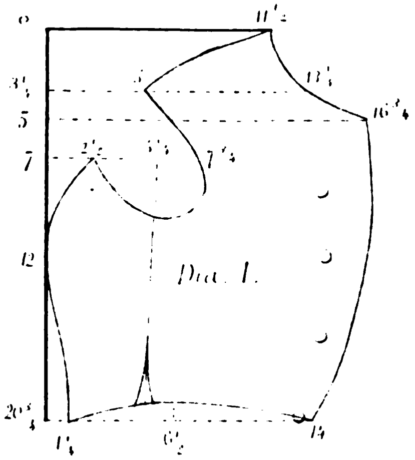
Diagrams 6 and 8, are the pattern of a dress-waistcoat. It is cut without a collar, and the front-edge, from the shoulder to the top button, cut away very much to display the shirt-front. In length at front it corresponds with the length of lapel of the coat. A better plan to produce the liberty necessary on the edge to prevent it binding on the neck, than putting a puff in the shoulder-seam, is to cut a small piece out of the forepart below the shoulder-seam at 8½, and in cutting the piece to be sewn on to the top of the back, to make it long enough to fill up the space made by the piece taken out, and allowing a spring on the top-edge where it joins the forepart on the line of the front-edge.

Diagram 15, is the pattern of a pair of trousers for evening-dress. A V is taken out at the top of the under-side, which in slim figures is an advantage, as it gives a little additional width of seat, without increasing the scye at the waist. The dotted line at the leg-seam and crutch denote the deduction made for the dress; and the same quantity taken off at the leg-seam, is added on to the top of the front-edge, and deducted at the top of the side-seam. We find this one of the easiest plans to prevent the twisting of the side-seam at the bottom, which is sometimes observed on one leg, and had an objectionable appearance when borders were worn.

THE MECHANIC'S SONG.

In a song attributed to Franklin, in which each verse refers to some one of the several trades, the second bears upon our special craft in the following strain:—

"Ye Tailors of ancient and noble renown,
Who clothe all the people in country and town,
Remember that Adam (your father and head),
Though the lord of the world, was a tailor by trade."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16¾
12
Dia. 1.
20¾
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6½
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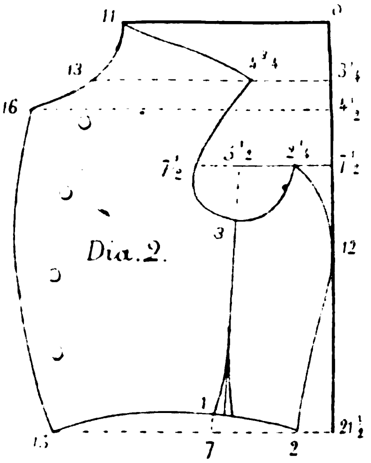
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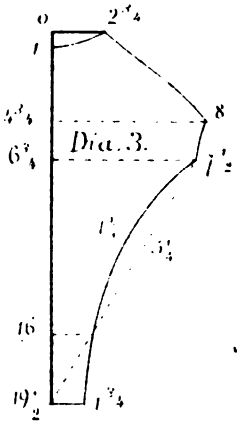
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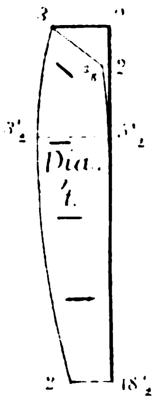
16
19½
1¾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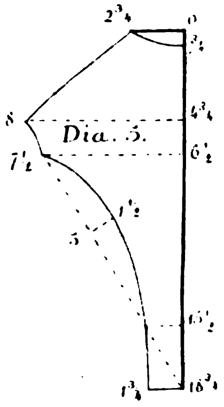
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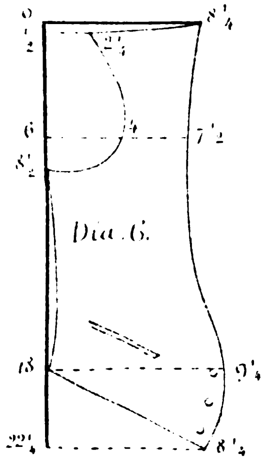
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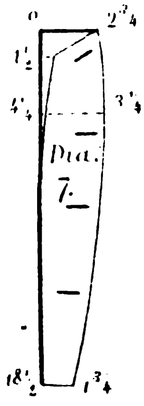
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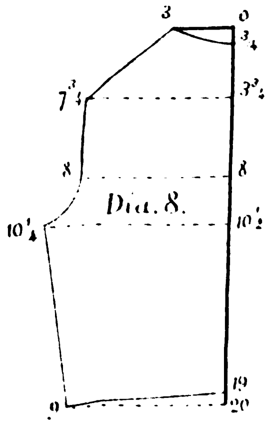
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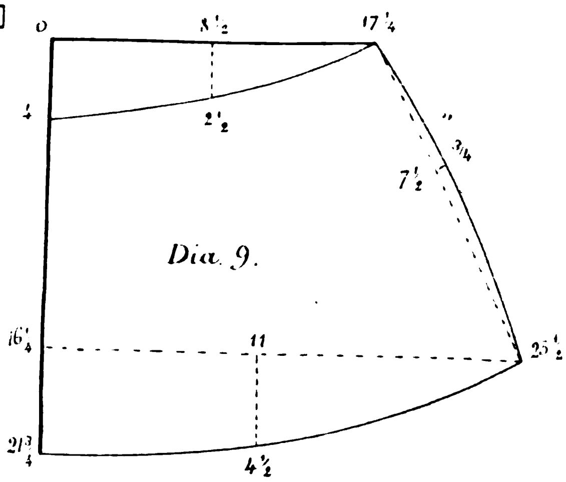
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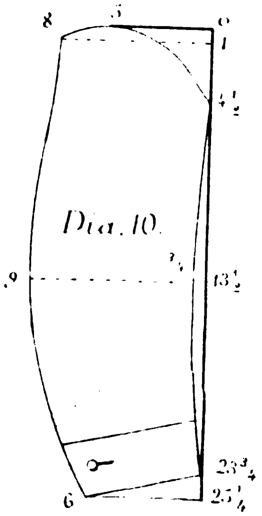
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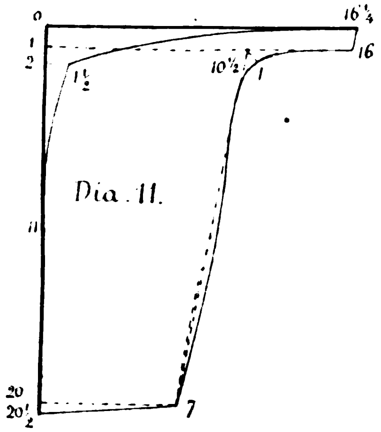
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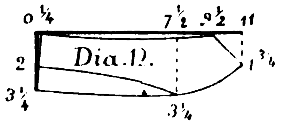
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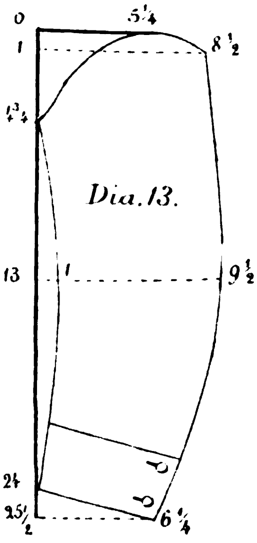
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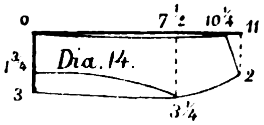
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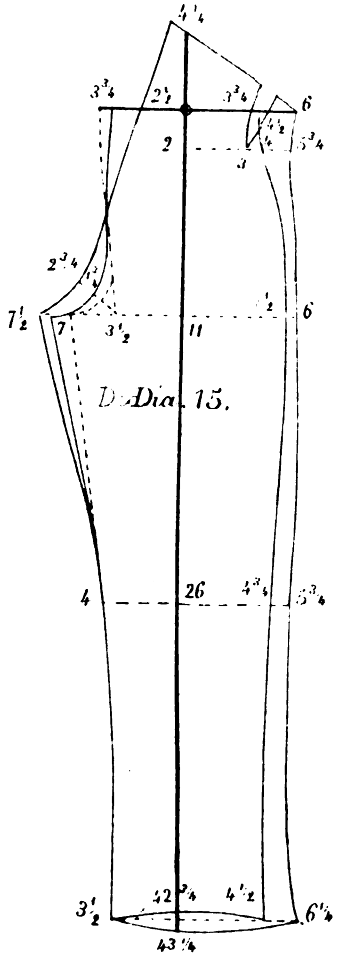
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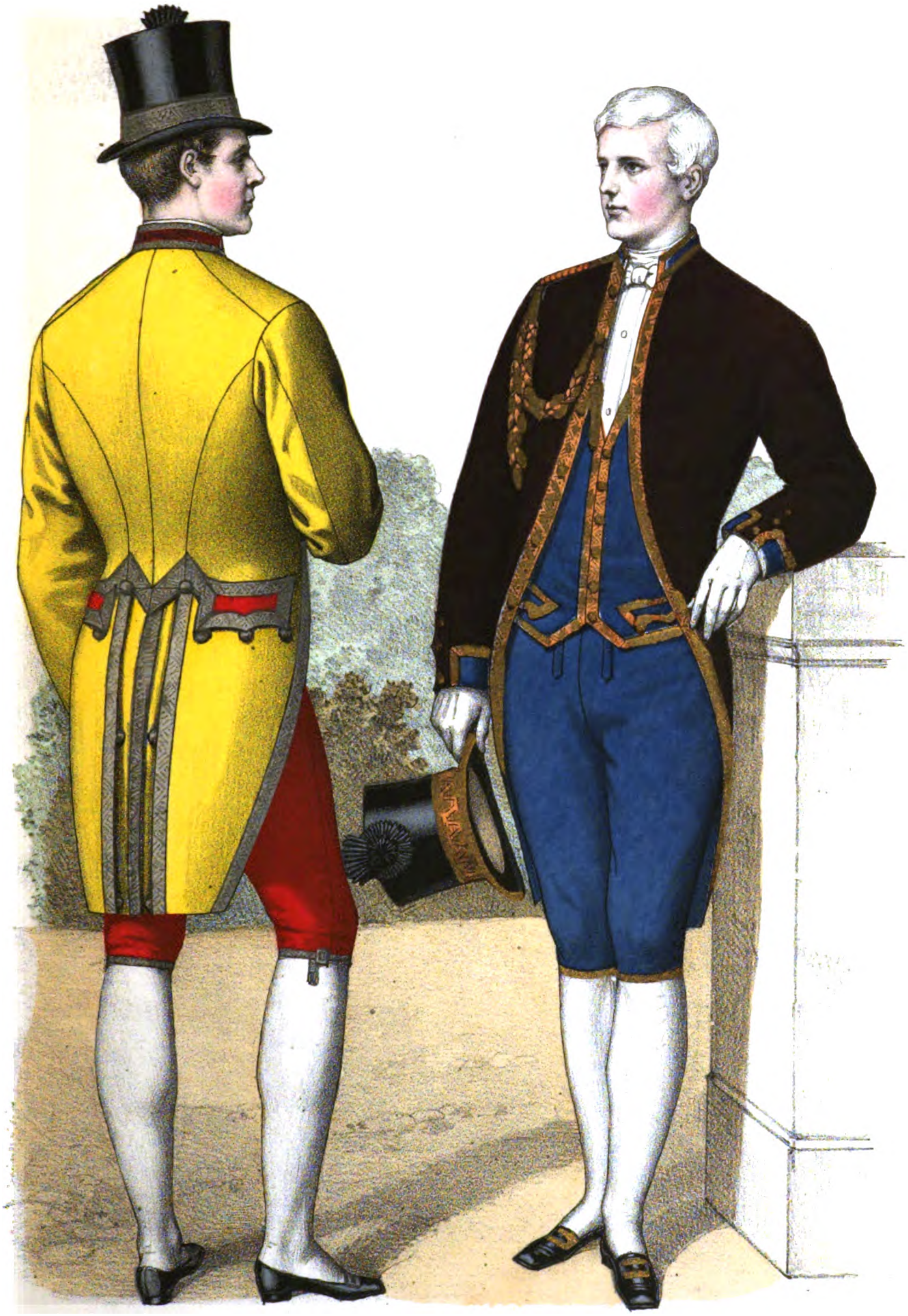

GAZETTE of FASHION.

EDWARD MINISTER AND SON
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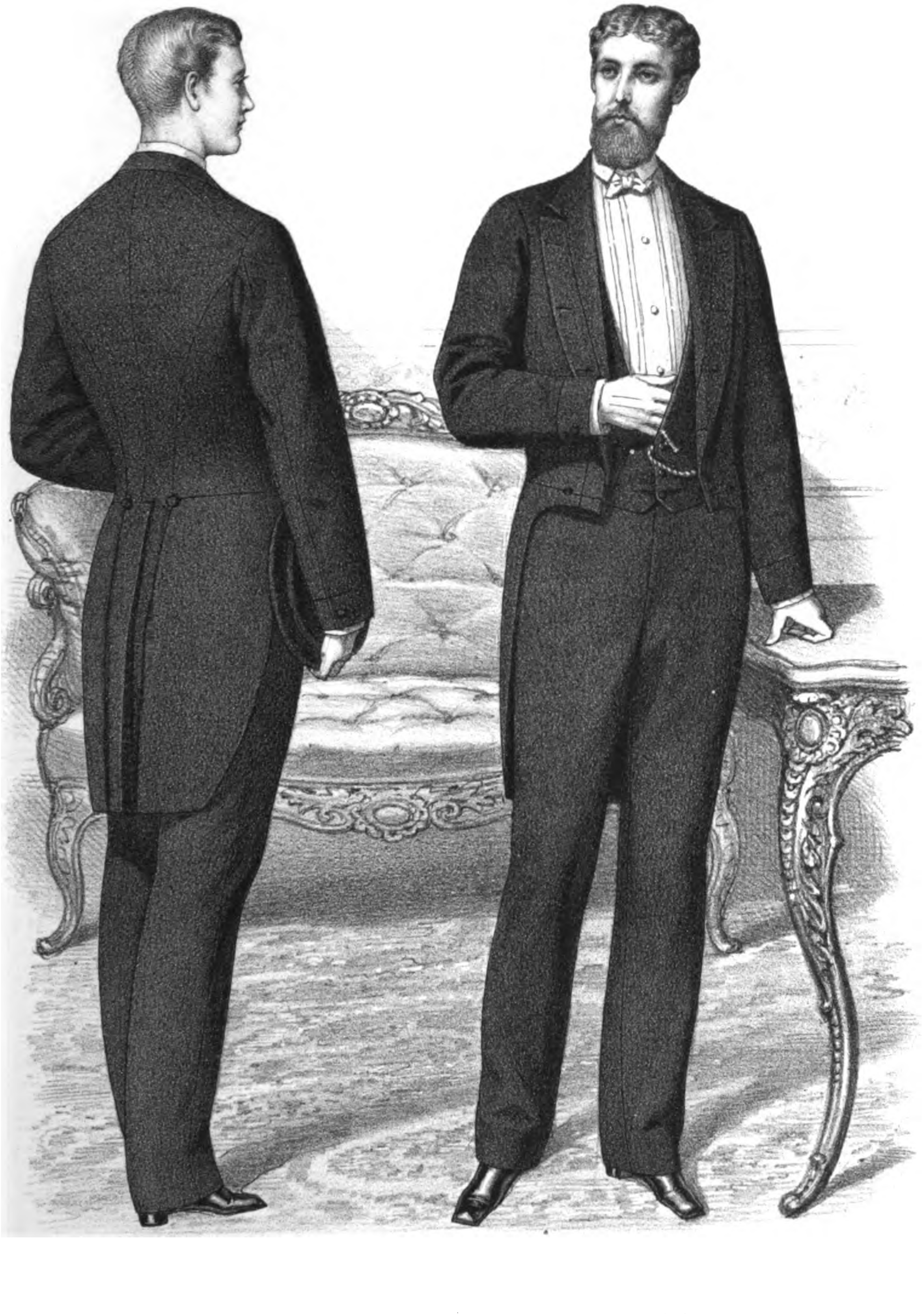

GAZETTE OF FASHION.

EDWARD MINISTER AND SON

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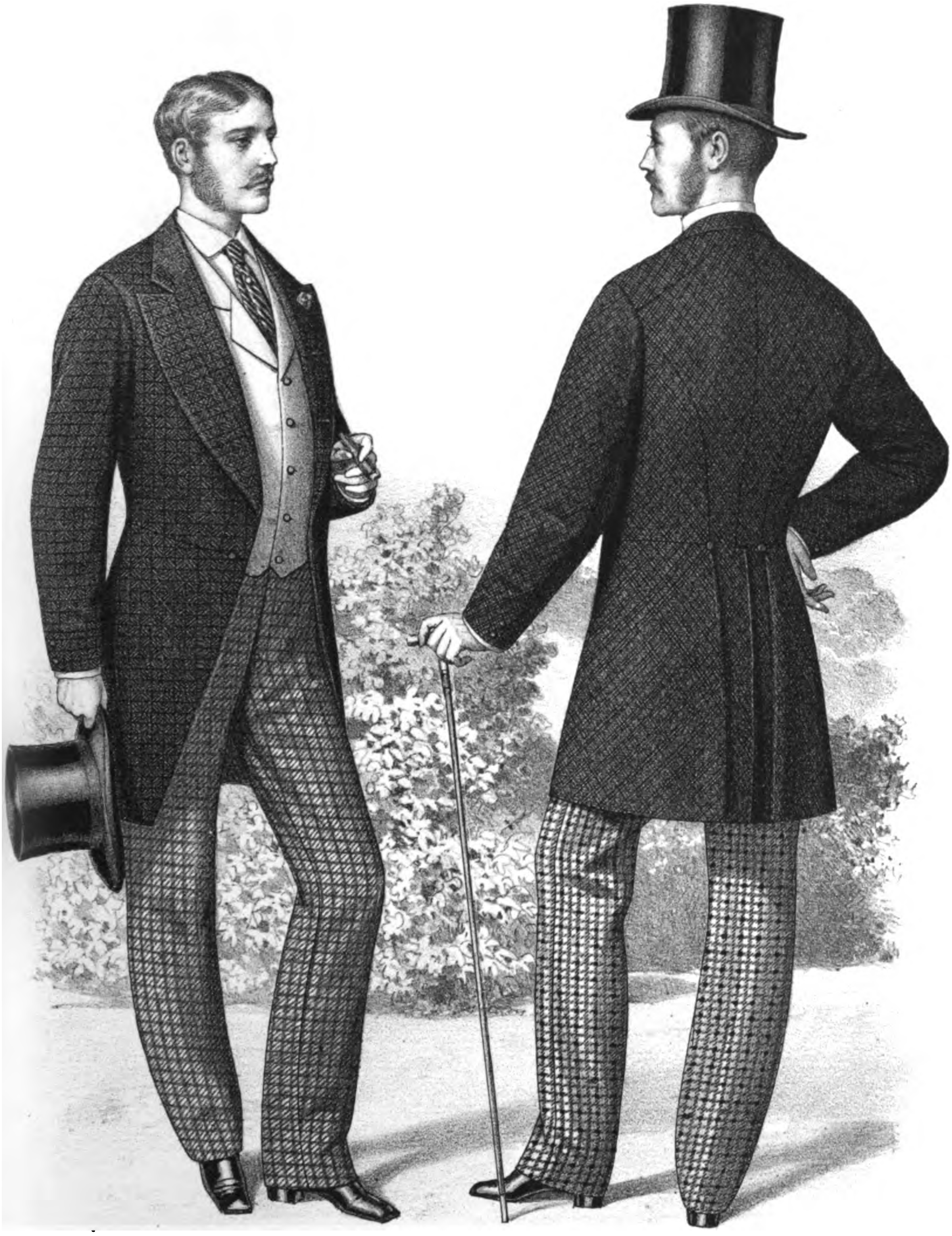

GAZETTE OF FASHION.

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GAZETTE OF FASHION,
AND
CUTTING ROOM COMPANION.

BY
EDWARD MINISTER AND SON,
Tailors and Habit Makers to Her Majesty,
No. 8, ARGYLL PLACE, REGENT STREET, LONDON. W.

No. 338. June 1, 1874. Vol. 29.

ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY.

A new elastic gold wire cord has been approved of by the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, for the wear of Officers of the Royal Horse Artillery, and the Royal Artillery, on their full-dress jackets and tunics. A pattern of the cord has been sealed, and deposited in the pattern-room at the Horse Guards.

NEW REGULATIONS FOR RESERVE FORCES.

Militia Uniforms.

Rifle Regiments of Militia are directed to wear a red scroll on the sleeves of the tunics, and non-commissioned officers to wear red *chevrons*, in order that they may be distinguished from Rifle regiments of the Army and of Volunteers. This regulation will be carried out in future issues of clothing, commencing with the issues of 1875. The black cord or braid on the officers' sleeves will be edged with scarlet, and the alterations in present uniforms will be made before the training of 1875.

Volunteer Corps.

As the Volunteers now form part of the local district brigades, applications for permission to change the colour of their uniform to that of the Line battalions of the brigade *will be favourably received. All corps in one administrative battalion must be clothed alike before the 1st of April*, 1879. No other changes in uniforms will be permitted.

If light horse, or mounted rifle Volunteers wish to change, scarlet will be the authorized colour. In order to distinguish Volunteers from Regulars and Militia, the Artillery will wear red cord, and the Engineers white; the former having a red, and the latter a white band and button on the forage-cap. Regiments clothed in green, will wear on the sleeve, a light green scroll; and those clothed in blue, a scarlet scroll. Those clothed in scarlet, will wear a scroll of the colour of their facings. Officers clothed in scarlet or blue, will wear silver lace, and the sergeants silver *chevrons*. Volunteers will wear on their shoulder-straps the initials of their county, and the number of their corps. These and some other details as to clothing must be carried out by the 1st of April, 1879.

Volunteers who have been five years efficient, will wear a star of five points. Neither gold lace, nor gilt, nor brass ornaments are to be worn by Volunteer corps.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH'S REGIMENT, 99TH FOOT.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to approve of the above regiment being in future styled the Duke of Edinburgh's Regiment, and of its being permitted to bear on its second, or regimental colour, his Royal Highness's coronet and cypher.

The Eclectic Repository.

"A gatherer and disposer of other men's stuff."—*Wotton.*

Dunedin, New Zealand.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "GAZETTE OF FASHION."

SIR,

It has been remarked that it is the duty and interest of every individual to acquire as much knowledge as lies within his reach concerning the particular business in which he may be engaged. Admitting the truth of this observation, it follows by deduction, that it is equally incumbent on every individual to contribute, not only from his purse, but from his personal knowledge and experience, towards the support of any journal, having for its special object the supplying of such information. In the firm belief that your work, the GAZETTE OF FASHION, is published for this purpose, as regards the cutting department of the tailoring trade, and that its pages offer an open platform, and the opportunity for a free discussion by the members of our craft, I purpose offering a few observations, should you deem them worthy of insertion, on the letter from your correspondent, Robert Murray, on trouser-cutting, which appeared in your issue for December last.

I must observe that it is both pleasing and instructive to read the letters of your several correspondents, and having perused that of Mr. Murray, I shall, without in any way interfering with his right of judgment, whatever may be my opinion of the correctness of his views, examine *seriatim* the various points noticed in his communication.

In the first place, he observes: "In introducing this subject, it seems to me almost imperative to brush away some of the cobwebs which have lately obscured the question of the relation between judgment and principle." Now, for my own part, I am entirely at a loss to understand how, in an association composed of intelligent foremen in the City of Edinburgh, any obscurity could exist with regard to the relation between two qualities so distinct as those of "judgment and principle." He further remarks: "Judgment is a quality taken for granted, as that two and two make four; but to assert that it is sufficient of itself as a guide in practice, is to throw aside the weight of any rule which might assist us, and trust to our unaided senses for all conclusions." Does Mr. Murray really mean to imply that such an assertion was actually made by any member, or members, of the Edinburgh Foremen Tailors' Association? I ask the question for the simple reason that judgment, being an indefinite quality, or a quality of degree, and as there are no conditions attached to the word, the question might well arise, whose judgment? Answer—Anybody's. It is tantamount to stating that any tailor, without any knowledge of cutting, may, simply from his judgment, and unassisted by any rule, not only *attempt*, but may actually cut a garment. To me this seems downright nonsense, and hard to believe that the remark emanated from an association of foremen. Some wonderful things, however, do happen now-a-days, so I pass on to the *principle* of trouser-cutting, as laid down by your correspondent.

"Judgment," he says, "informs me that the portion of the body we have to clothe with trousers, has length; and the line A A (diagram 4), represents length," &c. This is axiomatic to a degree, and, according to my humble judgment, it would have been better, for Mr. Murray's theory, had it all been as self-evident.

Your correspondent goes on to say: "Aristotle tells us, that all our operations must be *from* a centre, *to* a centre, and *round* a centre," and that "we are provided with this centre at C, to assist us." If Mr. Murray intends that a pattern be cut, which would, in many cases, be a great inconvenience, then it is easy to see how the centre C could be found. If not, then, I think, he has neglected to inform us how to find it in the usual way of taking out from the cloth.

I now pass on to that part of his communication in which he says: "The remaining two points are the diameters of the circumference of the seat." As this *diameter* measurement appears to constitut the principal feature in the system, I would have liked if Mr. Murray had pointed out what advantage it possesses over the *circumference* measurement.

After finding the required diameter, showing us how to apply it on the perpendicular line A A, and giving us the two points D and E, with their respective distances from C, making in all 15½ inches, your correspondent says: "Take a piece of thread 15½ inches long, the length from C to E; place one end of it at C, and the other at D, and when both ends are fixed in this position, with a pencil or pipeclay describe part of a curve, as shown by the dotted line."

Now, what does Mr. Murray mean by "part of a curve?" I do not remember having heard, or seen, the term before; and, as "a curve is a line whose direction varies at every point," it follows that any part of a curve, except a point, would be a curve of itself, and not a part.

Having tried to carry this out as directed (*i.e.*, if I have understood it aright), I find that the curve comes an inch and a quarter below the centre point C, and not as shown on the diagram.

Again, Mr. Murray says: "At the broadest part of this curve, from the line A A shown by the points F F, we find the diameter from the navel to the vertebræ, in this case 7½."

Now, though your correspondent frequently refers to the point F, he never once shows how it is to be found, but leaves the reader to ascertain its position for himself. Altogether, it seems to me that there is a want of clearness in the description, which one would not expect from any one who had given the subject as much thought as Mr. Murray must have evidently bestowed upon the question.

I pass over his method of finding the line of the seat-seam, and the standing focus, and arrive at his concluding remarks. He observes: "I have here shown the principle on which, I consider, trousers should be constructed."

Now, sir, when any new theory is advanced, it is surely not too much to expect, that it should possess some advantages, which are not to be met with in preceding plans; such as *simplicity*, thereby expediting our operations; or, it might be, a greater amount of certainty in determining the several points, thereby inspiring us with an increased feeling of confidence. But, if no such advantages are offered, what inducement can there be for any person to adopt the author's views?

As Mr. Murray has not given us his reason for thinking that trousers ought to be constructed on the principle he has propounded, nor shown us any advantages which it possesses, perhaps he will, on some future occasion, favour us with the ground of his opinion, through the medium of the GAZETTE OF FASHION.

Yours truly,
P. CAIRNS.

CITY OF LONDON SOCIETY OF PRACTICAL TAILORS.

We publish a list of the Essays and Lectures which will be delivered during the month by the members of the above Society, whose names are affixed, and may intimate that they will be delivered on Friday evenings, at half-past eight o'clock. Members of kindred societies are admitted on these occasions.

June 5.—Mr. E. Tipton, "On Ladies' Jackets."
12.—Mr. J. W. Neave, "On Juvenile Costume." (In continuation.)
19.—Mr. Duncan, "On the Chesterfield Overcoat."
26.—Mr. W. Batty, "On Ladies' Habits."

Mr. Samuel Sheppard, 90, Goswell Road, E.C., is the secretary, and the meetings take place at the Fleece Tavern, Queen Street, Cheapside.

THE LATE MR. P. ROOKE.

By the death of the late Mr. P. Rooke, which event occurred towards the end of April last, the trade has lost one of its most enthusiastic members, and one of the most zealous advocates for the advancement of science in connexion with the principles of cutting.

It was our privilege to have the advantage of his acquaintance, and to enjoy his friendship for a long series of years; during which period, the interchange of ideas upon the practice of our trade, and the various discussions to which they gave rise, were the source of much personal gratification.

Our earlier pages bear testimony to the patience and perseverance which he brought to bear upon every question in connexion with cutting; and our readers will remember his several contributions to our work, and the part he took in discussing with various correspondents, points on which they entertained different views. He would appear never to have been content to allow things to remain as they were, but was constantly taxing his brain to plan some improvement or introduce some new feature in the practice of the trade, which would elevate its character, and be an advantage to the members generally. He was evidently a believer in the maxim so well expressed in the language of the poet, that

> "Good, the more
> Communicated, more abundant grows;"

and his views on matters connected with the trade were the result of a thorough investigation of their principles, and the exercise of a sound judgment, fostered by a careful attention to the several bearings of the subject under discussion.

In the series of articles on "Disproportion," which we published in the first volume of this work, and subsequently in the several editions of our work, the "Complete Guide to Practical Cutting," we availed ourselves of the opportunities to acknowledge, with much satisfaction, our indebtedness to our late esteemed friend, for the new light he had thrown on one of the points treated upon in the article in question, although not directly by name, agreeably with his request. In Article 8, in the February, 1847, number, our readers will find the following :—

> "We confess that the idea had not struck us, till we were fully convinced of the propriety thereof, whilst carefully examining into the subject with a talented member of our profession, for whose valuable and very original suggestions, we are much indebted. We believe there are few of the trade who would at once fall into this view of the subject; nevertheless, we are not only convinced of its truth, from amply testing it in our own connexion, but we are also further prepared to prove the correctness of the principle in theory, in a manner which cannot fail of being understood by every intelligent mind."

Although we have reason to believe that the late Mr. P. Rooke was not enamoured of mechanical contrivances for drafting the shape of a garment, or for taking the several measures on the body, he, on one occasion, invented an ingenious instrument, to which he gave the name of the Delineator. It was exceedingly simple in construction, and its object was to fix the position of the principal points in the forepart of a coat. It met with general favour from those who had witnessed its operation in practice.

As may naturally be expected by every cutter advancing fresh views, our late friend was frequently brought in contact with persons entertaining opposite ideas to his own; but he was always well able to hold his position. If at any time convinced, by the force of his opponent's reasoning, of the fallacy of any opinion he had formed, he was one of the first to be open to conviction, when he had confidence in the judgment and ability of his antagonist, and to acknowledge his conversion to the new theory.

The injunction contained in the lines of the immortal bard:

> "Find out the cause of this effect;
> Or rather say, the cause of this defect,
> For this effect defective comes by cause,"

might have been taken as the guide of him whose loss we have personally to deplore; but whose release from the troubles and anxieties of this world, should rather be a source of satisfaction to every one who wished him well.

ON DISPROPORTION.

At a very early period in the history of our monthly work, the Gazette of Fashion, we published a series of articles on the above subject. As a considerable time has elapsed since they appeared, and the remarks are as applicable at the present time as they were then, we have, in the interests of our many new readers, determined to re-issue them, commencing with the current number; with a hope that the explanations we have given, and the directions we have laid down, may be productive of as much benefit to the rising members of our trade as they were acknowledged to be of service to those to whom our observations were originally addressed.

Article I.

Disproportion—True Proportion—Artists' Ideas thereof—The Antique—Apollo Belvidere—Venus de Medicis—Laws of Proportion—Trade Acceptation of the Term—Balancing, by the Square and by Thirds.

There is no subject connected with the practice of the tailoring trade which requires so much study, or serves so fully to test the ability of a cutter, as that of Disproportion. The endless variety of forms which the human figure assumes, opens a vast field for observation; and the difficulties arising therefrom form, as it were, a natural protection for the studious and talented practitioner. Were it not for these differences of shapes, requiring the exercise of a most discriminating judgment, and affording scope for talent of no ordinary description, ours would be but a mere mechanical art; and as much skill would be exhibited in planning a carpet to the floor of a room, as in designing a correct fit for the human shape. Happily this is not the case; and, although there be some who readily adopt any means offered, which profess to relieve them of the trouble of judging for themselves, the more sensible of the profession will agree with us, in regarding the difficulties of the art as presenting the greatest encouragement for talent and ingenuity. For what inducement would there be for a person to devote his time and energies to the study thereof, if the result of his observation were not to place him in a higher position than the mere novice at the trade? That there are times when the judgment of the most experienced may be puzzled, and almost baffled, cannot be disputed; nor do we in this course of articles propose entirely to remove these difficulties. We never professed to be "perfect" cutters, and, even if such an idea could for a moment have gained a place in our imagination, a very small portion of the experience we have had, must have long since sufficed to dissipate it. Perfection in cutting we have ever regarded as being equally as chimerical as the philosopher's stone; and we conceive that the attainment of the one will be coeval with the discovery of the other.

The remarks which we propose offering on the subject of disproportion are the result of upwards of fifty years', not merely theoretical, but practical experience. During that time we have given a degree of study to the art of cutting, especially in connexion with anatomical proportions, which, perhaps, few will be found to have possessed either inclination or opportunity of devoting thereto; and we flatter ourselves that we shall be able to lay down a series of principles, which will be found both simple and correct in their application, and, by a careful attention to which, the reader will be materially assisted in forming an accurate judgment of the requirements for the various shapes and positions of the figure; and being made thoroughly master of the theory of the subject, he may, by observation and practice, render himself an experienced and successful cutter.

Ere we enter more fully on this difficult and somewhat complicated subject, it will be advisable clearly to define the sense in which we make use of the term disproportion, which we shall endeavour to do in a negative manner, by explaining what we conceive to be the principles of true proportion.

Proportion is that comparative relation borne by one part to another, which produces an harmonious effect in the whole. As the taste of individuals and communities differs, the principles of proportion must ever be arbitrary; and thus it is, that while in some countries corpulency is regarded as a mark of personal elegance, and extreme smallness of feet as indispensable to finished beauty, we Europeans condemn both, as being inconsistent with our notions of proportion, or our conceptions of the beautiful.

In drawing, proportion forms one of the most important articles in the art, the principal subject on which it is employed, being the human body. It has long been acknowledged among artists, that the sculptures of the Greeks, from the time of Pericles to that of Alexander the Great, afford the best examples of beautiful and characteristic proportion, excelling all others both in workmanship and design; and as the figures of their deities, the athletæ of the Olympic games, and heroes, are represented in a naked state, the outline of the form and the position of the muscles are much more clearly developed than if clothed after the Roman style.

The reason of this nudity, by which the Greek statues are distinguished, is, that those who exercised wrestling, in which the Grecian youth placed their chief glory, always performed naked. Of male figure, the Apollo Belvidere, a very celebrated antique statue, is esteemed by the majority of artists as the most excellent and sublime of all ancient productions. The figure is represented in a standing position, almost naked, and is more than seven feet high; it has a freedom, grace, and majesty in the whole attitude, which surpass any other antique known. This statue derives its distinguishing name from the Belvidere of the Vatican, where it stood for 300 years, until Rome was taken and plundered by the French, when it was removed to the museum at Paris, Napoleon himself being present at the inauguration of it, in the fifth year of the French Republic. Of the other sex, the Venus de Medicis is well known as the standard of perfection for the female figure; and for such a combination of beauties, delicacy of shape and attitude, and symmetry of the whole, it is universally allowed the world does not afford its equal. From the antique, certain rules or laws are laid down, governing the relative proportions of the figure, regard being had to age, sex, and quality. The ancients commonly allowed eight heads to the height of the figure, but by modern artists it is ordinarily divided into faces. In the state of manhood, when the proportions are arrived at perfection, they reckon ten faces: the first from the top of the head to the nostril; the second to the hole in the neck, between the clavicles; the third to the pit of the stomach; the fourth to the navel; the fifth to the pyramidal muscles; thence to the knee, two faces and a half; and as much to the sole of the foot. A man with his arms stretched out is, from the longest finger of his right hand to the longest of his left, as broad as he is long. There are other proportions of a similar nature, having regard to the breadths of the figure, and also of a more minute description, which one portion of the body should bear to another, such as the hand being the length of the face, the thumb the length of the nose, which it will be quite unnecessary for us to detail here; for, although a knowledge thereof may be indispensable to the artist, and form an agreeable study for those who take an interest in the subject, they will be found quite inapplicable to the purposes of our trade, since, as we will show, artists' and tailors' ideas of proportion are very distinct things.

Were we, as tailors, called upon to clothe the Apollo Belvidere, we should find a shape but little corresponding with our ideas of elegance, or with the ordinary make of men; and the large hips and somewhat shelving shoulders, which we are accustomed to consider as the form most easily fitted, and best suited for displaying the fit when accomplished, singularly contrast with the broad high shoulders, large waist, and small hips, which, by the "cognoscenti," are considered peculiar points of beauty and proportion in this statue. So, also, the figure of the Venus de Medicis, rather inclined to what the French would term the "*embonpoint*," and with a waist in particular, which is not represented as stinted by art, would scarcely be selected as best adapted to grace the handiworks of Worth or Unitt; and, if we may judge from the wasp-like forms of the ladies of *ton*, in the present days, would but little accord with their conceptions of female elegance.

(*To be continued.*)

JOURNEYMEN-TAILORS FINED FOR NEGLECTING THEIR WORK.

It would appear that in connexion with the late strike of journeymen-tailors at Kells, in the county of Meath, one of the master-tailors of that city, feeling himself aggrieved by the fact of several of his men absenting themselves, and leaving their work unfinished, applied to the strong arm of the law to visit the delinquents with the punishment which the Act of Parliament has allotted them.

The prosecutor, in explaining the particulars of the first case, stated that his object was not so much to inflict any punishment on the man, as to have their worships' ruling; and "that a decenter man than the defendant, till this occurrence, he never knew."

From the evidence we gather that, on the 16th of March, the defendant sent up to the shop for the prosecutor, who, when he came, inquired if he wanted any work. He admitted that he knew there was a strike. He promised to give him a suit of clothes to make, which he wanted by the following Wednesday. The following day was St. Patrick's Day, and the defendant (we suppose, as a rule), did not work, and on Wednesday he was "in and out." When asked if he would begin the work in the evening, he said he would, but did not. On the Thursday he was at other work, and on being again asked if he were going to make the suit of clothes, he replied, "No." It appeared that he kept the work in hand from the Monday till Thursday, and then went out on strike. It is a rule with societies to tell the men to finish any work on hand before going on strike; but the rule was not carried out in this particular instance. The prosecutor thought the defendant would have been inclined to finish the work if he had been allowed to follow his own inclination.

The magistrates, after consulting with the clerk, and referring to the Act of Parliament, told the defendant that he was liable to six months' imprisonment for his conduct.

The next case was against a journeyman who, when appealed to by the prosecutor, before he went into the particulars, if he would return to his business, declined, saying "that he would see what the law was first."

The evidence showed that this defendant brought in a coat he had finished, which the prosecutor found, on examination, required some alteration, as it was not properly made. After being asked if he would do it, he promised from time to time that he would, but did not. There was some contradiction about the time the coat was ready, and the defendant applied to have the case adjourned for the production of witnesses; but the magistrates considered he had had plenty of time for this, and ordered him *to be imprisoned for one month, with hard labour.*

We are surprised that the heads of the trade societies do not make the journeymen acquainted with certain Acts of Parliament which affect them and the masters, as they could not then plead ignorance of the consequence of their own acts, if they knowingly violated the law. As it is, there is no doubt that many men, unaware of the risk they run, and the penalty which may follow, commit themselves for want of this very information. This would be very preferable to having the purport of the Acts made known when some unfortunate delinquent is brought before the magistrates for conduct which brings him within its action.

Burmah, India.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "GAZETTE OF FASHION."

Dear Sir,

Having been an attentive reader of your valuable journal for some years, and noticed the encouragement given for disseminating general information by means of its pages, on every subject connected with the trade, I have been induced to forward a diagram illustrating a plan for producing shirts, with a view to your publishing it in your work, if you should consider it worthy of a place, and of any use to your numerous patrons. I have used it for some time with uniform success.

A few remarks on the plan may be serviceable to those who are not acquainted with the shirt trade.

In the first place, I have drafted the shoulder-seam (diagram 14) broader by an inch and a half, than I find necessary in practice; at the same time there are some gentlemen who will have a broad shoulder to their shirts.

I have represented, by the dotted lines, the width which I usually cut it. The quantity I deduct will necessarily require a corresponding quantity to be added on at the top of the sleeve (diagram 13) above A, as shown by the dotted line. I take out about three-quarters of an inch at the shoulder-seam at the point indicated by the star, and about one-quarter of an inch at the point 9, at the end of the shoulder-seam, and mark in three-quarters of an inch at the point 23, on the line drawn from A.

As shown by diagram, the shirt is produced for a proportionately-made man, measuring 36 breast and 30 waist.

The back of the shirt is produced the same as the forepart, at the scye and at the side-seam, but the top is drafted from the point 9 at the scye-point of the shoulder-seam, through the point 6½ (on the line drawn from A) to B, which is about three inches out from 6½, and the line B C will represent the back-seam or centre of the back.

The curved line from 12½ to 40 indicates the bottom of the *front* part of the shirt, and from 12½ to 42, the bottom of the *back* part.

The diagram of the sleeve will explain itself.

In cases of disproportion in the size of the waist, it will be necessary to make the same provision as in drafting a "Chesterfield."

I have given the pattern so that it may be worked by the Graduated Measures, *but to a size smaller* than that taken over the vest.

I remain,
Yours respectfully,
"Baich Drain."

[We have not hitherto published any plan for producing a shirt, but are induced, in the present instance, to deviate from our rule for this reason: That although the majority of our readers may not be called upon to exercise their talent in that particular direction, some may be situated in distant and isolated places, removed from any assistance, where such knowledge might be useful to them. With this view, we have made an exception in the communication of our present correspondent, as we felt that he was influenced by a desire to render a service to his fellow-cutters, and was actuated by the proper motive of a member of the trade.

We hope that the communication may be of use to at least a portion of our readers, and render them competent to cut this special garment in cases of emergency.—Ed. Gaz. of Fash.]

DESCRIPTION OF THE PATTERNS IN DIAGRAM.

Plates 1696 and 1697.

Diagrams 1 to 7, inclusive, and diagram 12, are the pattern of a lady's riding-habit, in a different style to that of which we gave a pattern in the April number. It is double-breasted, with the lapel sewn on. A small skirt is sewn along the bottom of the forepart. Diagram 4 represents that portion sewn from the front-edge so far as it will reach. It is cut off at front, to run with the lapel, and is rounded off at the back over the hip. The other portion (diagram 12) meets it, and is also rounded off at front to correspond with the other portion. In the skirt, sewn on to the bottom of the back (diagram 6), there are three box-plaits. The back is cut broader at the bottom, in consequence of this arrangement.

Diagrams 8, 9, 10, and 11, are the pattern of a morning-jacket for a youth. The collar (diagram 11) is sewn to the end of the neck, and then cut to run in continuation of the front-edge of the forepart without leaving a step.

This pattern is reduced from one produced for a boy measuring 15 inches breast; but as the several quantities affixed to the different points refer to the divisions on the *graduated* measure, it will be available for any size for which the style is suitable. The *lengths* will be regulated according to the directions we have published at intervals, when describing the principle on which the Graduated Measures are based.

Diagrams 13 and 14 illustrate the system for producing a shirt, which will be found described in the letter from a correspondent, we publish in the present number.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATES.

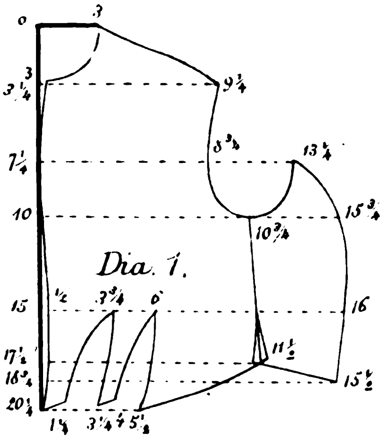
On the first figure on one of the plates issued with the present number, we illustrate a becoming style of morning-dress, consisting of a single-breasted morning-coat, with a small turn, and the skirt moderately forward. Single-breasted waistcoat, without a collar, and to button up rather high. Trousers cut for riding; close to the leg, and small at the bottom. The whole suit of the same material and pattern.

On the other figure we have represented the prevailing form of light overcoat as a protection against dust or rain. It is single-breasted, with four buttons, and the holes worked in a fly.

On another plate we have shown the style of frock-coat, much worn in light-coloured articles during the season. On the other figure we have given a drawing of a different style of riding-habit to that we published in the April number. We refer our readers to that number for all particulars respecting making-up, and for the pattern of the train. The pattern of this habit is given with the present number.

On the third plate we have the illustration of a pretty and effective style of dress for little boys. It is made in white flannel, with light blue braid, or in light blue with white braid. Pearl or gilt buttons to either.

On the figure of a youth we have given the style of dress usually worn by them as a *dress* suit. It consists of a round or Eton jacket, single-breasted, with a bold turn, and three or four buttons and holes at front. Waistcoat single-breasted, without a collar. Trousers easy to the leg, with fly-front and frog-pockets.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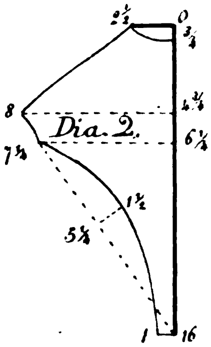
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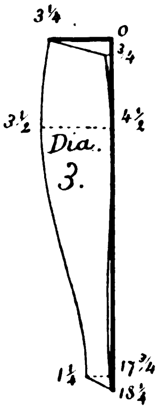
16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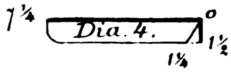
18¼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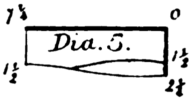
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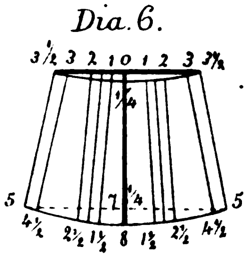
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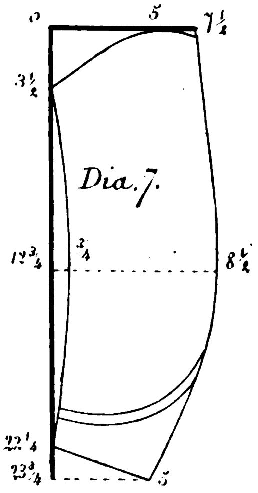
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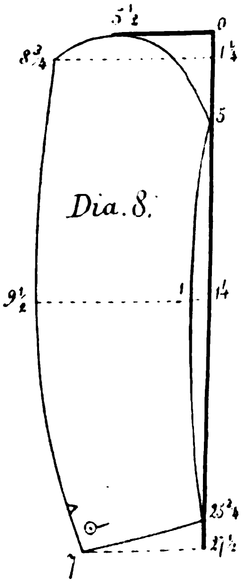
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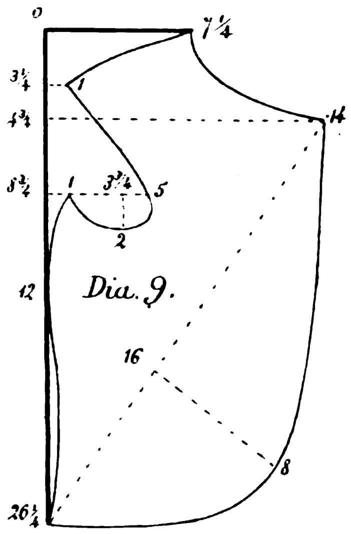
G.C. Minister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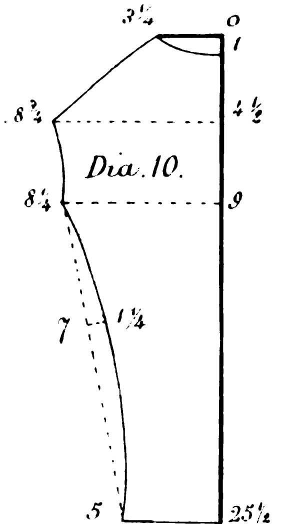
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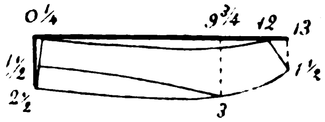
Dia. 11.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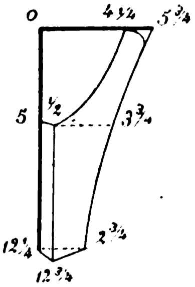
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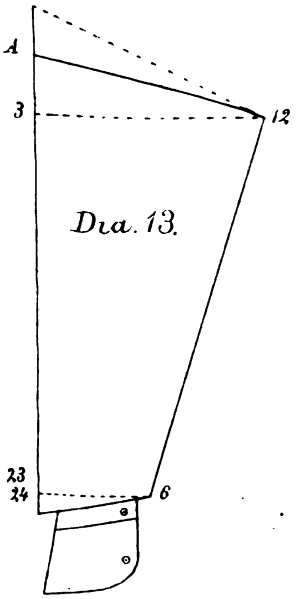
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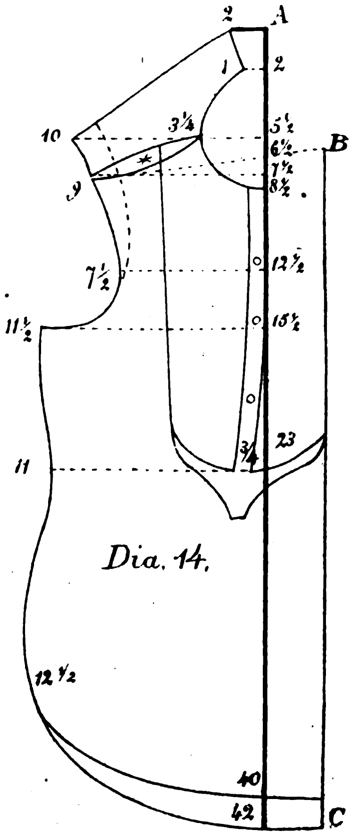
Dia. 14.
2
A
1
2
10
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B
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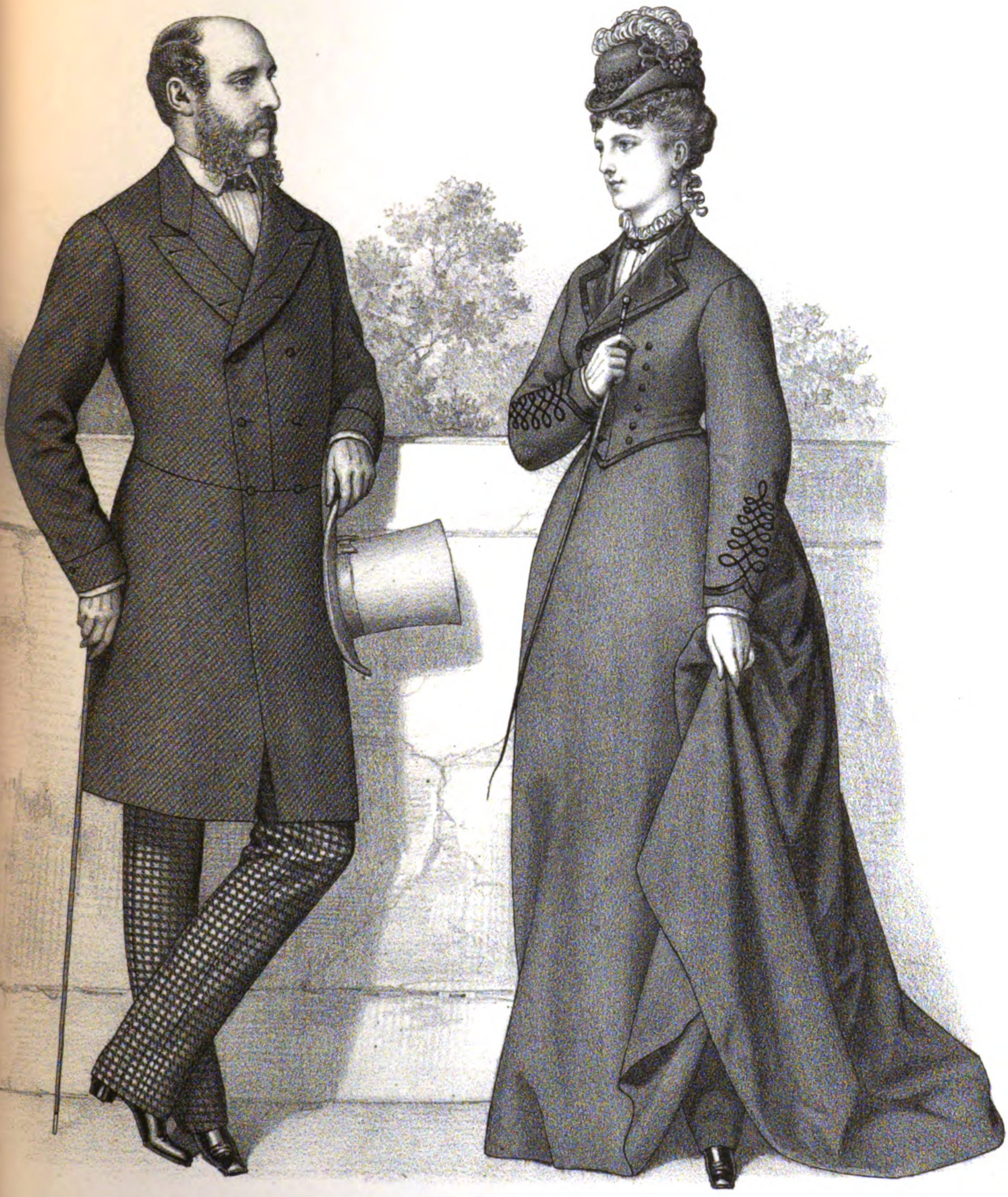
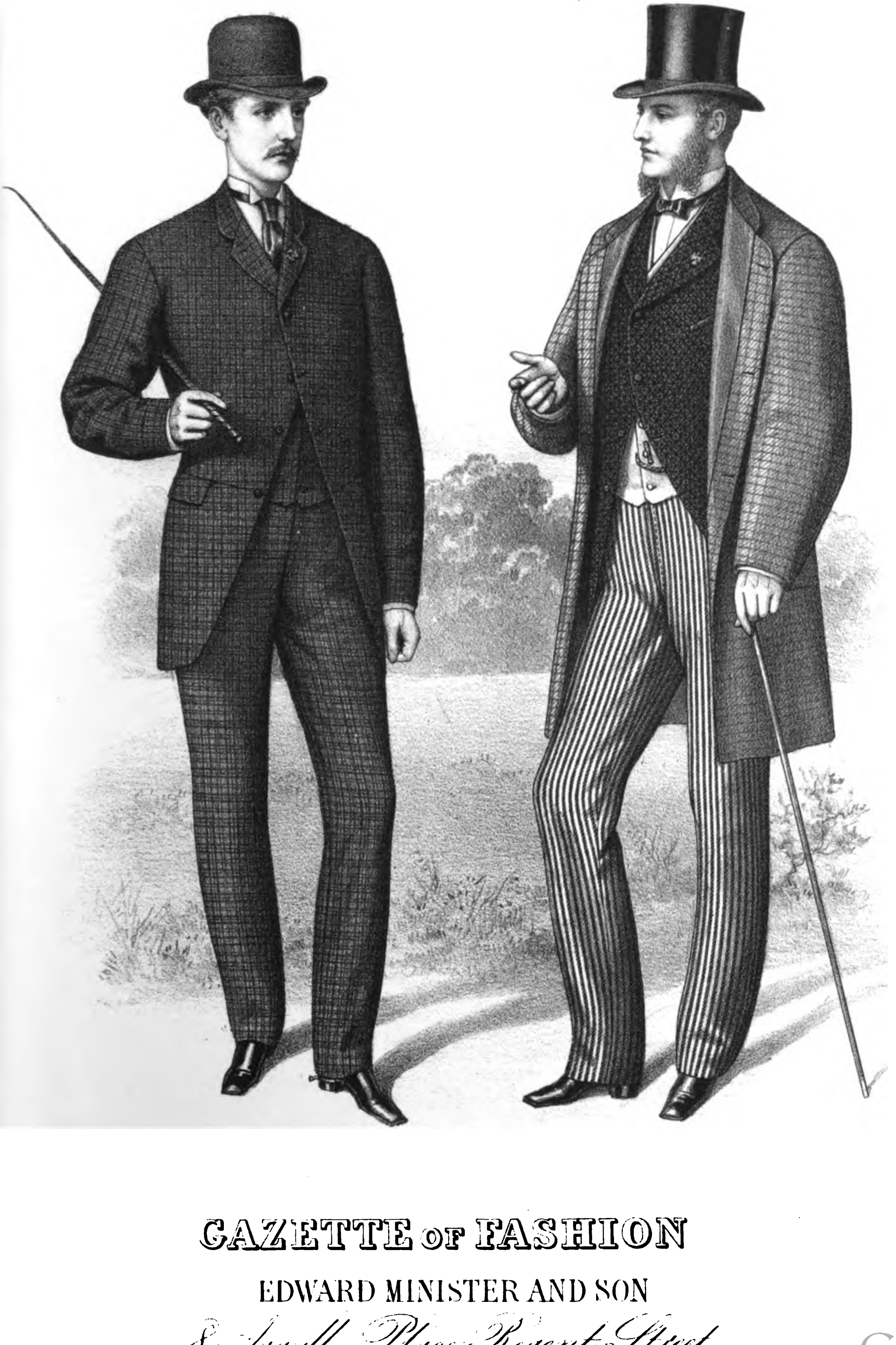
40
42
C

Imp. Rousselet, 6 r. du Hazard. Paris



GAZETTE OF FASHION
EDWARD MINISTER AND SON
8, Argyll Place Regent Street

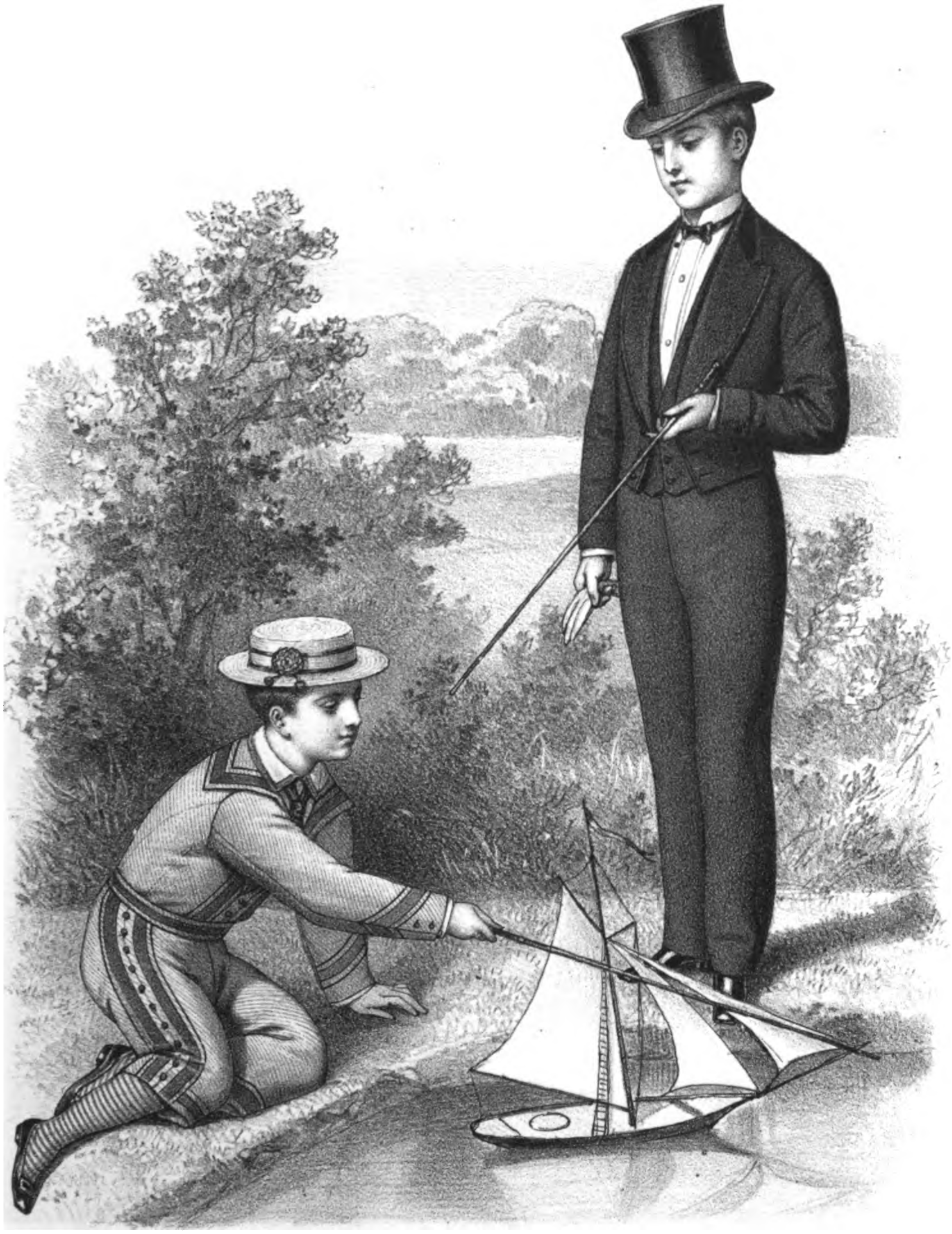


GAZETTE OF FASHION

EDWARD MINISTER AND SON

8, Argyll Place Regent Street

London, W.



GAZETTE OF FASHION

EDWARD MINISTER AND SON
8, Argyll Place Regent Street
London, w.

GAZETTE OF FASHION,

AND

CUTTING ROOM COMPANION.

BY

EDWARD MINISTER AND SON,

Tailors and Habit Makers to Her Majesty,

No. 8, ARGYLL PLACE, REGENT STREET, LONDON. W.

No. 339. July 1, 1874. Vol. 29.

NEW REGULATIONS FOR THE RESERVE FORCES.

There is no reason to suppose that that part of the order we published last month affecting the dress of officers of Volunteer corps, which states that "no gilt nor brass ornaments are to be worn," refers to the gold embroidered stars and crowns worn at the ends of the collar, which, with the lace, serve to distinguish the officers of the reserve forces from the regulars. The ambiguous wording might lead to some misconception as to the real intention.

CLOTHING OF INFANTRY BANDSMEN.

By an Army Circular, recently issued, we learn that there is to be a white piping down the side-seams, and down the hind-arm-seams of the sleeves of the frocks supplied to the bandsmen of Infantry regiments; and that, in this respect, they will assimilate to their tunics. The badges now worn on the sleeves will be abolished.

UNIFORM OF PAYMASTERS.

The Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has decided that, until further orders, paymasters are to wear the uniform of the corps with which they are serving, or to which they may be appointed.

NAVAL UNIFORM FOR HOT CLIMATES.

The unsuitableness of the prescribed uniform for officers in the Navy, when stationed in hot climates, and the necessity of some provision being made for their comfort in this respect, continue to be warmly discussed in one of the principal journals devoted to the interests of the two branches of the service.

There appears good ground for the complaints as to the hardship imposed upon naval officers, in forcing them to wear the same uniform under all circumstances, while their more fortunate brother officers in the Army have the advantage of a dress suited to the particular temperature of the climate where they may be stationed. All the recent changes effected in the uniform of the officers of the Army have been, decidedly, for the comfort of the wearer; and they have evidently been made with the special purpose of contributing to his ease and freedom of motion, by substituting comparatively loose garments for the stiff, constrained dress formerly worn. It would be a curiosity to see two illustrations side by side of the dress-tunic now worn by officers of the Line, and the coatee, which it superseded; or of the old shell-jacket, or undress-frock, and the present style of patrol-jacket. These are, decidedly, conducive to the *comfort*, if not considered so to the effective *appearance* of the officer. There have been no corresponding alterations in either the dress or the undress uniforms of the officers of the Navy, but they both remain as they have been worn for years; and, as the officers themselves complain, a total disregard is shown by the regulations, as to the suitableness of the dress or material to either a climate hotter or colder than our own.

We have no doubt but if the question had been mooted many years ago, of substituting the present form of tunic of the Cavalry for the tight-fitting jacket then worn, the practicability of such an alteration being effected would have been at once decried, and pronounced impossible; yet, later on, it was carried out, and it would seem as strange, even to us, to see an officer in either a jacket of the shape then worn, or in the old shape of coatee. If this innovation have been made, and the officers of the Army have become accustomed to the shape, we are at a loss to see upon what ground the present style of dress-uniform coat can be defended, and why a tunic might not equally as advantageously be introduced into the Navy.

One of the correspondents to the journal to which we have referred, would have the present full-dress coat abolished, on the ground of its being "a useless incumbrance, and an unnecessary expense." Officers "are never allowed to wear it except in the rare instances of its being brought into contact with Royalty." It would appear also, by the statement of the same writer, that the indefinite regulations to determine when and what particular uniform should be worn upon certain occasions, lead to much inconvenience on the part of the officers, and subject them to considerable annoyance in not knowing how to dress consistently. There is, with all this cause for grumbling, one grain of comfort, and one advantage which naval officers enjoy over officers in the Army. They have not been kept in a constant dread of being put to expense by periodical alterations in their uniform; and they have not been, like their brother officers in the sister service, kept in a chronic state of suspense as to whether there would be a sufficient time allowed to wear out any uniform they might order.

The Eclectic Repository.

"A gatherer and disposer of other men's stuff."—*Wotton.*

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "GAZETTE OF FASHION."

DEAR SIR,

There is scarcely a cutter, with any amount of experience, but who, in the course of his practice, must necessarily meet with some out-of-the-way specimens of the human form, to try his patience and put his knowledge of the business to the test. As such cases are exceptional to the ordinary class of figures, it would, it seems to me, be desirable if the trade could have the benefit of the different results and plans adopted under the special circumstances I have named, as a guide, in the event of any one being so situated as to need the assistance of the information in some case of his own.

One man may often be puzzled to know what to do for the best, left to his own resources; while another, with a happier gift of self-reliance, may meet the difficulty without it causing him more than a small amount of trouble or anxiety. I reckon myself among the less fortunate individuals, and consequently, was no little worried when a customer gave me an order lately for a pair of trousers.

I am pretty successful, and perhaps my customers are tolerably easy to please, so that generally things go pretty smooth with me. This may have led me to attach more importance to the case to which I have referred, and may have caused it to have preyed more on my mind, than the circumstance justified.

To give you an idea of the make of this gentleman, I send you, on diagram 6, a pattern of the trousers I cut for him. I heard nothing more of them, so have a right to conclude that he was satisfied at least, if not fitted.

The waist-measure was 61 inches, seat 67½, leg-seam 28½.

I am not offering my pattern as a specimen of what should be the correct shape for such a figure, as I have not the vanity to imagine for one moment that I could instruct the majority of your readers; but as just now I hear on all sides of me, nothing but theories on the proper shape for corpulent men's trousers, and knowing what a diversity of opinion there exists as to the correct form for such figures, it occurred to me that my pattern might serve as a medium to draw out some remarks from those of your readers who pride themselves upon their ability to plan for this particular class of disproportion, and lead to a discussion in your pages on the merits of the several theories.

Although I cut by a system, I felt at once that, in this instance, I could not hope to make it serve for my purpose; so set to work, and used the best of my judgment as to what difference such a make of man required to be made in the shape of his trousers. The most he could expect was sufficient amount of ease, to allow him to move freely, and plenty of liberty when seated. More than these qualities I could not see that he had a right to expect, for he could not hope, nor even desire, to be *fitted*, as his ungain, disproportionate size, would but be made the more patent.

I am, dear Sir,
Yours respectfully,
"SIMPLEX."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "GAZETTE OF FASHION."

SIR,

I regret to have allowed the letter of your correspondent, writing under the initial "X," which appeared in the April number of your valuable magazine, to have remained so long unanswered, and must beg of him to accept my sincere apology for the delay, and to allow the plea of my having been exceedingly occupied as an excuse for the apparent want of courtesy on my part.

Reading over the description of my system, as published by you in your February number, I find there is an omission of a direction which is of importance, and which would have saved the comment of my kind critic. The distance from B to O, diagram 1, plate 1681, should have been stated as one-fourth of the *breast*, and one inch less than a sixth. With respect to the peculiarity in the shape of the back, the only difficulty I find that I have to contend with is owing to the want of judgment on the part of the journeyman, who will pitch the back either too high or too low. To prevent any inconvenience arising from this deficiency, it is necessary to establish a position for the bottom of an imaginary back-scye, by marking down below C, one-twelfth of the breast, and drawing a line square with the back-seam from this point. About two inches is a fair width for the back-scye. The width of the bottom of the back is usually about two inches, unless, of course, when cutting liveries. From the point D, on the line C K, mark down to R, one-twelfth of the breast for the top of the side-seam. The point B, on the back-seam, is marked at the length of the *natural* waist, and then mark in from O to V, one-quarter of an inch, and shape the side-seam from B to W, through V.

Thanking your correspondent for pointing out this omission, which, as he justly observes, would, as a matter of course, affect the shape of the coat with any increase in the size of the waist,

I remain,
Yours obediently,
A. W. PIKE.

ON DISPROPORTION.

(Continued from page 14.)

In order better to illustrate our idea of proportion, we give, on diagram 1, the model of the forepart of a dress-coat (which we also published with the May number of our work), drafted for a well-proportioned figure. The original pattern from which it was reduced, was produced for a man measuring

18 inches breast, 15 inches waist, and 5 feet 10 inches in height; but the diagram may be carried out to the full size, to correspond with any measure desired, by the use of the Graduated Measures.

We are aware that, amongst the various and critical cutters, into whose hands this work will pass, a variety of opinions will be entertained of the correctness of the shape of the draft; and, very probably, that, which some will consider a "pretty forepart," others will regard as far too straight, and a third may, perhaps, altogether condemn as being considerably too crooked; each judging by comparison with his own style of cutting, naturally conceiving that to be the most correct.

Diagram 5 represents the same forepart and back laid in a closing position, and balanced in the various manners most generally in use for this purpose—firstly, on our own principle, by the square, which if we may be permitted to judge by its very general adoption, is appreciated by the trade, as the most simple and correct method in practice. Secondly, by casting from the top of the back, the sweep being taken from one-half the breast-measure in at the waist (*a*), and finding the point for the top of the back (*b*), when laid in a closing position with the forepart at the shoulder-seam; and, thirdly, by casting in the same manner from one-third of the breast-measure in at the waist (*c*) to find the shoulder-point of the forepart (*d*). We show this latter method because we know that there are still a few practical cutters who adopt it; but that it is incorrect in principle, may be very readily demonstrated, for, it will be found, on trying the experiment, that as the length of waist increases, so the shoulder-strap becomes lengthened, which is palpably absurd. It is contrary to common sense that the balance of the coat should be disturbed by any variation that fashion or fancy may dictate in the length of waist, as it would be by this plan.

We have shown by this pattern what we regard as a representation of true proportion (any deviation from which must be disproportion), and whatever opinion the reader may entertain of the form thereof, we must beg him, for argument's sake, to agree with us for the present in considering it as correct, for this will form the standard to which, during this series of articles, we shall constantly have occasion to refer, in order to illustrate the deviations required for disproportionate figures.

Article II.

Definite Rules impossible for Indefinite Irregularities—Judgment the only safe Guide in Cutting—Admeasurement Systems, Critical Analysis thereof—Method of taking the Measures—Objections thereto—Inapplicability in Practice—Machines and their Inventors.

In our previous article, we offered a few remarks on the subject of anatomical proportions; and, after briefly noticing the true principles of that study, we endeavoured to illustrate our own ideas thereof by a model of a dress-coat, which we proposed adopting as a standard of proportion, in order that, by comparisons therewith, we might hereafter exemplify the deviations requisite for disproportionate figures.

To provide for the various forms and positions of the body, constitutes the great art of our trade; and, as it is impossible to lay down any definite or fixed rules for indefinite irregularities, the judgment of the cutter, formed by observation and practical experience, can alone qualify him for surmounting these difficulties. Systems, it is true, are continually being brought before the notice of the trade, professing to produce a garment in exact accordance with the shape for which it is intended, how irregular soever it may be, and by "infallible" or "indubitable" rules, to relieve the cutter of all dependence on his own fallible judgment. How far these pretensions are justified by the result, is best known to those who have been induced to place confidence in them. Of late years, a variety of admeasurement systems and machines have been introduced, each claiming all these desirable qualifications; and our readers will not consider that we are unnecessarily occupying the pages of this work, by devoting a small space to a short but critical analysis of these productions. We would wish it, however, to be clearly understood, that it is not our desire to undervalue the merits of any man, whose time and talents have been devoted in endeavouring to effect an improvement in the art; for we conceive that such a one is at least entitled to credit for his perseverance, although the result of his efforts may prove to fall short of that perfection, he may fancy he has attained.

> "Whoever thinks a faultless piece to see,
> Thinks what ne'er was, nor is, nor e'er shall be;
> But, if the means be just—the conduct true,
> Applause, in spite of trivial faults, is due."

It is not individual systems that we condemn, but the principles on which hundreds are based; and these, we imagine, we shall be able to prove to be theoretically, as those who have tried the experiment, have doubtlsss found them to be, practically incorrect.

The admeasurement systems profess, by aid of certain measures taken, to be able clearly to define the shape of the figure, and thus to produce a correct fit for any form, however irregular or disproportionate it may be. The measures taken for this purpose are various, but the most general are those known by the name of *shoulder-measures,* which are taken as represented on Diagram 8. Firstly, from the top of the back, at the collar-seam, over the shoulder, and passing under the arm up to the same point as shown from A to A; secondly, from the middle of the back, over the right shoulder, passing under the arm, crossing over the left shoulder, and returning to the same point, as shown from B to B; thirdly, from the top of the back, over the right shoulder, passing under both the arms, back again to the same point, as from A to C. Another favourite measure is for obtaining the hollow of the waist, by measuring from the top of the back, over the shoulder, to the bottom of the back, at the waist, as from A to D. These constitute the most ordinary measures; but some there are who adopt many others, to obtain an exact definition of the shape; and, in one plan, which came before our notice, which, although exceedingly complicated, displays considerable ingenuity, there are no less than twenty-two measures taken for an ordinary coat.

(*To be continued.*)

PARISIAN FASHIONS.

As we have illustrated, in the recent numbers of our work, the several fashionable styles of dress worn in this country, we now purpose giving some account of the leading styles as adopted by the principal houses in our trade in Paris, and as devised and recommended for adoption by the committee of taste appointed by the members of the Philanthropic Society of Master Tailors of Paris.

Before proceeding in our notice, we may remark *en passant* that we are at a loss to understand how the society can be satisfied to issue such very meagre details as accompany the coloured plate.

For evening-dress, a black dress-coat, cut to an average length in the waist, the hip-buttons rather close together, the side-seam well curved, and the back-scye narrow. Lapel moderate in width, with five holes worked in it, and made to turn four; a little pointed at top; front of forepart cut with a bold turn. Collar low in the stand, and narrow in the fall, with an M end, as used to be generally worn many years ago; the skirt short and rather full; the sleeve wide, especially at the bottom, and made up with a deep round cuff; edges turned in and stitched; cloth breast-facings; skirts lined with silk; plain flexible buttons.

Waistcoat of white quilting, DOUBLE-BREASTED, with a roll-collar, to open low, and three holes in the lapel. Cut square at the bottom. Under-waistcoat of light-coloured silk.

Trousers of black doeskin, with fly-front, and slightly defining the shape of the leg.

There is a severity usually about the appearance of an evening black dress-coat, as made by any leading Parisian house, which cannot but strike those of our readers who may have noticed the extreme licence permitted in all other forms of dress.

Frock-coats are made up in black elastics of various patterns. There are four holes in the lapel. which is of the average width, and square at top, The two lower holes are only used. The turn at front is rather broad, and the foreparts and lapels are entirely faced to the edge with ribbed silk; the skirt short and not full; the collar low and narrow, with a little "light" at the end; sleeve as described for dress.

White quilting or drill waistcoat, double-breasted, opening low, without a roll.

Trousers for morning wear cut rather wide, and to fall over the foot.

Morning-coats are worn both single and double-breasted. The former either fasten at front with two buttons and holes placed rather wide apart, and the bottom of the front-edge of the forepart cut off at a sharp angle to run with the skirt, and a small turn at the top, or with a bold lapel, to turn very low, and fasten with one button only, and the front of the forepart cut off easily from below; the waist to a medium length only, and the skirt very short and not broad at the bottom; the sleeve wide at the bottom, and made up with a deep cuff, and one button and hole; pockets in the plaits, and one outside the left breast; no flaps; low collar and narrow, small at the end. The double-breasted are made with a moderate lapel cut on, and to turn very low, with a bold front. The turn is faced to the lapel-seam with silk; narrow and low collar, well cut off at front; wide sleeve, especially at the bottom, and plain, without a cuff; skirt short and rather broad; the corners slightly rounded off; no flaps to the skirts.

Morning waistcoats are worn double-breasted, with lapels cut on, and to open low; or single-breasted, without a collar, and to button up moderately high, They are short and straight at the bottom.

Trousers for morning wear are cut straight to the leg, and to fall easily on the boot.

Suits of the same material and pattern are recommended. Checks of various sizes are preferred. We notice that the fashion of wearing a flower, or "button-hole," as it is now generally termed, which was for some time strongly decried in Paris, is now being introduced with others of our customs.

SUMMER FASHIONS.

In our previous numbers, we have illustrated various styles of dress introduced for the season, and as we may now hope to be favoured with the weather usually enjoyed at this period of the year, we complete the collection by publishing, on this month's plate, different forms of morning-coats, which may all be equally well adopted by our numerous readers in their respective connexions. We have not confined ourselves alone to the styles emanating from our own leading trades, but have included in our selection some which are being made up by the principal houses in Paris. Ever since we have obtained the position of setting the fashions for male costume to the Continent, our styles have been taken as the basis; and the different houses of note abroad have adopted them, with certain slight modifications, which are, however, generally sufficiently marked in character to enable the original to be distinguished from the imitation.

On one of the plates, with two figures illustrating the front views of two different styles of morning-coats fastened at front, we find that, although both are equally becoming and suitable to the season, there is quite a sufficient distinction between them to render one or the other better adapted to certain figures, as also to men of different ages. That on the first figure, being the smarter in style, is more appropriate to young and slim made men. The turn is bold, and carried to the upper of the two buttons which are only worn. The front-edge of the forepart is then cut off, so as to run with the front-edge of the skirt, which, however, is rather broad at top, but well sloped off at the bottom. The waist is rather short than long; there are moderate sized flaps at the waist-seam; the collar is low and narrow; the sleeve wide, and made up with a rather deep cuff, and one button and hole; edges turned in and stitched.

On the other figure, we have an equally good style, but with less display of front. There is sufficient breast cut in to form a handsome turn; and the coat being held at the centre of the front by the third button and hole, allows the lower part of the forepart to fall gracefully and easily, and run with a moderately broad skirt, the corners of which are rounded off at the bottom. There are not any flaps to the skirts. The sleeve is scarcely so wide as that described on the other figure; and the cuff is narrower, with two buttons and holes.

On another plate, with illustrations of a front and back view, we have represented, on the first figure, another style of morning-coat, possessing a totally distinct form to either of those we have described. The forepart is fastened at the centre of the front-edge by two buttons and holes, placed closer together than the distance would be if marked up regular. The turn is small, and necessarily short; and the lower part of the forepart is cut off at a sharp angle, and the skirt made to run with it. The skirt is plain, and rounded off at the bottom. This particular form of coat has held its place for a much longer time than we expected, as there is a peculiarity about it which does not suit many figures.

The back view represented is that of a new style of lounge-jacket, the bottom of the forepart-skirt being cut off so very much, as to reduce the width even less than usually cut to a morning-coat. The continuation upwards of the run will necessarily bring the point where the two edges of the foreparts will meet, high upon the front-edge.

On the third plate, we find two more illustrations of different styles. On that represented on the first figure, the turn is only moderate in width, but is carried to the waist-seam. There are four buttons and holes at front. The skirt is cut forward on the leg, and rather broad at the bottom, with the corners slightly rounded off. There are not any flaps.

On the other figure, the front of the coat is fastened with three buttons and holes, placed without any reference to the regular distances. Although the bottom-edge of the forepart is cut off at an angle, the space being comparatively short, the skirt is more forward on the thigh; but the front-edge is hollowed a little to reduce the width, without affecting the bottom. There are deeper flaps at the waist-seam. We shall have to refer to this style of coat, when we describe the forms adopted by the members of the four-in-hand clubs.

Although the present season has not been distinguished by the introduction of any decided *novelty* in the form of any article of dress, the styles now in favour, with few exceptions, will bear a favourable comparison with any worn in previous years. There is both an ease and a graceful appearance in the male costume of the present day, and unless some extraordinary revolution should take place in public taste, the several illustrations which we publish in our works on dress, will be referred to in the future as representing styles which were characterized by the features we have named.

The loose-fitting garments which were recently worn, and had all the appearance of having been cut out by the gross, and planned so as to fit A., B., or C., equally well, have fortunately been replaced by others, which, while defining the figure, and showing to advantage a well-proportioned man, are so carefully and artistically produced, as to combine all the ease which may be requisite, without sacrificing any portion of the effect of the difference between the breast and waist measures.

We should be glad to have to chronicle the fact of a revival of public taste for fancy vestings, and we cannot satisfy ourselves as to the cause of so decided a reaction in the opinion in which they were held. Unfortunately we can only report as we find, and must leave to the leading houses in the trade, the task of explaining the change in this respect; since *they* are mainly responsible for the falling off in the sale, as well as in the *demand* for fancy waistcoats. The attention of the drapers has, consequently, been recently confined to the production of a variety of goods and patterns for coats of various forms, and it is but justice to state that they have been highly successful in producing both designs and makes which will bear comparison with any of the goods manufactured in previous years.

Our leading trades have a fine opportunity, which they *ought* to embrace; for since we have not any one member of the *haut ton* who, by his acknowledged taste, might exercise an influence upon the fashions of the day, the duty falls upon *them*, who, with the advantage of their position, and the *prestige* of their names over the whole of the civilized world, hold the regulating of the fashion for men in their own hands; and with the practice, experience, and judgment they have to assist them, must be held responsible for initiating such styles as will reflect to their credit, and be generally adopted.

FOUR-IN-HAND AND COACHING CLUBS.

Although "to handle the ribbons" with grace and skill has always been a *desideratum* by the members of the upper ten thousand, and those who have excelled in this accomplishment have been held in great esteem by their numerous admirers, for some years, for some reason or other, it was scarcely so favourite an amusement among gentlemen as formerly, when broughams had not superseded the mail-phaeton, dog-cart, or stanhope. Within these few last years a decided impetus has been given to this now highly popular amusement; and we can scarcely think that the club ever mustered so strong in number, even in its former balmy days.

That the pastime has gained in favour, is plainly proved by the establishment of a second club, the Coaching Club; and when it is considered that either of them can turn out upwards of thirty well-appointed drags, perfect in every respect, it will not need any further evidence to corroborate our remark.

The members of the Four-in-hand Club have adopted a nice shade of olive superfine cloth for the coat and waistcoat, but have not restricted the shape of either to any particular style. So that you see double-breasted coats with the lapel cut on, and three holes in the lapel, and the forepart and skirt cut off as shown on the figure with a white hat, or with the old-fashioned lapel-coat and a broad skirt, with flaps and pockets under. Single-breasted, as shown on the same figure, or to fasten with two buttons only, as represented on another plate, or as on the second figure on another plate, are all adopted, according to the taste or the make of the individual member. There is, however, another distinction besides the colour—the club-button, which stamps the wearer. It is a flat gilt button, with the monogram of the club engraved on it. They are worn with both coat and waistcoat. The shape and pattern of the trousers are equally left to the taste of each member. They are generally worn rather close to the leg, small at the bottom, and cut long, so as to form a few wrinkles on the foot and at the sides of the boot.

The members of the Coaching Club are equally at liberty to adopt any style they prefer, but are restricted to a particular form of waistcoat—the old shape of single-breasted waiscoat, with a stand-collar, as we have represented on the second figure on one of our plates. There are six buttons at front. The coat is made of a bright shade of blue cloth, with a flat gilt button, and the letters C. C. engraved on it. The waistcoat is of a pale shade of buff cassimere, with the club-button.

Although, of course, no one but a member of either of these clubs can assume the livery, we have published the above particulars to show how readily medley colours might be introduced by this loop-hole being established, and also to furnish our foreign readers with details which may be useful to them, with their aristocratic customers.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PATTERNS IN DIAGRAM.

PLATES 1701 AND 1702.

Diagrams 1, 3, 5, are introduced to illustrate certain plans, or forms, which are discussed in that portion of our series of articles on "DISPROPORTION," which is published in our present number.

Diagram 2, is the pattern of a pair of servant's breeches, contributed by Mr. Tapson, an old correspondent of our work, and a copy of the pattern he lately submitted at one of the weekly meetings of the members of the City of London Society of Practical Tailors. The measures to which the pattern was produced were—30½ full length, leg-seam 19½, waist 15, seat 18, cap of knee 7, small of the leg 6½, and calf 7⅝. Mr. Tapson states that the knee is cut without any allowance being made for seams, as the under-sides require to be well stretched.

A pattern from a cutter of Mr. Tapson's long experience and general practice in the trade, should have some weight with our readers, as a guide both as to style and to the form suitable to the measures we have given.

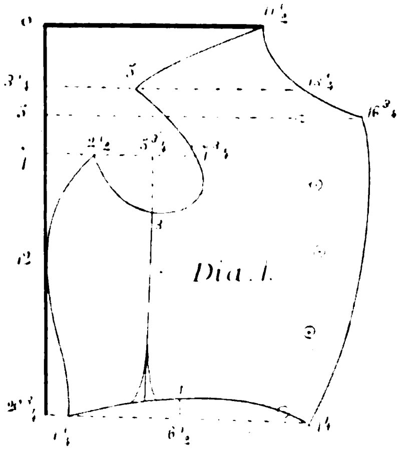
Diagrams 4, 7, and 9, are the pattern of a French style of lounge-jacket, which we have borrowed from the work of one of our Parisian contemporaries. Produced to the full size by the ordinary tape measures, it would be proportionate for a man measuring 37½ round the chest, that being the standard usually adopted on the Continent. We give it to our readers as an illustration of the difference in style and shape, which may be useful for them to adopt by way of a change.

Diagram 6, is the pattern of trousers referred to by our correspondent "Simplex," in his communication in the present number.

Diagram 8, is the pattern of a pair of short gaiters, which will be found useful to many of our readers during the ensuing season.

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION FOR THE RELIEF OF AGED AND INFIRM JOURNEYMAN-TAILORS.

An extraordinary meeting of the subscribers to the above Institution will be held on the 27th inst., when an election will take place of THREE additional pensioners on the funds of the charity. Forms may be had by candidates, of the Secretary, W. B. Hall, Esq., at the office, 32, Sackville Street, Piccadilly, W.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11½
3¼
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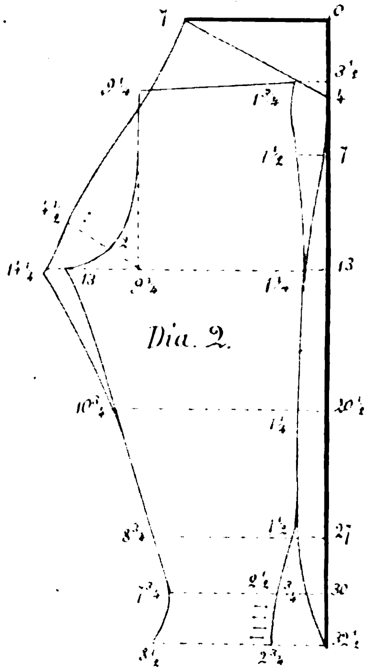
Dia. 1.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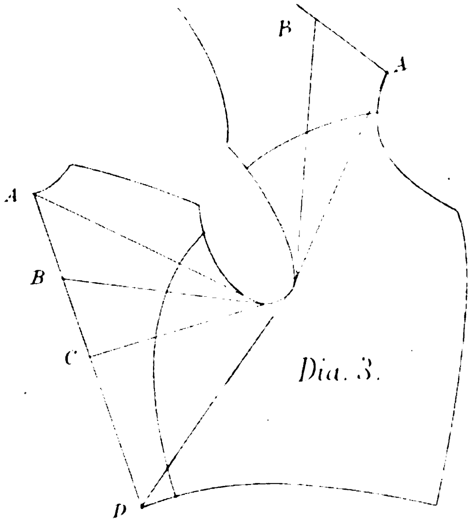
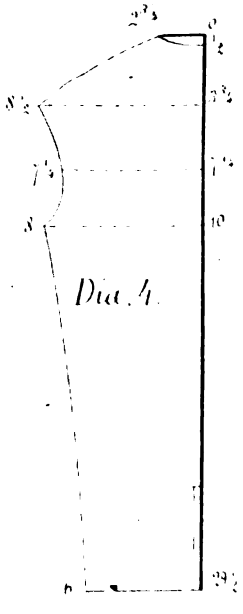
8½
2¾
32½

Dia. 2.



Dia. 3.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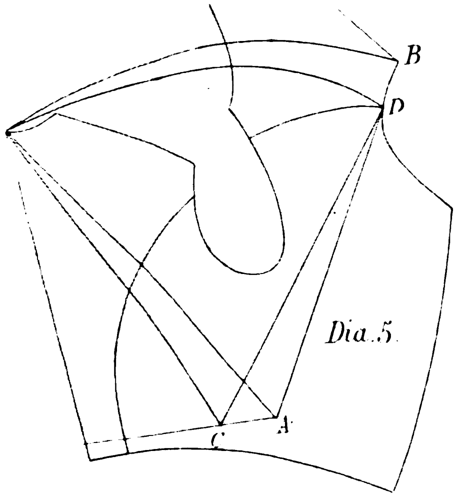
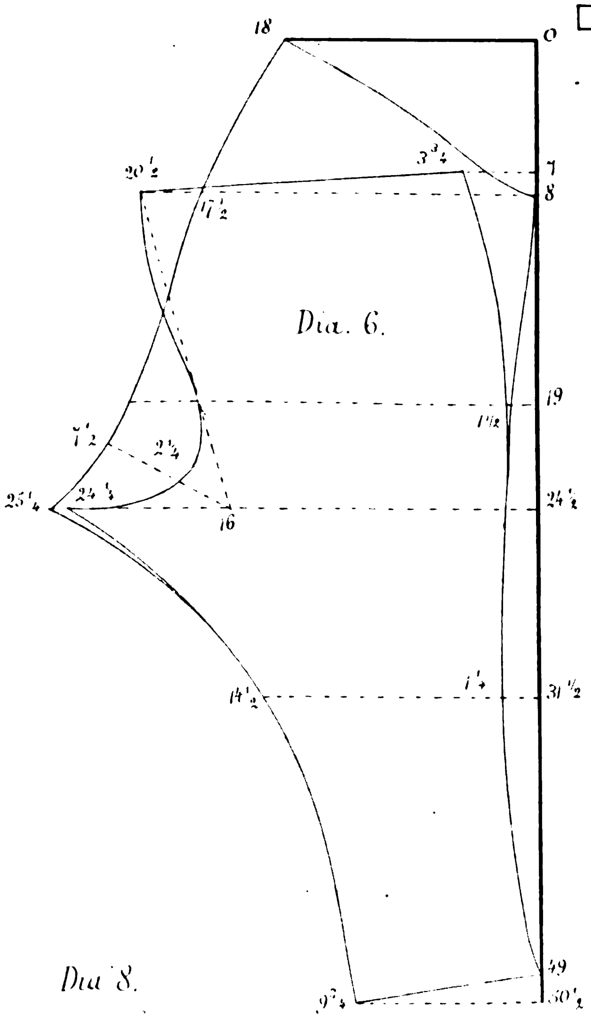
29½

Dia. 4.


Dia. 5.


Dia. 6.
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2¼
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24¼
16
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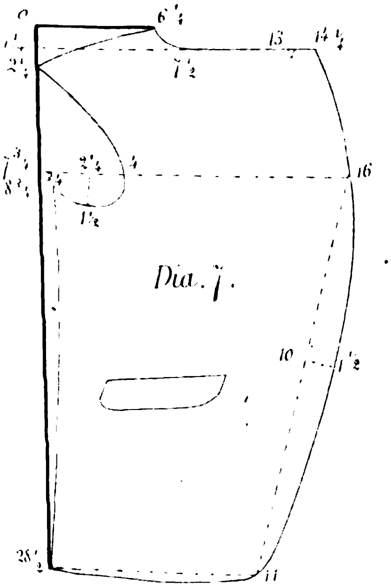
14½
1¼
31½
9¾
49
50½


Dia. 7.
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1¼
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13
14¼
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8¼
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4
16
1½
10
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28½
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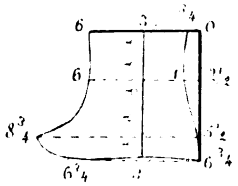
Dia 8.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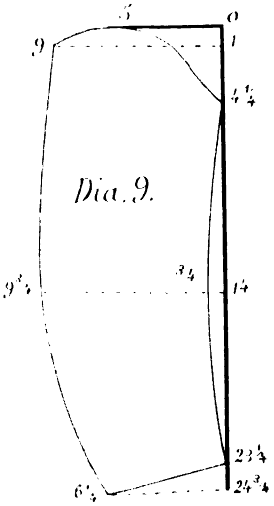
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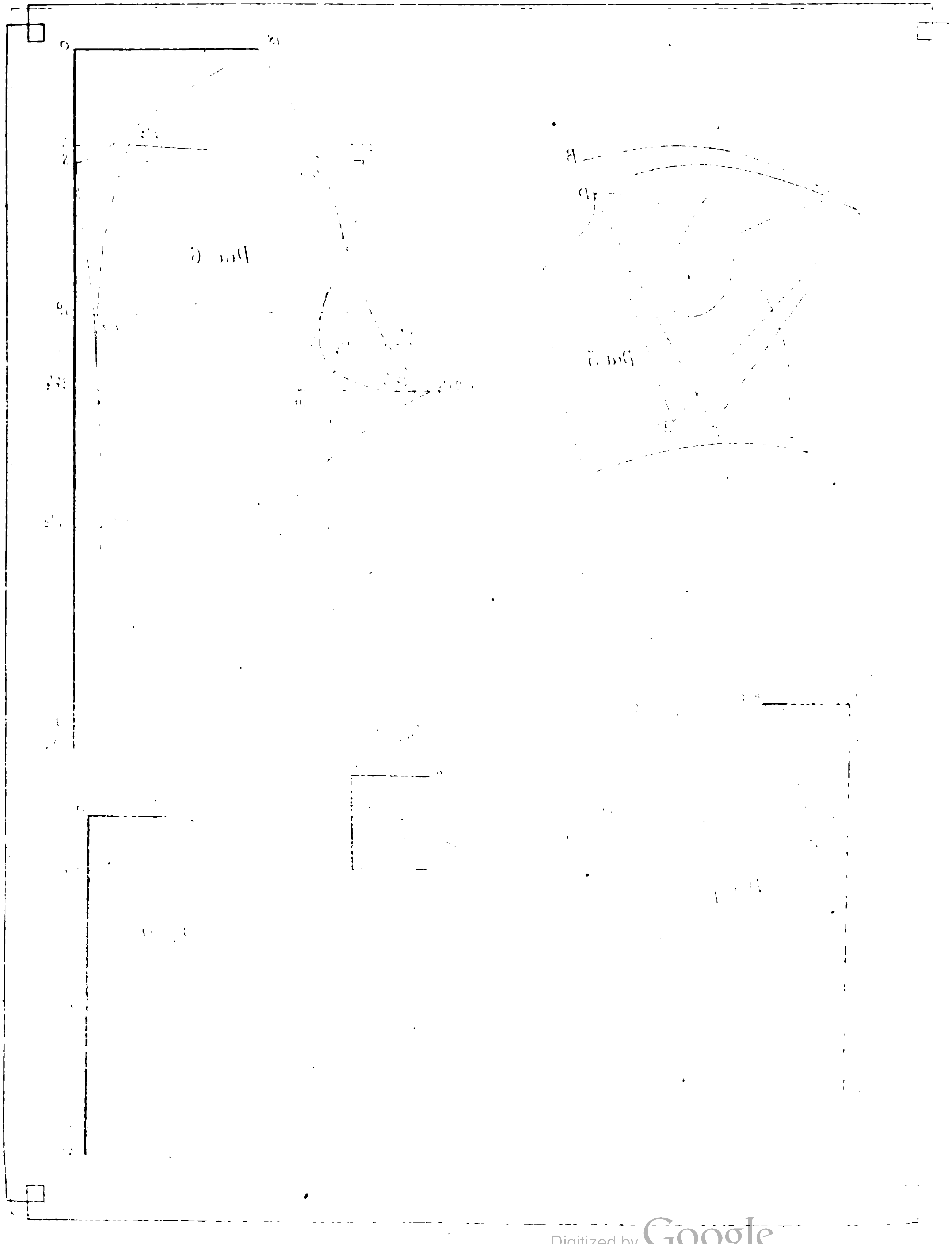
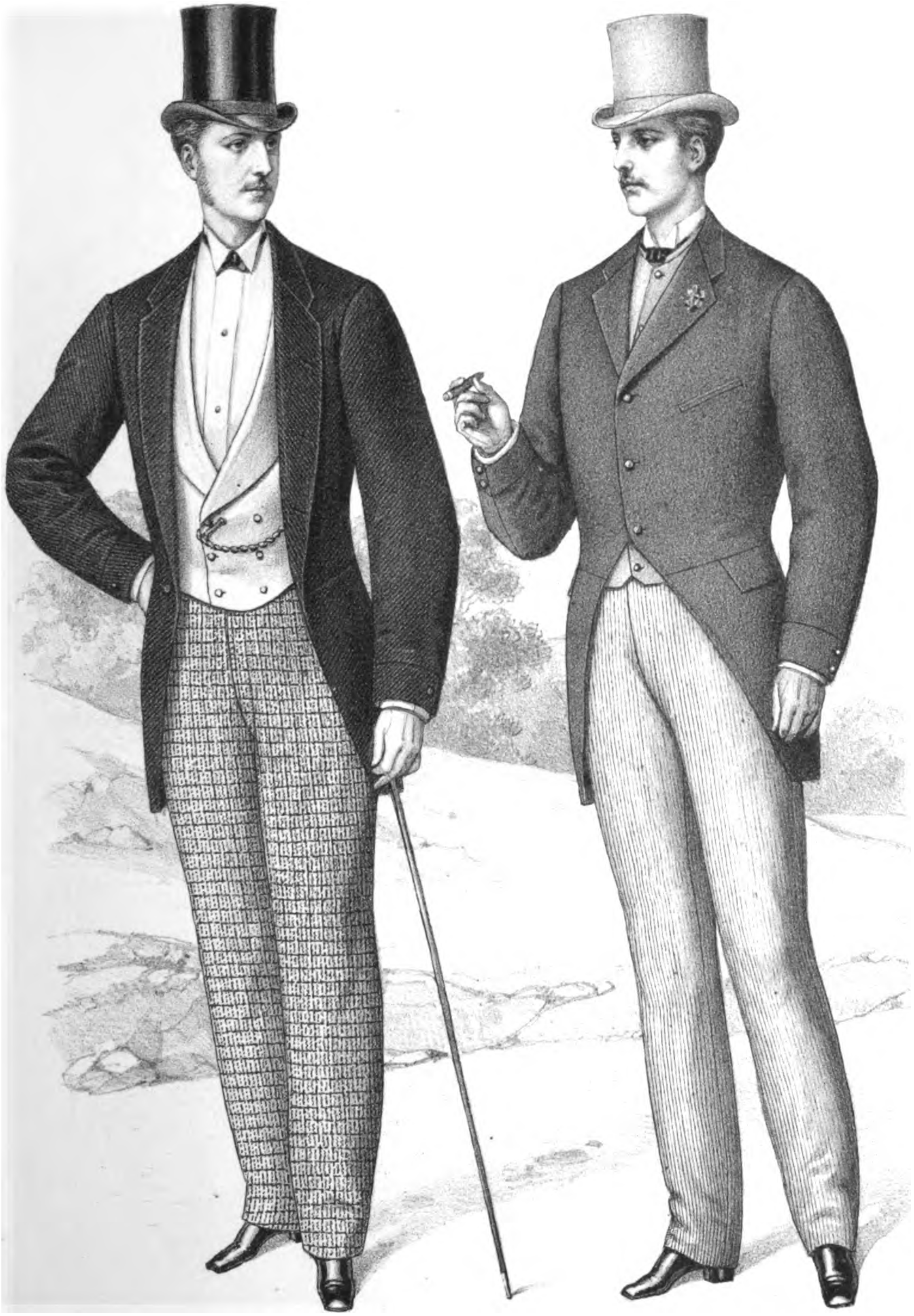
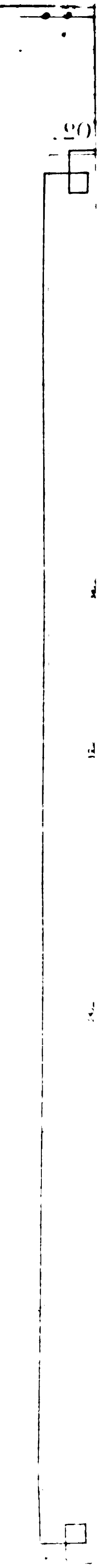


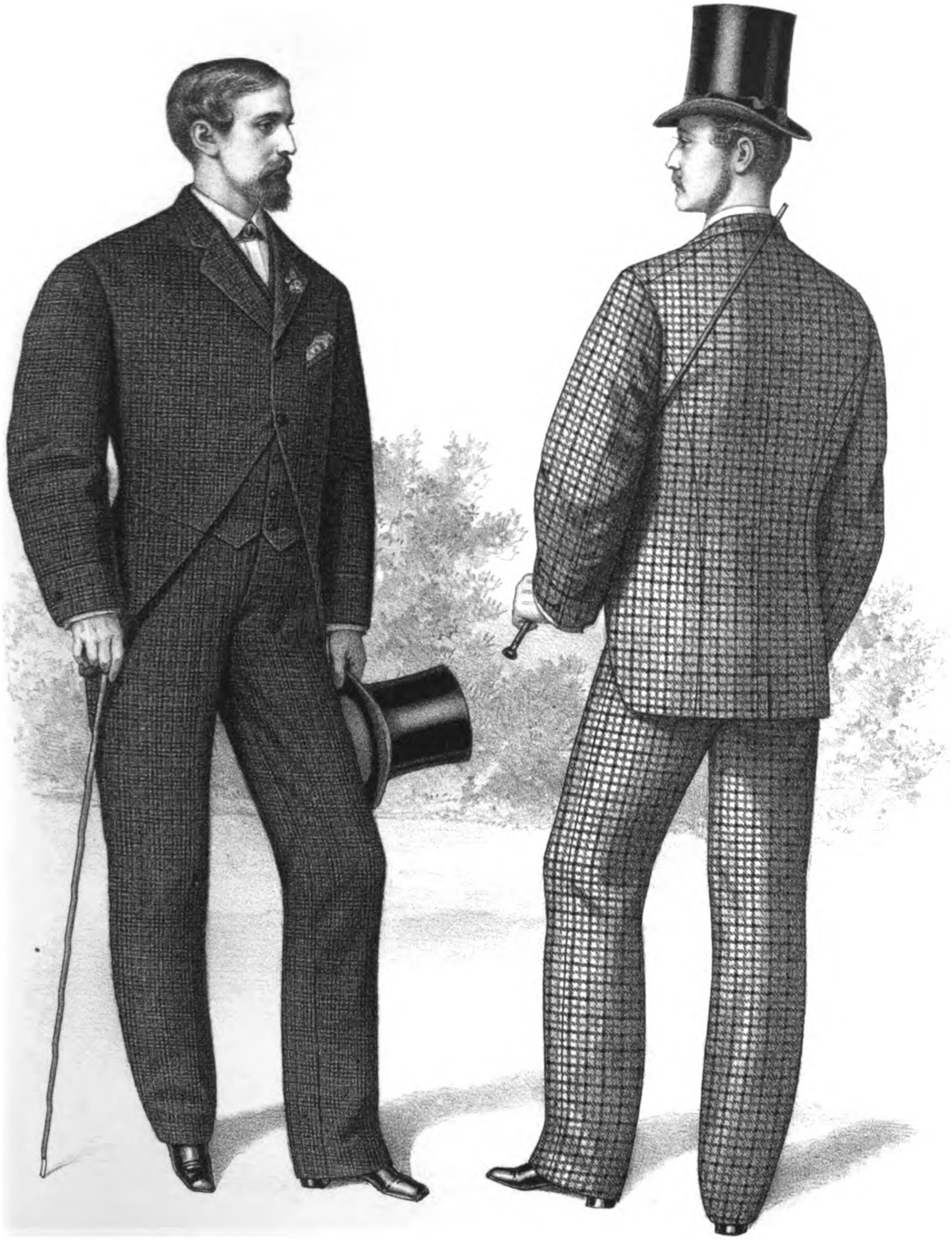


GAZETTE OF FASHION

EDWARD MINISTER AND SON

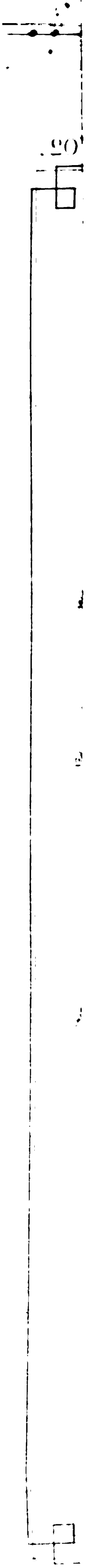
8, Argyll Place Regent Street

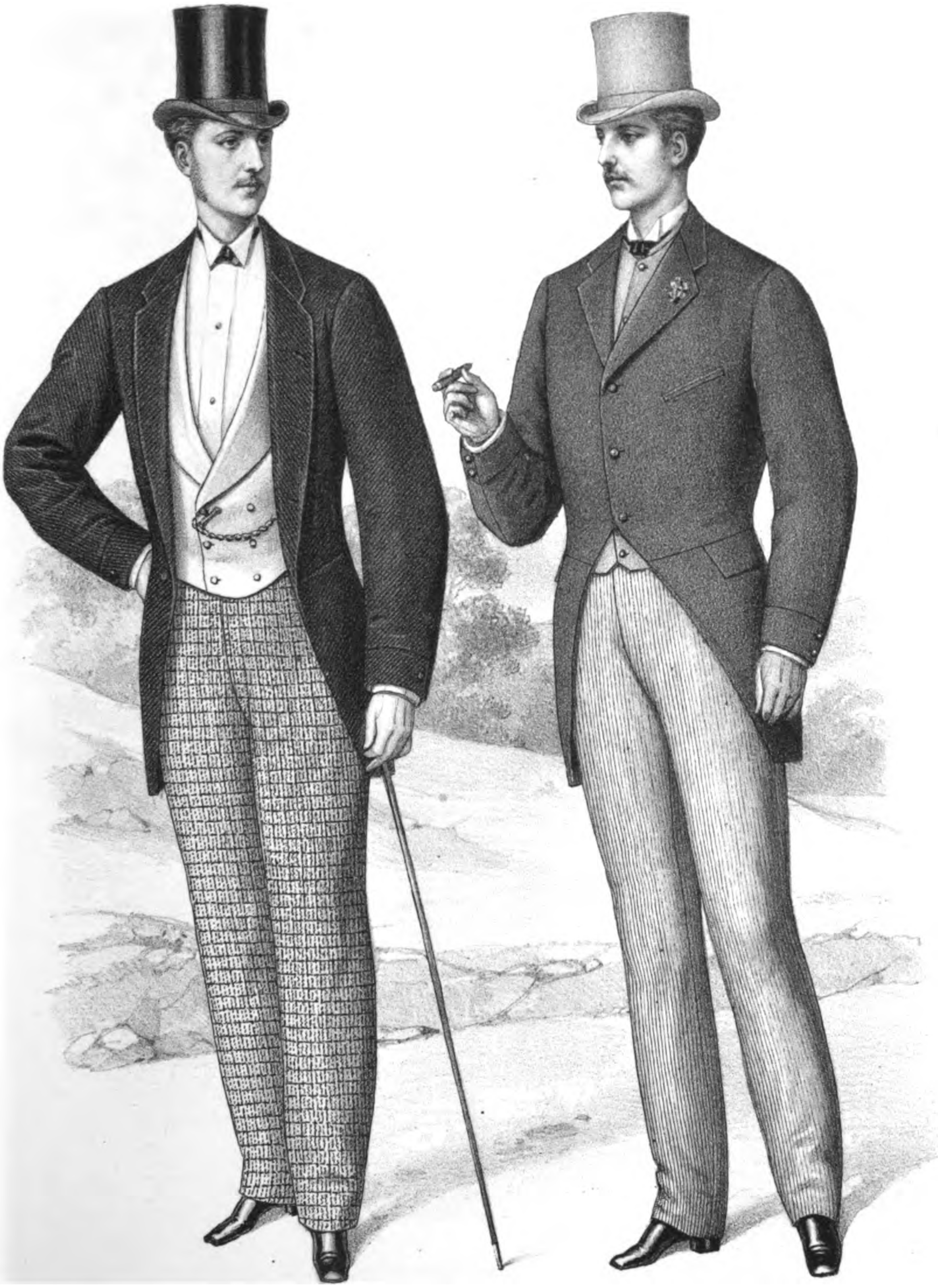




GAZETTE OF FASHION

EDWARD MINISTER AND SON
3, Argyll Place Regent Street
London, w.





GAZETTE OF FASHION

EDWARD MINISTER AND SON

8, Argyll Place Regent Street.

GAZETTE OF FASHION,

AND

CUTTING ROOM COMPANION.

BY

EDWARD MINISTER AND SON,

Tailors and Habit Makers to Her Majesty,

No. 8, ARGYLL PLACE, REGENT STREET, LONDON. W.

No. 340. AUGUST 1, 1874. VOL. 29.

SERIES OF COLOURED ILLUSTRATIONS OF OFFICIAL COSTUMES.

UNIFORM OF CAPTAIN OF THE ROYAL NAVY.

We have selected for illustration, in our present number, the uniform worn by a Captain of the Royal Navy, and refer our readers to the plate itself, for a correct representation of the dress.

We publish the following official details to render our illustration the more complete in utility to our patrons:—

Coat.—Blue cloth, double-breasted, ten buttons in each row, 3 inches apart across the breast; white collar, sloped off in front; 1½ inch gold lace, of the Navy pattern, along the top and front edges, and three-quarters of an inch along the bottom. Blue cuffs, with pointed slash, and three small buttons, laced all round with three-quarters of an inch gold lace. Four rows of half-inch *distinction* lace round the sleeves, at such distances from each other as place them within the length of the slash. The upper row to form a circle 2 inches in diameter, in the centre of the top-side sleeve. Pointed blue flaps on the skirt, laced all round with 1½ inch gold lace, and three buttons under them. A row of 1-inch lace to encircle each hip-button and form a point above it on the side-seam. The skirt to begin at one-fifth of the circumference of the waist, from the front-edge, and to be lined with white kerseymere. One button at the bottom of the plait.

Trousers.—Blue cloth with gold lace 1½ inch wide down the side-seams.

Epaulettes.—Two gold *épaulettes* with lace straps, with pearl crescent and edging, with an anchor and chain cable within the crescent, above it; and two stars above, surmounted by a crown; all embroidered in *silver*. *Bright* loose bullions to the *épaulettes*.

Cravat or Stock.—Black silk.

Hat.—Cocked: The flaps 8½ inches in the back, 7½ inches in the front, 5¾ inches at each corner, bound with black silk lace of the oak-leaf pattern, and looped with four *bright* gold bullions, the two centre twisted. Black silk cockade. Tassels, with five gold and five blue bullions each.

Sword.—The hilt solid, half basket guard with raised bars, and crown and anchor badge; lion-head back-piece, white fish-skin gripe, bound with three gilt wires. Outside length, 5¾ inches; inside length, 4½ inches. The blade slightly curved, 31¼ inches long, and 1⅜ inches wide at the shoulder, with a flat back, and the blade ground hollow to within 11 inches of the end, with a double-edged spear point.

Scabbard.—The top and middle lockets to be 4 and 3½ inches long respectively, to have loops and rings, and to be ornamented with fluted threads and scrolls. The chape to be 6½ inches long, and ornamented round the upper part with fluted threads and scrolls, and a honeysuckle ornament at the end.

Sword-Belt.—Black morocco leather, lined, full 1½ inch wide in the girdle; single, 1 inch wide, embroidered in gold with three straight lines, one down the middle, and one at each margin near the edge. Gilt clasps, with circular fronts, with embossed laurel edges; crown and anchor in the centre; plain carriage and girdle buckles, and plain gilt ring and hook.

Undress Uniform.

Coat.—Blue cloth lapel coat, double-breasted, eight buttons in each row, with padded turn-down collar. Pointed flaps to skirts, with three notched holes and buttons under. Round cuffs with three buttons and notched holes, and four rows of half-inch distinction lace round the sleeves, with loop to top row.

Waistcoat.—Single-breasted, white cloth or kerseymere, with small buttons.

Trousers, as for dress, with or without lace.

Frock-Coat.—Blue cloth, double-breasted, seven buttons and holes regular; lapel same width as on the other coats, stand-up collar, sloped off at front. Plain cuff, two small buttons, with distinction laces round the cuff. Short side-edges, one button at top, one at the bottom.

Great-Coat.—Blue, laced and made in the same style as the frock-coat, but with a stand and fall collar.

Jacket.—Blue cloth, double-breasted, eight buttons and holes regular, stand and fall collar, round cuff laced as frock and great coats. Waist pockets.

Epaulettes, hat, and scabbard as for dress.

Sword-Belt.—Black morocco leather of the same width as in full dress, but without embroidery; the laurel in the centre of the clasp also omitted.

Blue cloth trousers to be worn between the 14th of October and the 22nd of April, and white duck between the 23rd of April and 13th of October.

INFANTRY BANDSMEN.

The fancy caps worn by the Infantry Bandsmen of the Army, are to be discontinued on or before October 31st next.

FANCY COSTUME BALL AT MARLBOROUGH HOUSE.

Her Majesty, during the life of the Prince Consort, gave some fancy costume balls, which were a great success, and were the cause of much activity in trade. At one, if not at more than one, the costume of a particular period, without reference to any country, was chosen for adoption by those invited; and, consequently, the ball-rooms presented the appearance of an animated picture, illustrating dresses with which the eye was familiar only in pictures or records of costume.

The Prince of Wales, on the occasion of the magnificent ball which he gave on the 22nd ult., did not limit the taste of the company to any one time, but allowed each individual gentleman or lady to make his or her own selection of the dress which was considered either the most effective, or best suited to the taste or appearance of his honoured guests.

The excitement and anxiety experienced by those houses in our trade to whom was entrusted the execution of the several dresses, the rummaging up of old prints illustrating fancy costumes, and the puzzling of the brain to contrive the dresses even when the drawings were before them as a guide, may easily be imagined. It is universally admitted that great credit is due to them for the result of their labours, and the *coup-d'œil* afforded left nothing to be desired.

The Prince of Wales, who took part in the Vandyke quadrille arranged by himself, wore that particular costume which, while calculated to set off most people to advantage, was exceedingly well suited to His Royal Highness. His doublet and cloak were of light maroon satin embroidered in gold, the large black hat (all hats were worn) had a white feather, and the dress was completed with loose buff boots, steel spurs, and a long sword. On the left shoulder of the cloak was a large diamond star. The long fair Cavalier curls finished a costume as perfect in effect as it was true to history.

The Duke of Teck wore a blue-black satin dress, which was made after a Stuart portrait at Montagu House.

The Duke of Connaught, heading the Fairy Quadrille with Miss Graham, in the character of "Beauty and the Beast," as a fairy prince, wore a ruby velvet doublet, with grey satin "tights," and ruby shoes, and had a leopard's head and skin, with gold claws, attached to his shoulders by large diamond stars. The skin was left off later in the evening, and His Royal Highness appeared all in ruby velvet, with a small cap and white feather.

Prince Christian wore the dress of a Venetian general, with a steel, gold-inlaid cuirass, bearing the arms of the Republic, clasped over a brown velvet doublet, trunk hose of velvet of the same colour, descending to the buff boots. The two young princes, Albert Victor and George, appeared as pages of honour, dressed in white satin and gold.

Some of the officers of the Life Guards and Blues wore the uniforms of their regiments under Charles II., and there were six Guardsmen in their costume of the time of George II.

The Duke of Wellington appeared as Olivarez, the Spanish Minister of Philip IV., with the collar and jewel of the Golden Fleece.

The dresses of the gentlemen forming the Pack of Cards Quadrilles were more remarkable for their singularity, and the effect they produced, than for any historical association. Several officers adopted, for the particular occasion, the dress of their several regiments as worn some seventy or a hundred years ago; and the effect of the contrast which these different quaint uniforms would naturally present, would tell well with the more splendid dresses with which they came in contact. As, for example, the costume worn by Lord Dunmore in the Venetian Quadrille —a dress of white satin and gold, with a surtout of blue velvet and sable, covered with magnificent pearls; or the Marquis d'Azeglio, as a Venetian noble in a superb dress of white satin, embossed with a close pattern of black velvet; or Don José D'Argaiz, in a beautifully-made suit of black satin, embroidered with gold *fleur de lis*, and who wore it as if it were his ordinary costume.

Several costumes were strictly copied from old pictures. One especially noticed was that worn by Mr. Augustus Lumley, which consisted of a close robe of gold brocade, with a cape of the same, fastenings of large turquoises, and a scarlet velvet close-fitting cap, plumed with two Himalayan pheasants' feathers.

One inevitable consequence from the splendour of so many graceful and elegant costumes—the effect of which could not even be marred by the fact of their being worn by gentlemen completely unaccustomed to the peculiar form and arrangement of their dress—was to show to still greater disadvantage the unbecoming melancholy costumes of this and many other countries at the present time. We say nothing about the ease or suitability of the dress to our notions, although we have no reason to doubt but that the gentlemen and the good burghers were as much at ease in their usual dress as any of us are in ours. One of the leading journals very justly remarked, "The brilliant colours, glancing plumes, were surely enough to put one out of conceit with black coats for ever."

ON DISPROPORTION.

(*Continued from page* 21.)

We object to these plans of admeasurement, firstly, as being too complicated. In our opinion, cutting cannot be too simplified, as proved by the many improvements we have carried out in the third edition of our work, "The Complete Guide to Practical Cutting;" and the fewer measures required (consistent with accuracy) the better. For who has not, in the course of his experience, met with customers who, even while undergoing the ordinary measurements of length and bigness, have exhibited very manifest tokens of impatience for the conclusion of the operation. The time also consumed in the application of the measures would be a serious hindrance, where business of any considerable extent was carried on; and in such establishments as that of Poole, of London; Debacker, of Paris; or Gunckle, of Vienna, where the expedition required renders simplicity in cutting indispensable, the introduction of them would be almost impracticable. But this is a minor objection, and in no way affects the correctness of the principle.

Our second objection is, the uncertainty of the measures themselves. To the inexperienced, the plan of admeasurement presents a very plausible theory; but no sooner do they commence to put it into practice, than they are surprised at the difficulty experienced in taking the measurement correctly. We are aware that there are some who are much more skilful in taking a measure than others; but we have repeatedly seen the experiment tried by those who have prided themselves on their correctness, and on taking the shoulder-measure of the same person half a dozen times, with pieces of string or very narrow tape, in order to ensure accuracy, the results have been found to differ; consequently, some of the measures must have been incorrect. Thirdly: granting, for the sake of argument, that the measures may be taken correctly (which we are by no means prepared to admit), then we contend that they are not applicable to all figures, because disproportion not only consists in size, but in position; and, if they may be able to obtain a correct definition of the former, we hold it to be impossible to do so of the latter—the slighest movement of the body, during the intervals of taking the measures, disturbing the relations which should subsist between them. Fourthly: granting still further, that a correct definition of the position could be obtained—as persons invariably place themselves, while being measured, in a different posture to that in which they are accustomed to hold themselves while standing or walking, the measures would, as a natural consequence, produce a form by no means corresponding with the ordinary figure of the person for whom it was designed. For these reasons, admeasurement does not constitute a *sure* guide; and, although we are not prepared to dispute, that there are many successful cutters, who use it as their plan of cutting, we may be permitted to express our conviction, that they are indebted for their success, not to a strict adherence to the principles they adopt, but rather to the exercise of their own superior judgment—which sound experience, directing any other method, would ever produce the same happy results.

The machines, of which so many have for the last thirty years been brought before the notice of the trade, profess to be an improvement on the measurement systems; like them, obtaining an exact definition of all the parts of the figure, however irregular; but at the same time not being liable to that uncertainty in obtaining a correct measure, the instrument being attached to the body in such a manner as to provide against any shifting of the position during the time of measurement. It is too frequently the case, that persons are carried away by great pretensions, and therefore it can be a matter of but little surprise that the attention of a vast number of tailors has been arrested by the professed infallibility of these machines. It is, however, a remarkable fact, that in London these inventions are comparatively unknown to the respectable portion of the trade; whether it is that the inventors consider the tailors in the provinces the most competent judges, or that the extremely varied figures to be met with in an ordinary country connexion, afford a more favourable opportunity of testing the merits of their machines, certain it is, that to them have they been most generally introduced. It usually happens, that where there is the least talent there is the most noise; and thus some of the inventors of these machines, with much boasting, stake their "reputation" on the correctness of their plan, and issue a bombastic challenge to all professors of cutting. Were they to show that their machines were successfully adopted in a dozen first-rate houses in the metropolis, they would need to offer no further proof of their correctness; and, notwithstanding the jealousy of some little-minded rival professors, they might rely on receiving the generous support of a trade, at all times ready to patronize real talent, wheresoever it may be found. This appears to us to be by far the more simple and satisfactory manner of proceeding; and the most likely to tend to the advantage of the inventors, if their appliances really possess any merit at all.

We believe that there are many tailors who are so taken with the apparent plausibility of the theory of these machines, that, although they have been forced to discontinue the use of them, their experience having proved them to be incorrect in practice, they are entirely unable to account for the reason of their want of success. A careful investigation, however, into the principles on which they are based, will soon prove the whole theory to be mathematically fallacious; we, therefore, purpose offering a few remarks on this subject, which we trust may prove both interesting and useful to our readers.

Article III.

Admeasurement Systems continued—Machines—Principles of Action—Inapplicability—Incorrectness in Theory—Illustration—Systems based on Proportions—the Breast-Measure—Incorrect Measures—Comparison of the Effects resulting therefrom.

Our attention was directed, in our last article, to the inapplicability of admeasurement systems; and we propose carrying our remarks on this subject still further, by reviewing the principles of the various machines for measuring, which have from time to time been put forth, and in endeavouring to explain the cause of the failure of these instruments, in accomplishing that which their inventors profess them to have attained, by showing the whole theory on which they are based, to be in itself quite incorrect. It will be necessary, however, for the information of those who, for want of opportunity or curiosity, have not given any attention to these inventions, that we should first explain the principle of their action, which is, for the most part, the same in all, though applied in various manners; the end which the machines are intended to answer, being to establish a certain fixed point or points on the body, from which the distances may be taken to all parts of the figure, and thence transferred at once to the cloth. The place selected for this purpose is generally at the front of the scye, as shown at *a*, on Diagram 8. From this spot or pivot, measures are taken: under the arm, up to the point *b*, at the top of the back, at the collar-seam, which gives the height of back upwards;—to the point *c*, which is either first marked on the coat over which the customer is being measured, at a certain proportion down from the top of the back, or determined by the machine itself; this is to give the round required for the blade-bone;—to the point *d*, to find the hollow of the back;—over the shoulder to *e*, to find the point for the top of the back, when laid in a closing position at the shoulder;—to *f*, at the same distance down as *c*, which determines where that point should fall. Counter-measures are also sometimes taken from another point, further on the breast, as at *g*, from which the distances are taken over the shoulder to the points *e* and *f* (corresponding with the points *b* and *c*); these are intended to find the exact crookedness or straightness of the coat.

From this brief outline, it will be perceived that the objections we have already offered to the admeasurement systems, are equally, or even still more applicable, to the machines. The complicated nature of the measurement, and the time occupied in applying it—the uncertainty of the measures themselves—the impossibility of obtaining a definition of the position—and, further, the fact of the position in which the customer places himself during the application of the instrument, or time of taking the measures, not being that in which he ordinarily stands or walks, consequently not that which requires to be defined, all these are difficulties which must be disposed of, before any plan of admeasurement can be depended upon, as, of itself, a sure guide for obtaining a correct fit.

As may be supposed, the machines vary considerably in form and construction, some being of so complex a nature, as scarcely to admit the idea of their ever having been intended for the purposes of the trade; while others of a more simplified nature, exhibit a much greater semblance of practicability. Some display a degree of mechanical ingenuity, which reflects the highest credit on their inventors;

and only leaves us to regret, that their talent and application had not been directed to some other object, by which their efforts might have been rewarded with a better success. But, as we have before stated, and as we shall now endeavour to show, not only are these machines inapplicable in practice, but they are also incorrect in theory. It will be invariably found that they produce a very crooked forepart, which is the inevitable result of the principles on which they are based.

(*To be continued.*)

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION FOR THE RELIEF OF AGED AND INFIRM JOURNEYMAN-TAILORS.

The election of three additional pensioners on the funds of the above charitable Institution, took place on the 27th ult., too late to allow of our publishing, in our present number, the names of the successful candidates of the nine whose claims had been admitted by the committee. On referring, however, to the number of accumulative votes polled up to the date of the last election, by three candidates, there can be little doubt as to the result of the recent election being decidedly in their favour.

In fact, they were so much ahead of any others that it would have been but throwing votes away to record them in their favour, and at the same time injure the future chance of other candidates.

The annual dinner of the Institution has been appointed to take place at Willis's Room on Thursday, October 22, Sir Charles Russell, Bart., M.P., one of the members for Westminster, presiding on the occasion.

We are at a loss to assign a reason for the palpable falling off in the number of candidates on the occasion of any election, compared with the list we were accustomed to see formerly. Considering that the benefits of the Institution are open to journeymen-tailors of all creeds and all nations, by their becoming members, and paying the small sum of SEVEN SHILLINGS YEARLY, we cannot understand the little interest taken by the working class of our community, in advancing the prosperity of an Institution which, while it offers a certain relief to a number of their more needy fellow-workmen, at the same time ensures them a similar advantage in the event of their standing in need of the same assistance for themselves.

Running our eyes over the list of candidates for the recent election, we notice that one of them has been a member of the Institution since 1837, and that this was his first application; showing, at all events, that *he* was alive to the benefits which his fellow-workmen could derive from the funds contributed, and that when overtaken eventually himself by illness, and incapacitated from earning his living as formerly, he sought the benefits, which he, by his contributions during so many years, had assisted in procuring for others.

Each male pensioner is allowed £20 16s. a year, with coals, medicine, and medical attendance; and there are, at the present time, SIXTY-FIVE on the funds of the Institution, including *nineteen* widows of deceased pensioners. These advantages should certainly justify some little trouble being taken to ensure a chance of participating in their benefit.

LADY'S POLONAISE.

Little by little the patronage of the fair sex has claimed an increasing share of the attention of our trade; so that in some of our best houses, the execution of orders for various forms of garments worn by ladies, occupies a considerable amount of time, and forms an important item in the returns.

After habits, which, with the pelisses formerly worn, were both considered to come within the legitimate scope of a tailor's business, were added jackets of various forms, which gave scope to the talent of the person to whom the execution of the order was entrusted. It was not, however, for want of a sufficient supply or variety that tailors were favoured with commands, since jackets were made by the wholesale houses, and supplied to the retail shops by scores. Ladies naturally expected something of a superior character and style from their lords' *schneiders*, and were willing to pay more for a better article.

Jackets led to mantles and cloaks, and eventually to costumes and to the polonaise, the garment we have illustrated on one of our plates.

The full description we have given of the pattern, and the illustration itself on the figure of a lady, will, we trust, make the matter sufficiently clear to any of our readers who may receive an order for this style of garment.

There is as great a variety in trimming the polonaise as in the material or pattern of the article in which it is made. As the autumn approaches and the weather admits of more warmth in the material, Tweeds and fancy makes of woollen fabrics, in light and medium colours, may be generally made up. The collar and cuffs may either match, or be made of velvet of a totally different colour. In that case it is not unusual for the buttons to match the polonaise, or, if made of one colour, the buttons may be of an opposite colour and strongly contrasting.

On the same plate we publish an illustration of an undress Scotch dress for little boys. We notice that our artist has represented the jacket with the skirt *sewn* on to the forepart; this is an error on his part, as they are usually cut in one. The jacket is cut with a moderately broad back, and to sit loose or easy to the figure. It is fastened at top by a button and hole, and the remainder of the front-edge left to fall away from the body. The corners are well rounded off at the bottom. The fronts may be made up plain or trimmed with braid, as we have represented them. There are shoulder-cords with a button. The sleeves are rather wide, and have a deep cuff pointed at the hind-arm, with three long holes made with braid, and buttons at the top. A braid is also sewn on to the edges a little distance in. The bottoms of the side-seams may be left open a little way, and the corners rounded off. On a light colour, the trimming shows to great advantage when carried out with black braid.

The waistcoat is made of the same article and colour as the jacket, single-breasted, without a collar, to button up rather high, cut rather long, and the corners rounded off.

The kilt is made perfectly plain at front, and the remainder plaited in regularly. There are four rosettes of black or coloured silk, with ends at the front.

SHOOTING-DRESS.

We have selected one of the most fashionable styles of shooting-dress, which have been prepared by the leading houses for the ensuing season, for illustration on one of our plates, agreeably with our custom at this period of the year. Not but that there are other modifications; as, of course, a certain character may be noticed in the style issued by some houses, which marks their particular style. The form we have represented may be accepted by our patrons as a safe guide for their adoption.

As shown by the back view, as also by the pattern in diagram, the waist is not cut to any extreme length, but sufficiently long to mark the distinction which should be shown in this garment. The back-scye is deep, and the back cut rather broad across to the sleeve-head. The side-seam moderately curved, and the hip-buttons placed about the average width apart. The forepart is cut easy to the measure both at the chest and at the waist, although it is not intended that the coat should be buttoned at the bottom. There are four buttons and holes at front, the top, or the third and fourth buttons are generally sufficient. A small lapel is allowed on from the top hole, and the corner rounded off, to correspond with the end of the collar. The skirt is cut to a medium length, and the front-edge made to run off with the front of the forepart, and well rounded off at the bottom. The sleeve is easy all down the arm, as well as at the wrist. It is usually made up without a cuff, and has a hole and button, with the bottom of the hind-arm-seam rounded off a little.

There is generally a "pouch"-pocket in each forepart, with a small pointed flap to cover the opening, or a pocket with an ordinary flap outside the left breast, and a "cap"-pocket on the right a little above the waist-seam. A deep flap to the skirt, with the corners rounded or square to fancy. The edges turned in and stitched rather broad.

A strapping of leather is sometimes sewn on to the shoulder to counteract the wear caused by the friction when carrying the gun in that position, and some sportsmen have an extra protection to the right breast, by a piece of the same material as the jacket is made, quilted and sewn on to the outside of the forepart, to resist the action of the butt-end of the fowling-piece.

The waistcoat is single-breasted without a collar, to button up high, and cut rather long, with the bottom of the front-edge rounded off; or cut with a decided skirt well rounded off, and the lower button sewn on about three inches from the bottom. Some have a stand-collar to turn down, and a small step to the neck. They have mostly two pockets on each forepart, with small flaps, and the edges are stitched to correspond with the jacket.

Trousers and knickerbockers are both patronized. The former are cut easy to the leg, but not so long as walking-trousers, and are sometimes faced with leather at the bottom, as a protection. Another good plan is to sew a narrow slip of *soft* leather over the turn up, with the *double* edge slightly projecting below the trousers, so as to take off the effect of the trousers coming in contact with the boot. A strip is sewn on at the heel, and for the instep. The side-seams are usually sewn plain, and the trousers have frog-pockets and fly-fronts.

The knickerbockers are cut loose, and with or without fulness at top; they are made up in the usual way, which has been so frequently described that we need not repeat the directions.

A make of goods has been introduced for the forthcoming season, called the "Knickerbocker," which is calculated to have a decided run. It corresponds in some respects with the article which was brought out some years ago for Over-coats, mostly of a loose form; but there is a decided character in the present goods, which distinguishes it from former makes. Large coloured spots are liberally introduced over a broad mixture ground, or on checks, and by the boldness of the style, a marked character is given which is very effective and appropriate to Over-coats, or to any form of coat, as they vary in size according to the make of the goods on which they are seen. It is unusual for the same feature to be observed in different goods, but in this instance, by the judicious arrangement of colour, and in the size of the spots, a variety of effective patterns is produced, which tell equally well in the different makes of garments.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PATTERNS IN DIAGRAM.

Plates 1706 and 1707.

Diagrams 1, 3, 4, 5, 10, and 12, are the pattern of the *polonaise*, illustrated by the figure of a lady on one of the plates published with the present number of our work.

The space on the back (diagram 1), between the point drawn from 7 to the bottom of the back-seam, at 14½, which corresponds to what we might call the back-tacking, is folded into two plaits, one over the other, not to show, but merely to produce a certain amount of drapery at the back, and they are fastened at top, under the waist, and concealed by two buttons. The side-seam of the forepart (diagram 12) is sewn to the side-seam of the back, so far as it will reach, and the remainder of the back left loose. When closed, two large plaits are taken up at the seam, the upper one at not less than about eight inches below the waist, and the lower one almost close to the other.

The *pouff*, as the skirt is termed, when looped up, is held up by strings sewn on inside at the waist, one at the centre, and the other two at about three inches on each side. Corresponding strings are sewn on to the skirt in the middle, at each side. These are left with two ends. A few inches below are other strings, with one end only. The centre strings are tied to those below, and also to those hanging from the waist; by this plan raising the *pouff* in two plaits in each place. The strings at the waist are attached to a band, which is sewn on to the *polonaise* at the bottom of the back-seam only, and is fastened at front underneath, and serves to keep the body in its place.

The line drawn on diagram 12, from 2 to 4½, down the front of the forepart, represents the centre, or the edge, if the lapel had been *sewn* on; so that the buttons, which reach to the bottom of the skirt, must be placed at the proper distance behind the line to correspond with the space between it and the front of the holes.

The collar (diagram 10) is sewn on from the point 5¼, to the point 4¼. The curved edge represents the sewing-on edge, and the line drawn from 5 to 11 is the crease-edge. The line from 1¼ to 5, is the front-end of the collar; and from 3¾ to 4¼, shows the centre of the collar-seam at the back. The point, 5¼, will be sewn on to the neck at the point 13, and will lie back on to the breast, as represented on the plate. It is intended to be worn turned down, so far as the end of the crease-line, and then to *stand* up away from the neck.

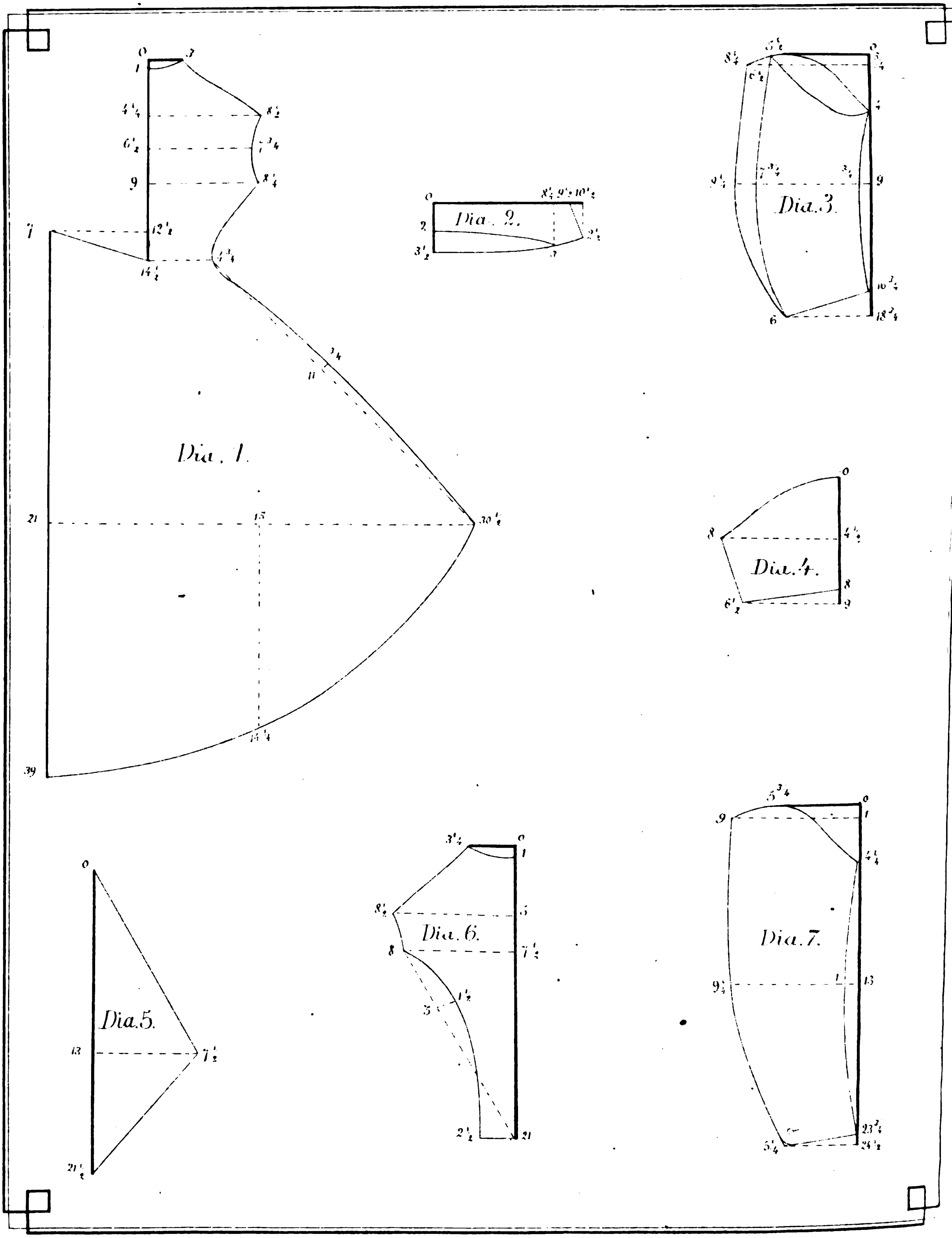
The sleeve is shown by diagram 3. The top-side is cut wide all the way down to the bottom of the hind-arm, so that the seam is carried more under the arm than usual, somewhat in the style of the sleeves of military uniforms on some parts of the Continent.

Diagram 4, is the pattern of the cuff, which is sewn on to the bottom of the sleeve. The *perpendicular* line from O to 8, represents the back part, and the *round*-edge from O to 8, is the top-edge; the point 8 being placed at the fore-arm-seam.

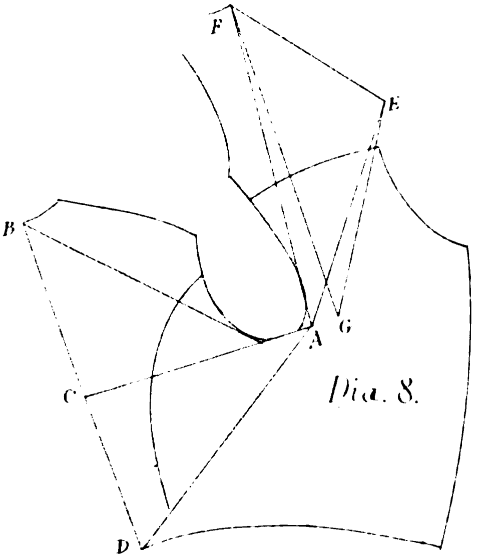
Diagram 5, is the pattern of the turn-back, which is sewn on to the side-seam of the back, below the point where the two close, and is fastened down on to the back itself. As this pattern is offered for its simplicity in style and making up, one fish taken out under the bosom will be found to answer the purpose. Of course, the quantity deducted will be governed by the variation in make, as denoted by the difference between the size of the breast and waist. It is not to be presumed that what are termed stout women will adopt such a style of dress, otherwise for such figures, two smaller fishes will be desirable, so as to support the additional size of the bosom.

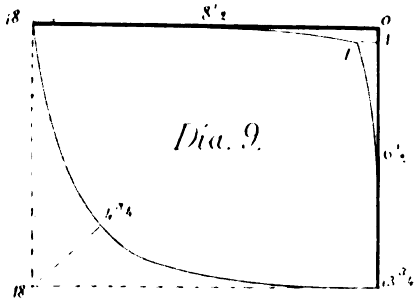
Diagrams 2, 6, 7, 9, and 11, are the pattern of one of the most fashionable styles of shooting-jacket being prepared for the ensuing season. It will also be found illustrated on one of the plates issued with the present number.

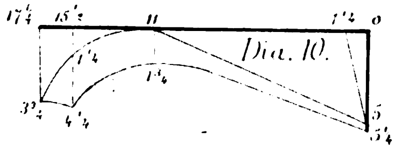
Diagram 8, is referred to in that portion of the article on "Disproportion," which appears in this month's copy of our work, and is introduced to illustrate the several directions in which it is usual to place the tape-measure on the body, to ascertain the different quantities which are to serve as a guide, in producing the shape of a coat to correspond with the particular make of the customer being measured.

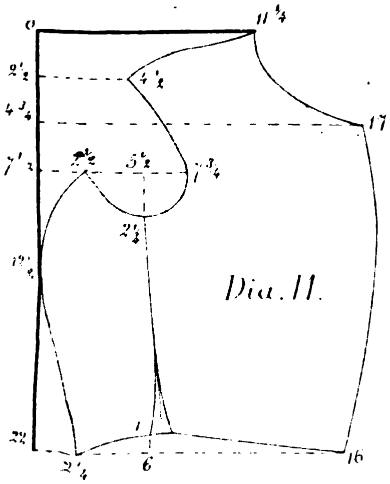

Dia. 1.
0
1
3
4¼
8½
6½
7¾
9
8¼
7
12½
14½
4¾
3¼
11
21
15
30¼
15¼
39
Dia. 2.
0
2
3½
8¼
9½
10½
2½
3
Dia. 3.
8¼
5½
0
6½
¾
4
9¾
7¾
¾
9
10¾
6
18¾
Dia. 4.
0
8
4½
8
6½
9
Dia. 5.
0
13
7½
21½
Dia. 6.
3¼
0
1
8½
5
8
7½
1½
3
2½
21
Dia. 7.
5¾
0
9
1
4¼
9¼
1
13
23¾
5¼
24½

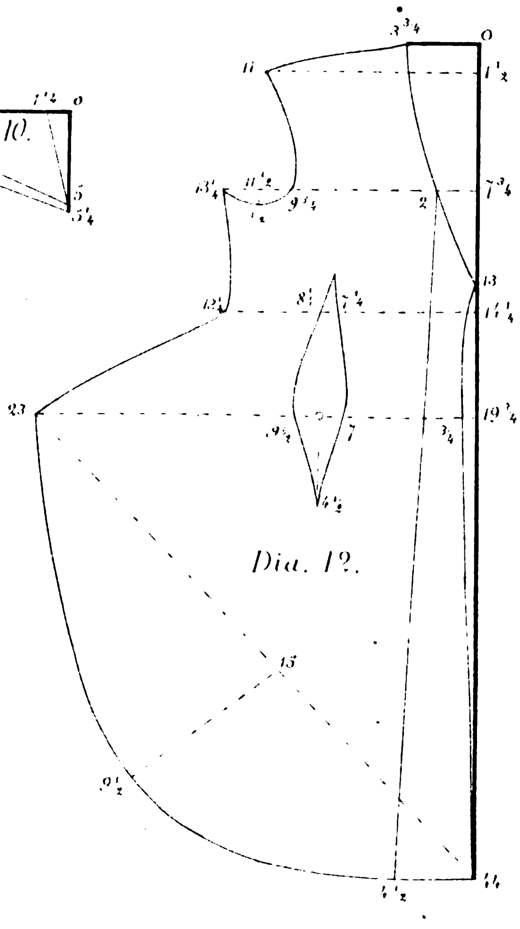
G C Minister


Dia. 8.

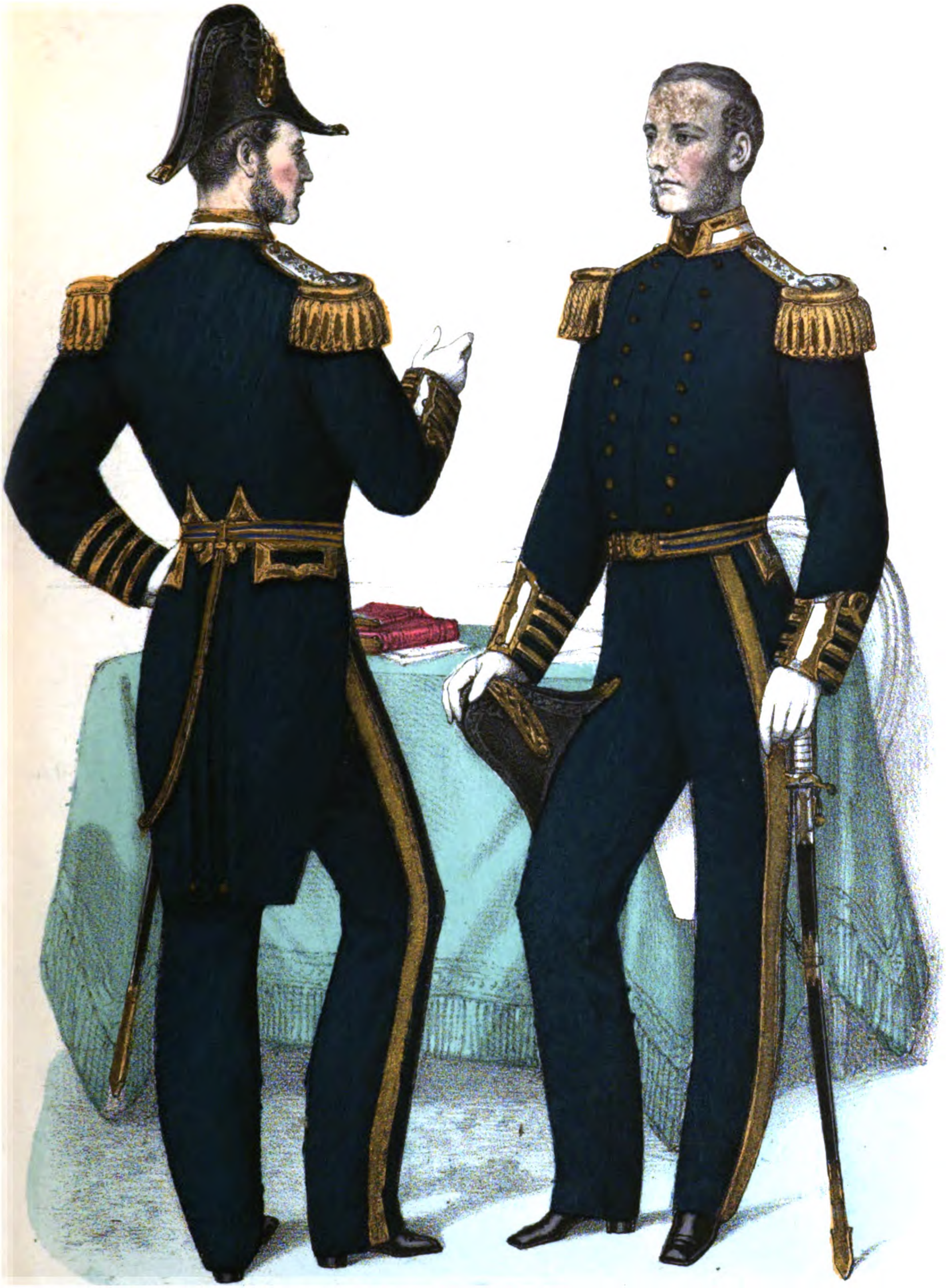

Dia. 9.
18
8½
0
1
1
6½
4¾
18
13¾


Dia. 10.
17¼
15½
11
1½
0
1¼
1¾
3½
4¼
5
5¼


Dia. 11.
0
11¼
2½
4½
4¾
17
7½
2½
5½
7¾
2¼
12½
22
1
2¼
6
16


Dia. 12.
3¾
0
11
1½
13¾
11½
½
9¾
2
7¾
13
12¼
8½
7¼
14¼
23
9½
7
¾
19¾
4½
15
9½
4½
14

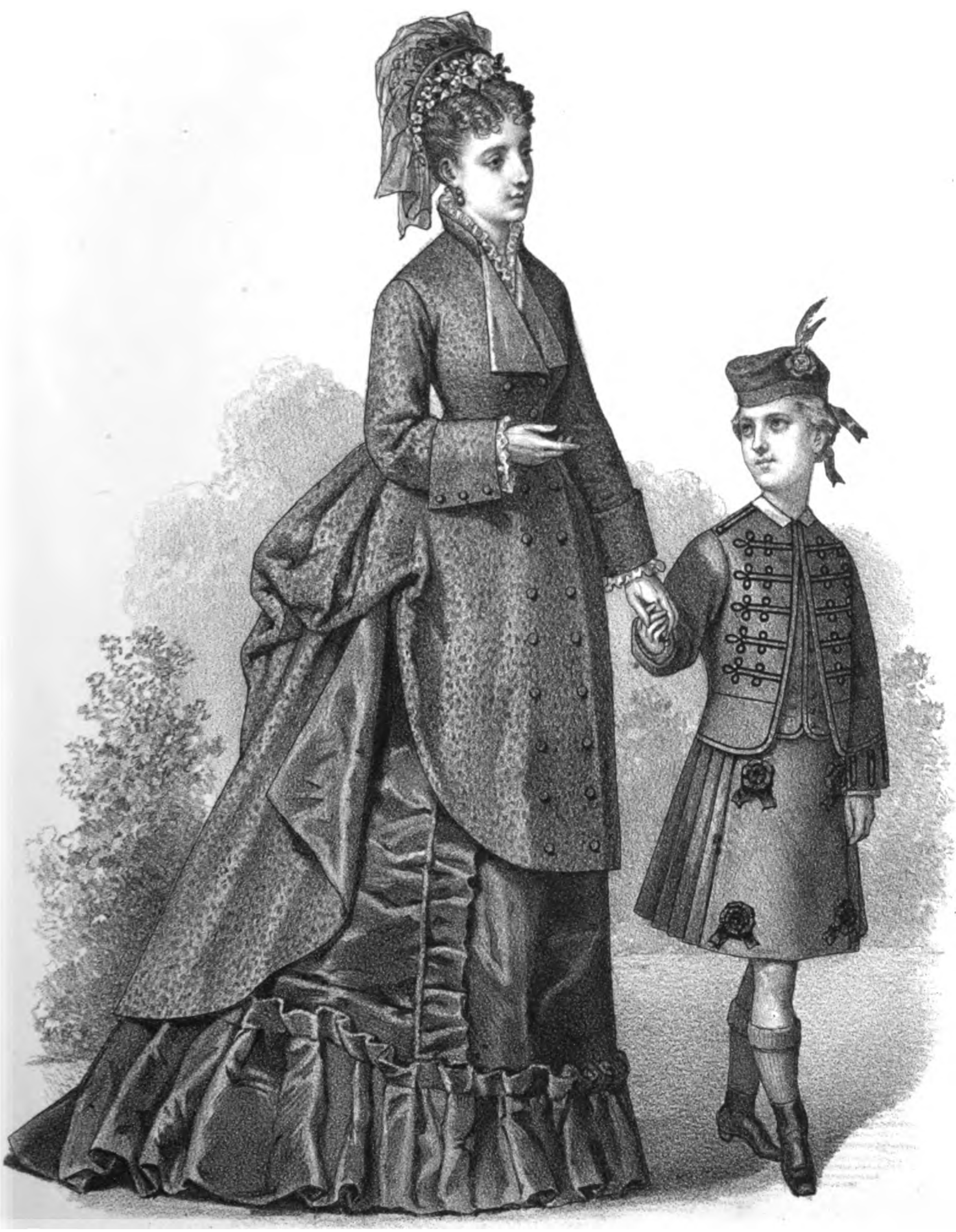
[illegible]



GAZETTE OF FASHION

EDWARD MINISTER AND SON

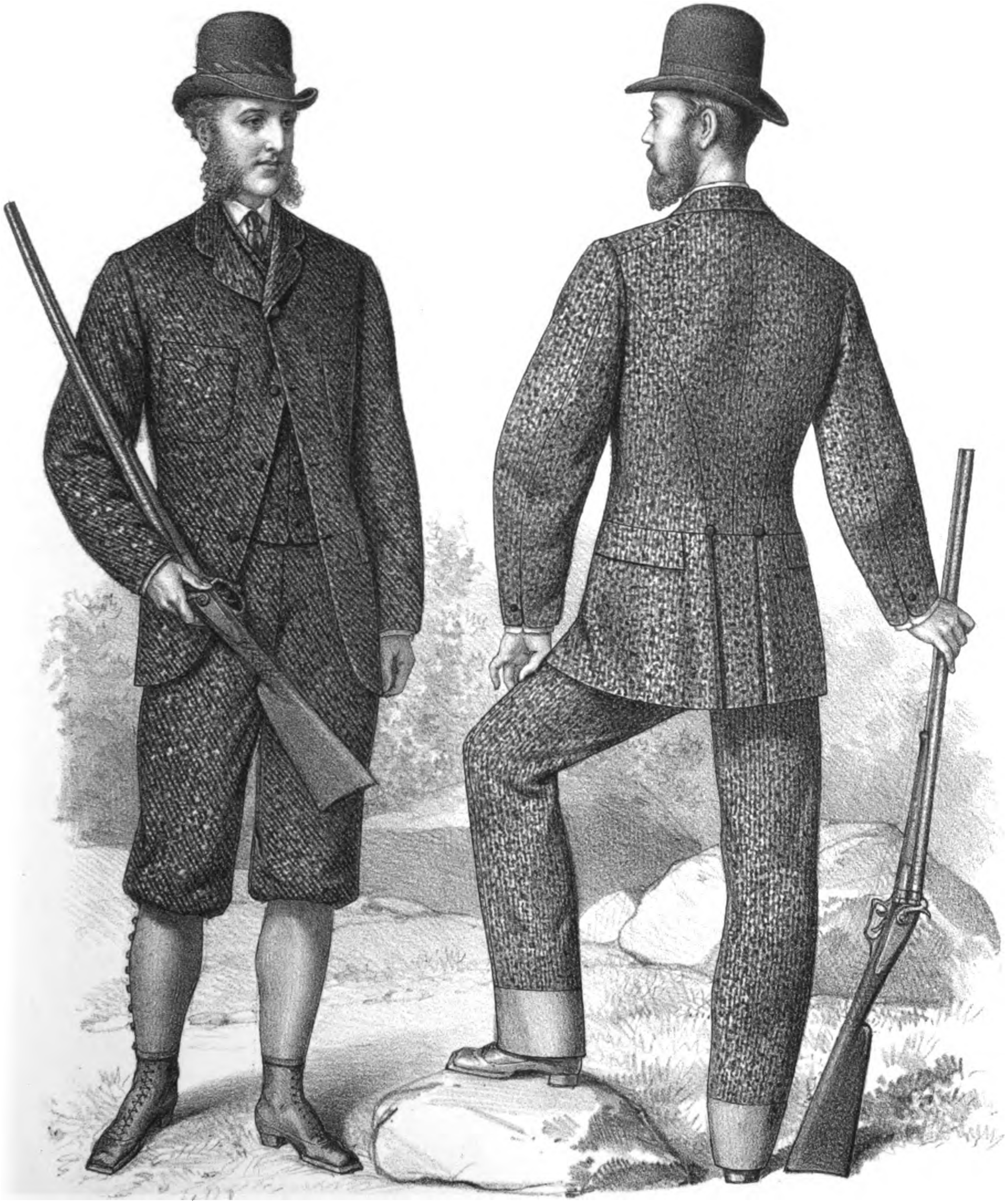
8, Argyll Place Regent Street



GAZETTE OF FASHION

EDWARD MINISTER AND SON

Argyll Place Regent Street



GAZETTE of FASHION

EDWARD MINISTER AND SON

8, Argyll Place Regent Street.

GAZETTE OF FASHION,

AND

CUTTING ROOM COMPANION.

BY

EDWARD MINISTER AND SON,

Tailors and Habit Makers to Her Majesty,

No. 8, ARGYLL PLACE, REGENT STREET, LONDON. W.

No. 341. SEPTEMBER 1, 1874. VOL. 29.

THE INFANTS' RELIEF ACT.

An Act of Parliament, under the above title, has lately been passed, and came into operation within these few days, and although it is not within our province to enlighten our readers upon legal matters, the importance of this Act in its effect is of such consequence to all tradesmen—tailors, among others—that we considered the necessity for its working being made generally known, justified us in publishing it in our pages. As the Act is very short, we give it *in extenso.*

"Whereas it is expedient to amend the law as to the contracts of infants, and as to the ratification made by persons of full age, of contracts made by them during infancy, and as to necessaries:

"Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

"1. All contracts, whether by speciality or by simple contract, henceforth entered into by infants for the repayment of money lent, or to be lent, or for goods supplied or to be supplied (other than contracts for necessaries), and all accounts stated with infants, shall be absolutely void: Provided always, that this enactment shall not invalidate any contract into which an infant may, by any existing or future statute, or by the rules of common law or equity, enter, except such as now by law are voidable.

"2. No action shall be brought whereby to charge any person upon any promise made after full age, to pay any debt contracted during infancy; or upon any ratification made after full age, of any promise or contract made during infancy, whether there shall or shall not be any new consideration for such promise or ratification after full age.

"3. This Act may be cited as THE INFANTS' RELIEF ACT, 1874."

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO THE TRADE.

We beg to direct the attention of our readers to the important order just issued from the War Office (the particulars of which we publish) striking out from the list of articles comprising the Undress Uniform of an Infantry officer, the scarlet Patrol-Jacket now worn by them; replacing it by a tunic, either of scarlet serge, or of a lighter cloth than that employed for the *dress* Tunic.

The order for the substitution of a *scarlet* patrol-jacket for the blue patrol-jacket previously worn, was only issued on the 21st of August, 1872, and although by no means so effective in appearance as the blue patrol-jacket, was unquestionably a *useful* garment, by the liberty of movement it afforded by its particular shape. After a brief existence of less than two years, it is, in its turn, doomed to be shelved, and will only be seen so long as the *respectability* of its appearance will justify an officer wearing one on duty, which he has had made according to orders.

OFFICIAL ORDERS FROM THE WAR OFFICE.

DRESS OF MILITIA OFFICERS.

The following directions have been issued from the War Office since the publication of our last number:—

Chacos will be worn by officers belonging to Militia battalions, the men of which wear Glengarry caps, whenever their battalions are brigaded with other troops, the officers of which wear chacos, and also on all parades at which the officers of the Line wear chacos.

Sub-Lieutenants of Militia will wear the same uniform as that worn by the Lieutenants of the branch of the Militia service to which they respectively belong, except that the badge of rank will be a star on the collar of the tunic.

Band-sergeants and musicians of Infantry, Light Infantry, Fusilier, Rifle, and Highland regiments, will, for the future, be supplied with Glengarry caps, of the same pattern and quality as those worn by sergeants of their respective branches of the service. The caps now in use may be worn the regulated period, but, when worn out, they will be replaced by those of the pattern prescribed above.

IMPORTANT ALTERATION IN THE UNDRESS OF OFFICERS OF INFANTRY REGIMENTS.

A general order just issued, directs that the SCARLET patrol-jacket worn by officers, is in future to be discontinued, and that *tunics* are to be worn *on all occasions.* In order, however, to save expense, a *second tunic of serge or light cloth,* may be worn upon those duties now sanctioned for the scarlet patrol-jacket. The existing patrol-jacket may be used by officers until they are worn out.

SUB-INSPECTORS OF ARMY SCHOOLS.

The relative rank of lieutenant has been granted by the Secretary of State for War to Sub-Inspectors of Army Schools.

RESERVE FORCES.

We published, in the June number of our work, the particulars of certain alterations which were ordered to be made in the details of the dress of the Militia and Volunteer Corps. We supplement that information with the following additional directions:

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

DRESS OF OFFICERS.

TRIMMING ON SLEEVES.

Officers of Rifle Volunteers clothed in scarlet or grey, as well as those clothed in green, will wear the pattern of cord and braid on the sleeve of Rifle Regiments of the Regular Forces.

Officers clothed in scarlet will wear silver cord and braid. Officers clothed in grey, cord and braid of silver, *or other* material, as may have been authorized; and officers clothed in green will wear cord and braid with light green edging.

When the form of cord or braid differs from the above-mentioned pattern, officers will not be required to have their present uniforms altered; but such of them as are clothed in green will be required to adopt the light green edging by the 1st of April, 1876.

BADGES OF RANK.

Officers of Volunteers will wear gold in the badges of rank on the collar, where silver is worn by officers of the Regular Forces.

UNDRESS UNIFORM.

When officers commanding Administrative Regiments or Corps (not forming part of Administrative Regiments) of Volunteers, for which no undress for officers has already been authorized, wish to obtain permission to adopt an undress uniform, the following will be authorized:—

For officers of Light Horse, Artillery and Engineer Volunteers, and of Mounted Rifle and Rifle Volunteers *clothed in scarlet*, and blue forage-cap with silver band and button (in the case of Artillery, the band to have a scarlet edging), and blue patrol-jacket of the pattern worn by the corresponding arm of the Regular Forces.* CAPTAINS and SUBALTERNS will wear on the sleeve an Austrian knot of black braid, with an edging, in the case of Artillery, of *scarlet*; in that of Engineers, of *white*; and in that of other Volunteers, of the colour of the *facings*. FIELD OFFICERS will have a similar edging round the braid on their sleeves, and will wear trousers of the same pattern as those worn with full dress.

Officers of corps clothed in green, will wear a green forage-cap, having a black braid band with light green edging, and light green button, and a green patrol-jacket, of the pattern specified above, the black braid on the sleeve being edged with light green.

Officers of corps clothed in *grey*, will wear a grey forage-cap, with band and button of silver, black, grey, or of the colour of the facings, and patrol-jackets of the pattern specified above. The braid on the sleeve will be of black or grey, with an edging of the colour of the facings.

SERGEANT-INSTRUCTORS OF VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Sergeant-Instructors of Volunteer Corps will wear three *chevrons* on each arm, above the elbow, surmounted by a crown.

In the Artillery Volunteers the crossed guns will only be worn by those Non-Commissioned Officers who hold certificates from the School of Gunnery at Shoeburyness.

In the Rifle Volunteers, the crossed muskets will only be worn by those Non-Commissioned officers who hold certificates from the School of Musketry at Hythe.

ROYAL NAVY.

MASTER-AT-ARMS.

By a recent circular, issued by the Lords Commissioners, a device in the shape of a crown and anchor, *without laurels*, has been ordered to be worn by Masters-at-Arms in the Royal Navy, on their uniform caps.

The Eclectic Repository.

"A gatherer and disposer of other men's stuff."—*Wotton.*

Manchester.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "GAZETTE OF FASHION."

SIR,

In the July number of your work, the GAZETTE OF FASHION, you published the pattern of a pair of trousers contributed by your correspondent, "Simplex," which, considering they were drafted for a corpulent man, gave me the idea of having a very novel appearance. Until I saw that diagram, I was under the impression that I had the happy *knack* of doing the thing well for men of this particular make; but I must be candid, and confess that, what up to that time I have considered the correct thing to do in such cases, is no longer justified, if the plan pursued by "Simplex" operates successfully.

Among my customers I have some awkward made men, and of very queer shapes; but on looking over my measure-book I cannot meet with any that exactly correspond with those of your correspondent's infant. However, I found the measures of one customer which will answer the purpose, to illustrate my way of practising, and send you a pattern

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* The pattern for Cavalry is now under consideration.

(diagrams 1 and 15) of the trousers I am in the habit of cutting for him.

I have had an advantage over your correspondent, in that I *have* seen the trousers cut by this pattern on the customer; in fact, I have made him, in all, fourteen pairs from the pattern exactly as you see it.

Like your correspondent, I have not the vanity to assert that mine is the correct way to cut for a figure of that particular size; but not knowing how to do it better, and feeling in some doubt, I should like my pattern to get a friendly *cocking* from some of the talented contributors to your valuable magazine.

I am, Sir,
Yours respectfully,
"Verdant."

SHOOTING-DRESS.

In addition to the plate we published last month illustrating a fashionable style of shooting-dress, we issue, with the present copy of our work, another plate, representing two other different styles of costume for the same purpose.

The first shape shown on the plate is one which is always a favourite with sportsmen, as it admits of the jacket being worn on any other occasion, and is so far generally useful. The jacket is cut without a seam across the waist. The back is moderately narrow all the way down from the top of the side-seam, and the corners of the seam rounded off at the bottom, and a small opening left in it. There are four or five buttons and holes at front, and there is a narrow stand-collar, sloped off at front. The sleeve is easy to the arm, and either plain at the hand, or with a button and hole, without a cuff. One pocket across the front of each skirt, with a flap rounded at the corners, one outside each breast, and a cap-pocket with half circular flap on the right forepart. The bottom of the front-edge of the forepart is well rounded off. Heather in various mixtures, and other fancy makes in mixtures, checks, and stripes, are usually made up. The prominent character in the new goods for the season, produced by pieces of coarse wool in various colours, introduced generally over the surface, is very effective for this form of jacket. Horn and bone buttons are mostly used.

The style of waistcoat worn with this form of jacket is the same which we reported last month, and made of the same pattern as the jacket. Shooting-breeches are cut full in the thigh, rather long in the leg, reaching on to the calf. They have four buttons and holes at the knee, and one of a smaller size for the garter, which may be cut or sewn on to fancy. The top-side is not cut very narrow at the bottom. They are made up with fly-front and side or frog pockets. Cord, with narrow ribs, in various shades of drab, are mostly worn.

On the other figure on the same plate, we have a totally distinct form of coat, and one which has more the appearance, by its shape, of having been converted to the purpose, from its more suitable and legitimate use—that of a morning-coat. The waist is not cut beyond any ordinary length, and the back has all the character of one for a morning-coat. A broad lapel is cut on to the front of the forepart, and the top made to run with the neck, and the corners rounded off. There are only two buttons and holes in the forepart, which is cut sufficiently large at the waist-seam to fasten. The skirt is short, and rather broad at the bottom. There are deep flaps at the waist-seam. The sleeve easy, and made up with a cuff and two buttons and holes. The top-side is cut narrow at the bottom, so that the seam projects on to the hand, and the buttons are more visible. The makes of goods we have enumerated when describing the other style of jacket shown on this plate, may equally well be made up in this shape, and fancy coatings and other articles can also be appropriately employed, as the form is suitable to any pattern.

FROCK-COATS.

On another plate we illustrate, by two figures, the front and back views of the style of Frock-coat which is to be the guide for the ensuing seasons. We have also given a pattern of it on our sheet of diagrams, so that our readers will not be at any loss in forming a correct idea of the shape of this important garment.

Fancy makes of goods are now worn almost to the exclusion of plain cloths, and each season appears to add to the number and variety of the pattern. Some will suggest themselves as being better adapted to be made up in Frock-coats than others, but even then there is a large field for choice. We are no longer limited to blacks and blues of different shades, as now we have several effective shades in brown, green, and olive, which constitute a very agreeable variety, and will be sure to be patronized for their novelty and character. As the majority of these goods are not very firm on the edges, it is usual to turn them in and stitch them narrow, or bind them with a narrow silk braid. Velvet collars have a fair share of patronage, and fancy buttons are decidedly in favour. There are not any side-edges to the plaits.

OVER-COATS.

The Frock Great-Coat.

The prevailing shape and appearance of this form of Over-coat, will be found carefully illustrated on another plate, as also by the pattern in diagram in our present collection.

Following a feature which is observable in the different shapes of coats for the ensuing season, it will be noticed that the waist is cut shorter than we reported last year, and the back generally does not present any marked character in its shape or proportion. The skirt is cut to a moderate length by most houses, as a rule; although we may still notice some of an exceptional length. There are side-edges to the plaits, to mark more forcibly the distinction between a Frock-coat and a Frock Over-coat. The lapel is rather wide, and has five holes worked in it. The top is not cut with a high point, nor is it much rounded at the centre on the outer edge. The sleeve is easy all the way down, but wider in proportion at the bottom. It is made up with a cuff, rather deep, and two buttons and holes. The collar is low in the stand, but much deeper in the fall, which will be observed in all coats this season. The edges are turned in and stitched a little distance in.

The fancy make of goods for coats having been manufactured for the season in different substances, presents the opportunity for introducing them to be made up for Over-coats, consequently we see in the new goods the same pattern sometimes carried out in three substances; while there is a good choice of styles which are especially manufactured for Over-coats.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PATTERNS IN DIAGRAM.

Plates 1711 and 1712.

Diagrams 1 and 15, illustrate certain effects produced in the shape and proportions of a forepart by incorrect measures taken on the body; and are noticed in that portion of our article upon "Disproportion," which appears in the present number of this work.

Diagrams 2, 3, 5, 6, 9, and 10, are the pattern of a Frock Great-coat, in the newest style, for the approaching season. The waist is scarcely so long as was fashionable last winter, and the skirt somewhat shortened from the extreme length to which some trades cut their skirts last year. The forepart is cut easy to the measure, but still not so large as to destroy the effect of the consistent difference in size between the breast and waist measures on a well-proportioned man. It is advisable to add a little on quite suddenly at the bottom of the front-edge of the forepart, which has the effect of taking off any strain at the waist-seam, and prevents the unsightly angle at the top of the skirt and the edge of the lapel. It will be noticed that the collar (diagram 9) is deeper in the fall and broader at the end. The sleeve is not so wide with the exception of at the bottom.

Diagrams 4 and 7, are the top and under sides of the trouser pattern sent us by our correspondent "Verdant," to illustrate the shape he has cut for a customer, and has always found successful for corpulent made men. His remarks will be found in the letter we publish in our present number.

Diagrams 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 16, are the pattern of the style of frock-coat which will be most fashionable during the ensuing season and the winter.

The waist is cut but little, if any, longer than that of a dress-coat, the back is narrow at the bottom, and the back-scye moderate in width. The back is cut broader at top than has been usually worn. It must be borne in mind that it must be raised more at the shoulder-seam point, so as not to interrupt the run of the curve of the neck. The sleeve is neither large nor fitting easy to the arm, but rather wide in proportion at the hand. The lapel is not cut so pointed at top, and is scarcely so broad as lately made up. The skirt is still scanty, but is rather longer. The forepart is drafted easy to the measures, according to the substance and nature of the article made up, yet so as to fit to the body.

ON DISPROPORTION.

(Continued from page 30.)

We must bear in mind that the human body does not present a flat surface; consequently, it is impossible for a plain piece of cloth to fit it correctly. If we reverse a saucer, or take any convex form, and cover it with a piece of cloth, we shall find a superfluous quantity all round the outer edge, which requires to be removed, ere we can obtain a perfect fit. To effect this, it becomes necessary either to take out a series of V's all round the edge, according to the nature and degree of the convexity, or otherwise to lay the cloth perfectly smooth on one side; by which means the whole superfluity will be forced to the opposite, whence it must be removed in the same manner, by employing V's, but to a still greater extent. Now, as it is not permissible to cut a coat about thus indiscriminately, it becomes necessary to arrange in such a manner, that by aid of stretching some parts, and drawing in or shrinking others, with the occasional and judicious use of V's where practicable, the whole of the superfluous cloth may be so disposed of, as not to be detected when the garment is finished. The machine does not admit of this; for, the measures being all taken from one side of the convexity, it results as a matter of consequence (as illustrated by the case to which we have just referred) that the coat being made to fit to the shape on the side from which the measures were obtained (*i.e.*, the front of the scye), the whole of the superfluous quantity of cloth is thrown on the opposite side, causing an extreme length of crease or front edge, with all those inconveniences of a very crooked forepart, which are well known to every practical tailor. There is a great evil attaching to coats of this sort—namely, that from the extravagant nature of the cut, they seldom admit of being effectually altered. The extremes of straightness and crookedness form, as it were, the Scylla and Charybdis in cutting, of which it behoves us alike to steer clear; choosing rather to incline to the former as the lesser danger, since none can dispute that, of the two evils a straight cut is at all times to be preferred, as producing the safer and smarter coat. The foregoing remarks on admeasurement systems, will be understood to apply exclusively to those plans, by which the *whole* of the points are obtained solely by the measures taken.

There are many rules termed admeasurement systems, which, in reality, are not so at all; for instance, some take the shoulder-measures, not with the intention of applying them to the cloth, but merely for the purpose of obtaining a size from which to proportion the various parts of the garment. This is no more an admeasurement system than those based on the breast, scye, or height measures. If the figures of men were always in exact proportion one to the other, we mean each part of the frame increasing or decreasing in the same ratio, then it would be a matter of indifference which part was selected to proportion the rest from; whether it were the circumference of the body, or the lenght of the leg, the result would be the same. Take, as an illustration, the fact of the scientific academies adopting the head or length of face for this purpose. But, as this is not the case in nature, it becomes necessary to select as a base, that part to which the other portions of the body most ordinarily bear a relative proportion; and, at the same time, that which presents the least difficulty in obtaining the correct measurement. For this reason we consider the breast-measure the most applicable of any, being the most simple, and that which admits of being taken with the greatest precision. Some will urge, that if difficulties be experienced in measuring other parts, the same are to be encountered in the breast-measure. This we dispute, because the size of breast cannot be affected by any alteration of the position; and although we admit that it is possible for a customer, while being measured, to inflate his lungs in such a manner as considerably to expand his chest, he cannot do so without a direct effort, which is immediately visible, and by calling forth the utterance of a single word, the cause of his enlarged size is instantly removed, and the real dimension may then be obtained. We also know that some persons are accustomed to measure tighter than others, and that even the same individual does not always take a measure alike. Let us, then, compare the effects which would result from an incorrect measure, applied by a system of proportions, and by a system of admeasurement. Firstly, we will suppose a man whose correct circumference of breast is 36 inches; two persons measure him—one by drawing the tape tight, produces a result of 35 inches only—the other, by taking the measure slackly, obtains 37 inches. These two coats are produced by the same system, each being proportioned according to the respective sizes taken. The result is, that the coats fit equally well, *the balance of each being the same*, with this difference, however, that the one is a close fit, the other rather easy, and the difference between the two will be found shown on diagram 1. On the other hand, we will imagine two coats cut for the same figure by an admeasurement system, the measures being taken by different persons, and with a difference in the results, at the same rate as just alluded to, namely, 1 in 36. Suppose that the real measures of the figure were from A (diagram 8, on plate 1707, published with the last number) to E, 12; to F, 18; and from G to E, 12½; to F, 18½; one, by measuring tightly, makes from A to E, 11⅝; to F, 17½; and from G to E, 12⅛; to F, 18; the other, who measures slackly, makes from A to E, 12⅜; to F, 18½; and from G to E, 12⅞; to F, 19. The result will be, that neither of the coats thus produced can be correct; for the balance of the foreparts is entirely destroyed by the incorrectness of the measures, one being three-eighths of an inch too long, and the other the same quantity too short. Making no less a difference than three-quarters of an inch in the length of the shoulder of the two coats cut for the same figure, as illustrated by diagram 15.

Much has been said by some *theoretical* teachers to prove that which we have never found any so foolish as to dispute—namely, that the breast-measure does not provide for the variations in heights. We shall, however, have occasion, during the course of these articles, to show that much of the reasoning of those *scientific* cutters (teachers of cutting, we should say) is very erroneous, and only serves to exhibit their ignorance of the true principles of the art, and an entire deficiency of practical knowledge of the trade.

Sufficient has been said, we trust, to prevo that which we proposed in making these remarks—that admeasurement does not provide a remedy for the difficulties presented by the various kinds of disproportionate figures and differences of position; and to establish the truth, THAT JUDGMENT IS THE ONLY SAFE GUIDE IN CUTTING. Ere we quit this subject, however, we would give a few extracts from the work of the late M. Compaing, which, in our opinion, furnish unanswerable objections to his and other admeasurement systems. We mention that gentleman's work in particular, not only because we entertained the highest respect for him as a publisher, and considered him the most competent of this class of theoretical cutters, but because his plan is most exclusively an admeasurement system, every point being determined by the dimensions taken on the body.

The author, speaking on the importance of the subject of admeasurement, recommends it as serving "to find the exact development of the surface of the human body, whatever may be its construction."* He, however, soon discovers some difficulty in obtaining the measures correctly, and urges upon his readers the necessity of well exercising their hand, so that, in taking the same measures, they may not obtain first one result and then another. "Precision," says he, "is everything; and we must admit that there are but few good measurers to be met with."[*] He then especially advises them to render themselves skilful in this particular, as "nothing is more annoying to a customer than to be kept long in the same position."[†] A further remark, which serves very fully to establish our argument, that the measures do not serve to define the real figure of the man, is, that they must be taken over the coat, since, as is stated, "a coat cut by the measures taken on the shirt would, probably, not be wearable."[‡] This, therefore, plainly shows that it is absolutely the coat the customer has on (with all its adjuncts of padding, wadding, &c.), and not the figure, that is to be measured. One extract more, and we have done. "It is important to know how to *compose* the measures, for they cannot always be taken; sometimes they are old, at other times altogether wanting; besides, a cutter may find himself in an establishment where they do not take the measures in the same way as he does,"[§] leaving him in the same predicament as those who do not adopt admeasurement systems; with this disadvantage, that, being accustomed to rely on his dimensions taken, rather than on his own observation of the figure, his judgment can have been scarcely sufficiently practised, to enable him correctly to determine on the proportions required for these missing measures.

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* "A trouver le développement exact de la surface du corps de l'homme, quelle que soit sa structure."—"*Méthode complète de Coupe d'habillements*," par Compaing, page 18.

(*To be continued.*)

THE REPORT OF FASHION.

The patrons to the above work, and the trade generally, are respectfully informed that the "Report of Fashion" for the ensuing Autumn and Winter will be published at the usual time during the present month. We flatter ourselves that the forthcoming plate will fully sustain the character which our work has gained for itself, by the careful representation of all details relating to fashion and style; and that the selection of the patterns in full size, as well as in diagram (reduced for the convenience of being drafted to different sizes by means of the Graduated Measures), and the copious description, in the letter-press, will convince our friends that we do not relax in our efforts to maintain the usefulness of this publication, or to show our appreciation of their kind and continued support.

To those members of the trade, who may not have had the opportunity of inspecting the work, we may state, for their information, that it consists of a large coloured engraving, containing 22 figures, illustrating the different styles of dress most fashionable for each season, collected from the best authorities. Patterns of the newest styles of garments, in full sizes, and a collection reduced to scale of the most generally useful; together with a letter-press fully describing all matters relating to dress, and the newest goods manufactured for the season. With each copy of our work this season will be presented gratis a copy of

THE CHART OF FASHION,

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The annual subscription to the "Report of Fashion" (payable in advance) is £1 1s., or a single copy price 12s. 6d. Forwarded free to all parts of the United Kingdom, and abroad at the book-post tariff.

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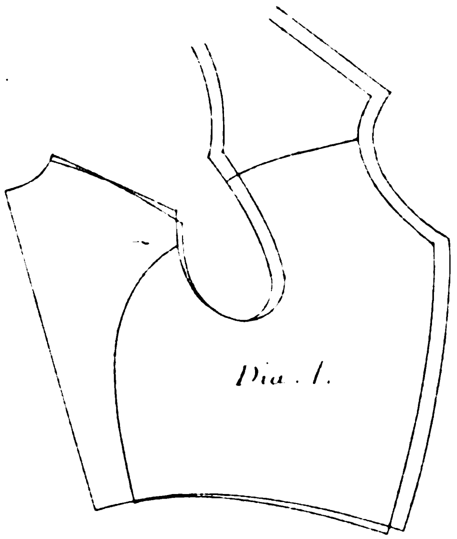
[*] "La précision fait tout, et nous devons avouer que l'on rencontre très-peu de bons mesureurs."—Page 18.

[†] "Car rien n'est plus ennuyeux pour un client, que d'être tenu longtemps à la même place."—Page 19.

[‡] "Un habit qui serait coupé d'après les mesures prises sur la chemise ne serait peut-être pas portable."—Page 19.

[§] "Il est urgent de savoir composer les mesures, car on ne peut pas toujours les prendre; quelquefois elles sont anciennes, d'autres fois elles manquent totalement; enfin, un coupeur peut se trouver dans une maison où l'on en prend pas les mesures de la même manière que lui."—Page 27.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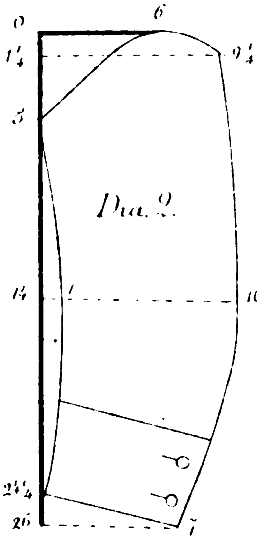
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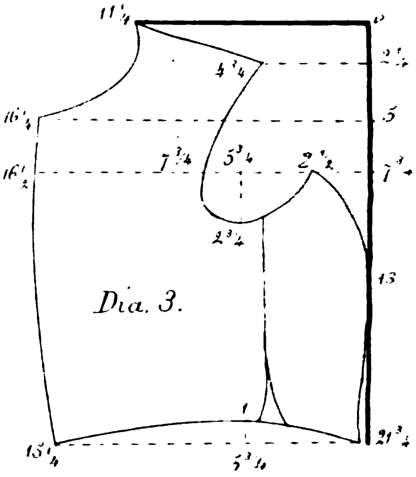
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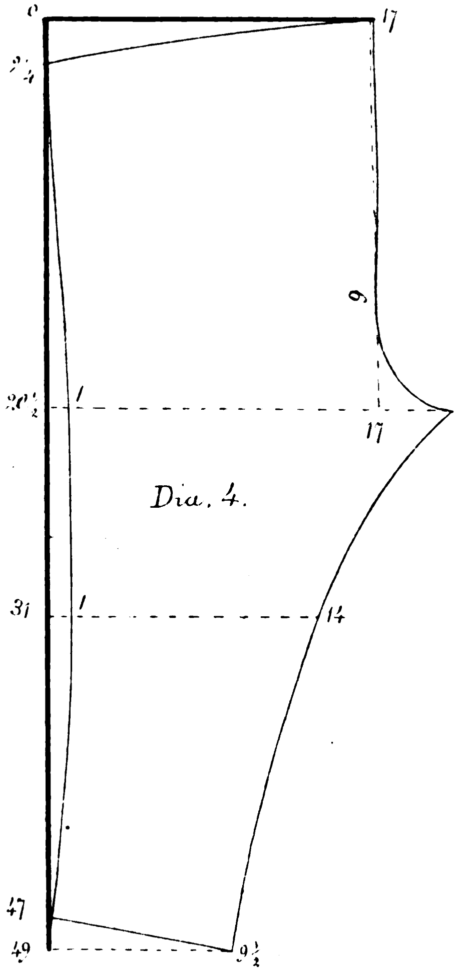
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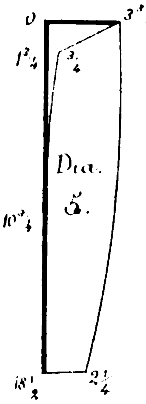
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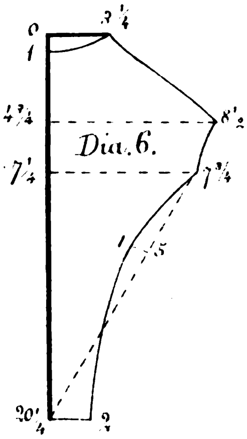
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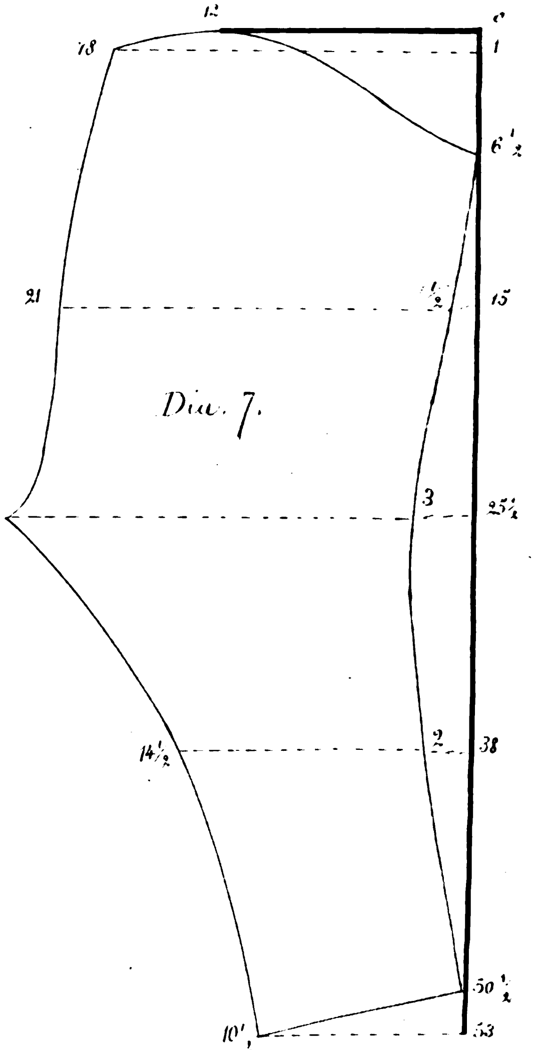
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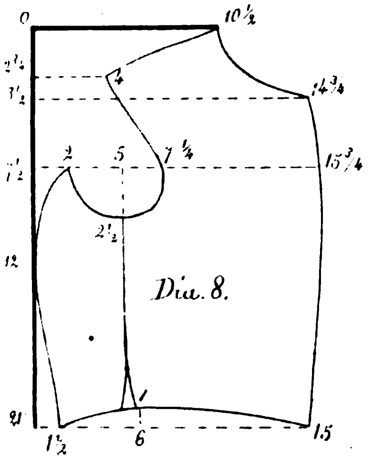
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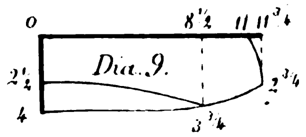
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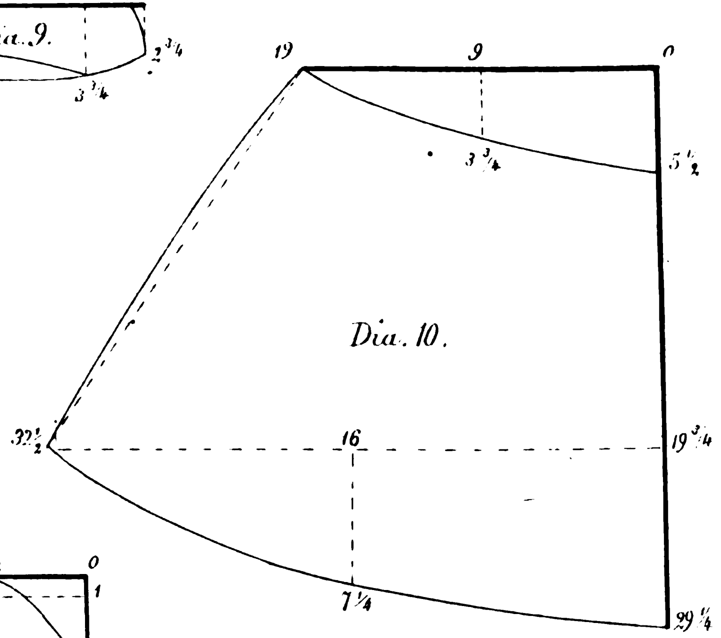
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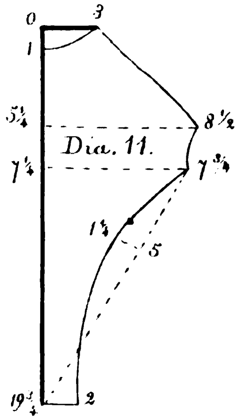
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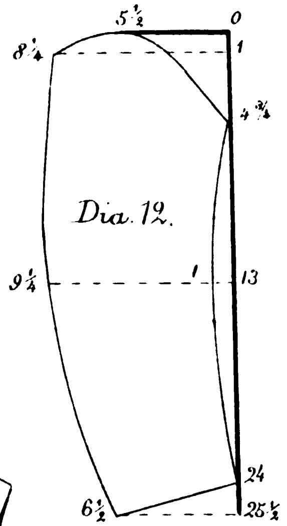
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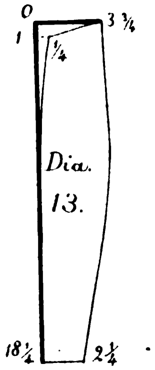
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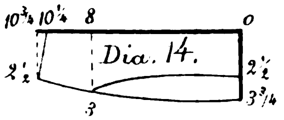
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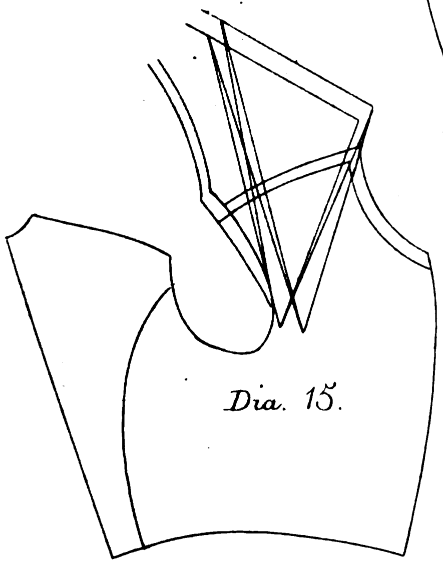

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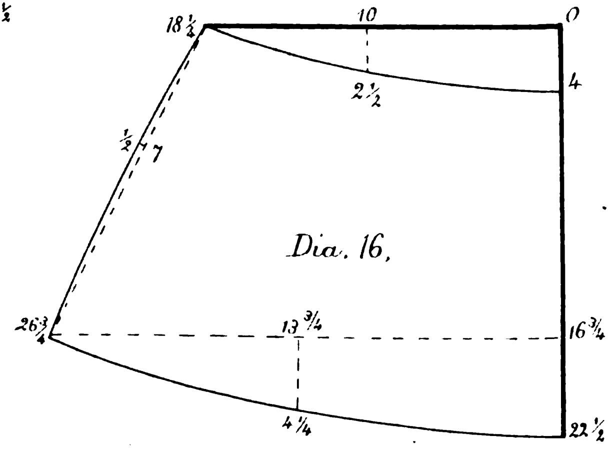
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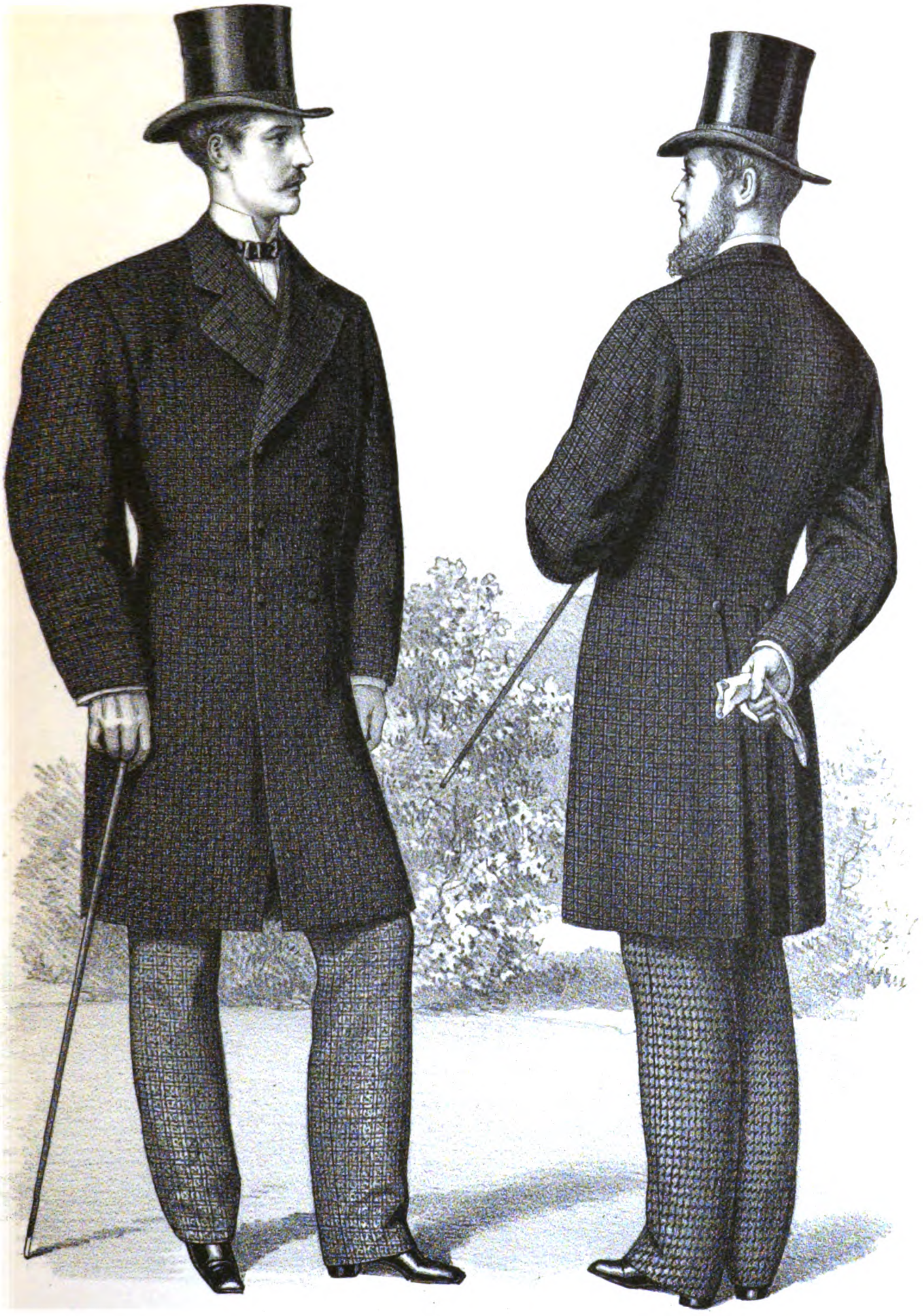

GAZETTE OF FASHION

EDWARD MINISTER AND SON

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London, W.

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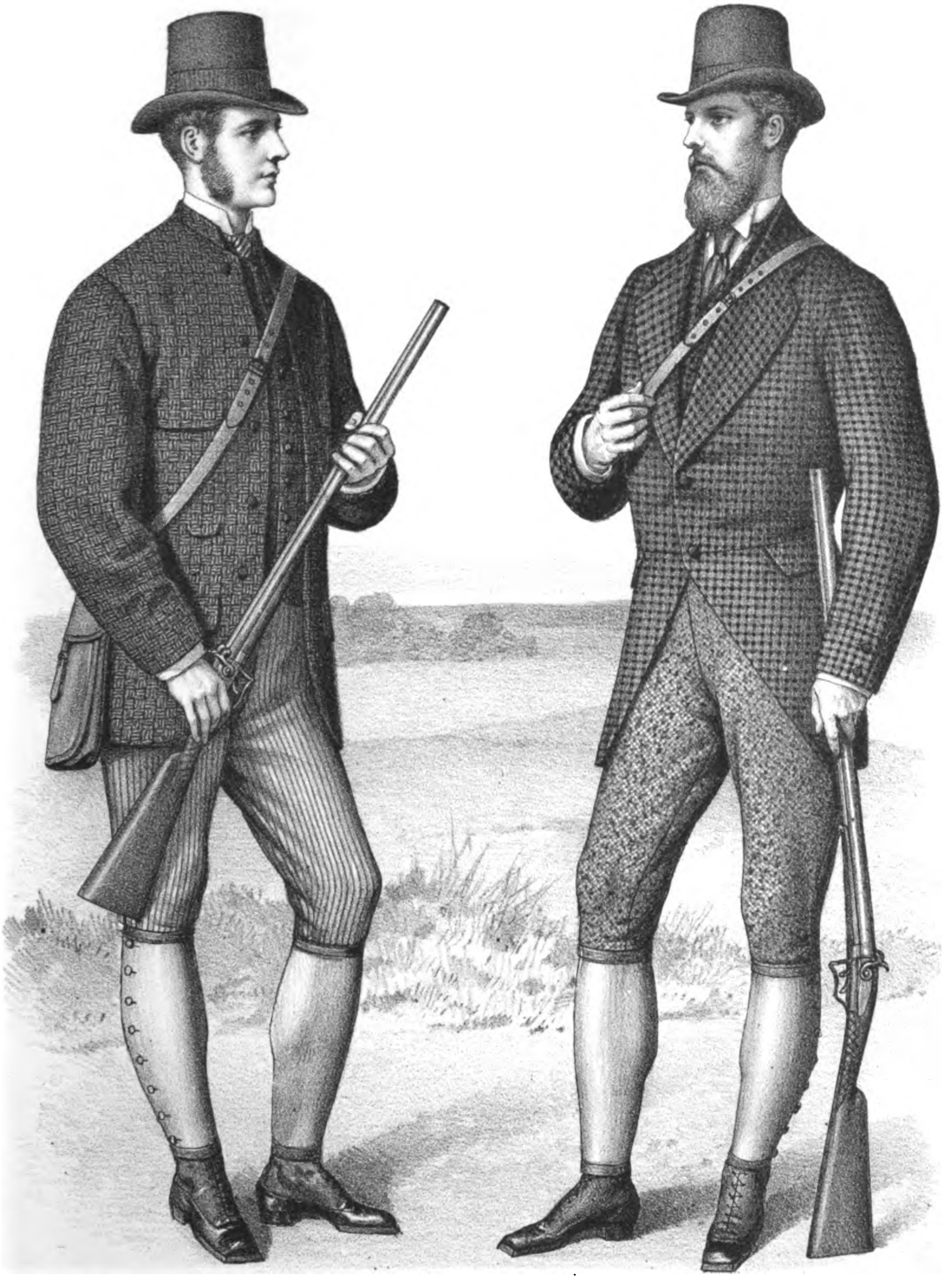

GAZETTE OF FASHION

EDWARD MINISTER AND SON

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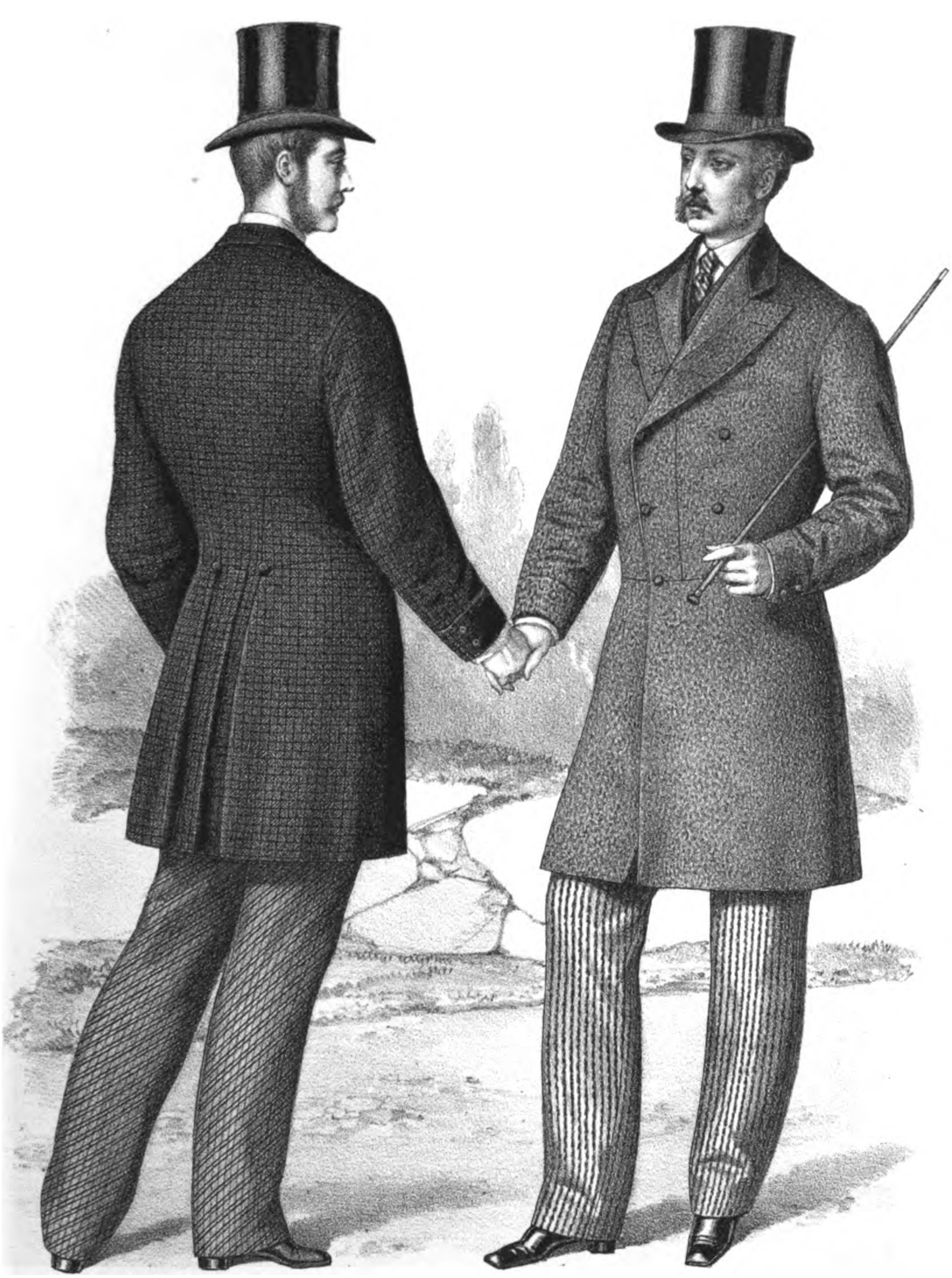

GAZETTE of FASHION

EDWARD MINISTER AND SON

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GAZETTE OF FASHION,

AND

CUTTING ROOM COMPANION.

BY

EDWARD MINISTER AND SON,

Tailors and Habit Makers to Her Majesty,

No. 8, ARGYLL PLACE, REGENT STREET, LONDON. W.

No. 342. October 1, 1874. Vol. 29.

ON DISPROPORTION.

(*Continued from page* 40.)

Article IV.

Disproportion, Ordinary and Extraordinary; a few words of advice—Ordinary Disproportion, simple and complex—Elements of Disproportion—Disproportion of Position, Size, and Height.

Having in our former articles briefly noticed some of the plans introduced, purporting to provide a remedy for the difficulties of disproportion, and endeavoured to explain the reason of their inapplicability in practice and incorrectness in theory, we shall now proceed to a more particular examination of the subject itself, with a view to affording some few hints, by observation of which the judgment of our readers may be assisted and confirmed.

A practical tailor should be, at all times, able to advance a reason for every deviation he makes from his ordinary method of cutting. Some successful cutters are at a loss to do so; they must, therefore, be considered as more fortunate than practical. Years since, ere rule or system was known, there were successful cutters, and many very successful, who with a few simple measures, taken with a slip of parchment, and applied by what was termed at that time "the rock of the eye," were enabled to produce what, according to the fashion of the period, was considered an elegant fit; and even for cases of ordinary disproportion, to vary with so general a success in the result, as almost to amount to a certainty. But, for a cutter in those days to impart his knowledge to another, was a thing unheard of; indeed, it is doubtful whether the term knowledge can be justly applied to a talent which neither resulted from the study of the subject itself, nor from the carrying out of any fixed principles; and we are inclined to think that such were rather indebted for their success to a species of intuitive instinct governing their operations, guided, moreover, by that good genius, "luck."

For our part, we conceive that every cutter who desires to render himself proficient in his art, should study to make himself thoroughly acquainted with the various structures of the human form. We do not mean that every tailor should be an anatomist, that he should be able to point out any particular nerve or muscle, and name it by its technical cognomen; on the contrary, we believe such knowledge, so far as concerns the trade, would prove of but little use to him. It is the relation existing between certain forms of the figure, and particular styles of cut, with which he should be well acquainted, so as to be enabled at once to define, from principle, the deviation which should be made from the ordinary form for any peculiar disproportion of shape; whether the garment required to be straighter or more crooked, longer or shorter in the forepart, or what not. This is a study neither difficult nor uninteresting; one which any cutter, however limited his sphere for observation, would soon find ample opportunity for carrying on. We are convinced that many who, from having adopted theories based on some false hypothesis, have become disgusted with the unsatisfactory and uncertain nature of the art, would by this means not only acquire a feeling of interest in their trade, but would render themselves more certain and more successful in the practice of it. We merely state these our views on this subject, in order that our readers may at once understand our reason for bringing before them a classification of the principal varieties in the shapes of the human form, ere we commence our observations on the various styles of cut required to correspond with each peculiarity.

Disproportion may be considered in a twofold light, as ordinary and extraordinary. We mean by extraordinary disproportion, that which is generally understood by the term deformity, embracing both that arising from natural causes, and that resulting from accidental injuries. This class of disproportion will not form part of the subject of these articles. An attempt to classify the cases of natural deformity would be as absurd as it would be useless; for were we to commence with the first misformed shape which history records, and continue to trace each "*lusus naturæ*" down to the present days, we should find that, numberless as they might be in amount, equally varied would they be in character. With the cases of accidental deformity, the same would be the result; consequently, to pretend to fix any principles for irregularities, so varied and indefinite, would be folly, or, what is worse, mere charlatanism. Besides, after all, it is not a fit that is required for such figures, but rather a case wherewith to clothe the form, endeavouring to hide those defects, which a fit would only tend to render still more prominent. In cases of this sort we have but little advice to offer, but that little, if followed, we think will prove good.

Deformed persons, especially those who have become so accidentally, will generally be found very sensitive; for this reason, the application of a machine to such figures, irrespectively of its entire uselessness, is peculiarly objectionable. The measures should be simple and few. The coat should be tried on once, or more if necessary, till a fit, or rather a good case for the body, is obtained; and then, a correct pattern being taken of *each side*, the full directions should be noted thereon, at the various parts, of all the peculiarities of make, whether to be stretched or wadded, and to what extent. This is a practice which many excellent houses in town do *not* adopt; consequently, they have to subject their customer each time to the same ordeal of measuring and fitting on, as we before stated, so peculiarly objectionable to persons of this class. In our opinion, this reason will far better account for the comparatively shabby appearance made by many wealthy persons of this description, than the mere fact of their affliction rendering them careless in dress. In cases where much padding out is required, we would suggest the adoption of crinoline or horsehair canvas, in preference to wadding, being less liable to become crushed by wear, or lose its form.

Ordinary disproportion, the immediate subject of this course of articles, admits of a somewhat clearer definition. It may be considered as simple and complex. Simple when it exists in only one of its forms, and complex when two or more of its elements are united in the same body. In order to give some degree of order and arrangement to our ideas, we shall proceed to classify what we consider to be the simple elements of disproportion, so that,

having determined upon the method in which these require to be treated, we may be enabled to carry out the same principles for cases of a more complicated nature.

(*To be continued.*)

The Eclectic Repository.

"A gatherer and disposer of other men's stuff."—*Wotton.*

SERVANTS AND THEIR CLOTHES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "GAZETTE OF FASHION."

SIR,

Having been a livery cutter for 25 years, I have taken some interest in the correspondence which lately appeared in *The Times* newspaper, on the question of servants' clothes. The point at issue is this: Does a servant wrong his master by saving a suit of livery and having a private suit made, or money in lieu thereof? Now, it will depend, to some extent, on the conditions of the engagement between the master and the man; but let us suppose the terms on which a man-servant is usually engaged, he is to receive a certain sum of money yearly, with two suits of livery, and a working suit, and a great-coat every two years.

This is not an extravagant supply, for many a man with this quantity will scarcely keep himself respectable, while another in the same service, and having the same amount, will manage now and then to save a garment, and if he remain in the same situation for some time, will, with care, save a whole suit, which he has been enabled to do by economy and careful habits, and having in mind that "clothes are money," he considers that he has a perfect right to get a private suit, without for one moment, having the least idea of being guilty of any impropriety, much more of committing anything like a fraud on his master. In my opinion it is a knotty question to decide, whether or not he has done any wrong to his master by his proceeding. If one man will keep himself "prim and tidy" with the same amount of clothes which would scarcely be sufficient to keep another decent, is the careful servant to suffer for the pains he has taken? Surely not. The master is in fact benefited by having such a man in his service. I know, by experience, that men who save their livery are the most respectable in appearance, and the most truthful in character. Being "to the manner born," he will naturally avoid waste, and he who is careful with his clothes is most likely to be careful with his master's hay and straw, while no advantage could accrue to the latter; for by giving fewer clothes he checks a commendable habit, and the former will demand more wages as an equivalent. The reckless servant will also want more money, and disgrace his master by being badly clothed.

But what is to be said of the tailor in the matter? I believe, so far as he is concerned, he would rather that the servants had only their regular livery. It would give him less trouble, and relieve him from any responsibility in this respect to his customer, as also from a little despotism on the part of the servant; for if he refused to *oblige*, the clothes would neither fit nor wear well. He, however, should see that the clothes are in a good condition, and object to a money consideration instead of making private clothes.

I think I have given a fair statement of this question. It cannot be said that there is either fraud or dishonesty on the part of the servant, or impropriety on the part of the tailor; and the master may rest assured that he will not get good servants on easier terms. I consider the correspondence which led to these observations as "much ado about nothing."

Yours sincerely,

"J. W. K."

LIVERY SERVANTS AND THE CUSTOM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "GAZETTE OF FASHION."

SIR,

It is to be hoped that the writer of the letter which lately appeared in *The Times*, complaining of the treatment he had received at the hands of one of his men-servants and from his tailor, will have derived some small crumbs of comfort in the ventilation of the question of the right of a servant to his livery, to which he led by giving vent to his grief.

It would be, perhaps, unpardonable in me to question the truth of the statement the gentleman communicated to the paper I have named, as I should have to ignore the fact that the editor stipulates that all correspondence sent for insertion should be accompanied by the real name and address of the writer, otherwise I should, I think, be justified, from the wording of the letter, in doubting the correctness of the particulars given.

For the present, I will leave the question as to the right of a servant to dispose of any portion of the livery allowed him by his master, and consider the wording of the letter stated to have been sent by a tailor to the writer's coachman, but by some unexplained *accident* to have come into the master's hands; and I will put it to any master-tailor possessed of the average amount of intellect, to say if he would have made use of such a phraseology to express his meaning. His letter begins with "Mr. ——," an unusual way, to say the least of it, to address any one in writing. It goes on to express the writer's surprise at not having seen the coachman or either of his fellow-servants, to receive a sum of money which was due to them for livery saved at the previous order, say some six months ago, and that he now sends a P.O. order for a specified amount, and begs the coachman to keep a certain sum out of it for himself, and give the groom and footman so much each. It then goes on to inform the delinquent coachman that "Mr. ——" has ordered the new livery, and any things the servants have saved of the lot previously ordered are to be made into a parcel and sent to the tailor's address. Two or three questions suggest themselves as to this unlikely composition. Would not the tailor have begun his letter with "Sir," or with the surname of the coachman? Would he not have written of the groom and footman as Jones and Brown, or whatever their names might have been? Would he not also have written "your master" has ordered the livery? Is it probable the servants would have waited six months for any money coming to them from the tailor? I may be wrong, but I must say the whole letter looks very fishy, and reads anything but like a genuine production.

Now for the right or wrong of the point as to the power of the servant to dispose of his livery, or of the tailor to buy it of him, and send it in to the master as newly made to his order. Is the livery the property of the master or of the servant? Unquestionably of the latter. He receives for his services a certain sum in money and so many suits of livery, the two representing a total, in the expenses of his employer, as the yearly cost of each man-servant. If the allowance of livery be sufficient, the master has undoubtedly a right to expect that his servants should make a respectable appearance on all those occasions when the livery should be worn; and if the servant carry out this part of his duty, the master has no right to inquire into the means his servants employ for the purpose. Any article of his livery which, by extra care on his part, any of his servants may have saved, I consider to be as much the servant's property as any portion of his wages which he may have saved, and deposited in the savings bank or elsewhere. Both are the result of care and management on the part of the servant, and I cannot but think that such a servant would be equally economical in dealing with his master's property, as the system would exist in his nature. Saving some portion of his livery, gives him an opportunity, out of the allowance made for it by the tailor, to purchase ordinary clothing, on an arrangement come to by the two parties alone interested, or even concerned. The tailor having seen that the livery returned has never been worn, and having made other garments either wholly or part in exchange, the livery becomes as much his property as if a certain quantity of material had been cut and made up expressly for this particular order. There can be no question but that the practice is one well known, and also tolerated by the majority of masters having livery servants in their service.

I have no doubt but that the majority of your readers can corroborate my statement, and I feel sure that they have no idea of doing a wrong to their customers in following the practice.

I am, Sir,
Yours respectfully,
"X."

GENTLEMEN'S DRESS.

The Coming Styles.

Under the above heading an article lately appeared in one of the New York journals, from the pen of Mr. Henry P. Cooper, one of our confraternity in that city, who, although catering for the citizens of the United States, wishes it to be distinctly understood that he is an English tailor. As there is little doubt but that the remarks of the writer are founded upon good ground, and as showing the increasing influence of our fashion and styles, we extract his observations for the enlightenment of our readers on matters as they are in our trade in that enterprising city. We make every allowance for our friend's pardonable pride in the way trade is executed in New York; but unless the Parisian tailors have lost the cunning of their hand and judgment, for which they were so justly famed, we are inclined to believe that they would dispute the correctness of the assertion made by the writer as to superiority, and put in *their* claim for superexcellence of workmanship.

"The indications for the coming autumn and winter seasons are that the leading styles will be decidedly English, but adapted to the more critical American tastes—that is, better made, better trimmed, more attention paid to details, and better-fitting garments than are usually made in England. It is now almost universally admitted that the finest clothes in the world are made in America, and especially in New York city; not, perhaps, always the most consistent with good taste, but the *best made*. It may not be generally known that the prices paid for making garments in New York are three times as high as in London, and from 10 to 20 per cent. higher than in Boston, Philadelphia, or Baltimore, which, to some extent, may account for the superiority of New York work.

"Americans pay more for their clothes than any other people; but the very high prices for clothing here are not entirely accounted for by the increased cost of goods through duties, higher price of labour, expense of doing business, &c., but because our customers exact so much more, and it takes a workman twice as long to make a garment for a New York tailor as would be necessary on a similar garment for a London house. Americans are much more particular and sensitive about their appearance than are Englishmen.

"But to our notes of coming styles. Double-breasted frock-coats will be worn more than ever as a generally semi-dress garment, cut rather short in proportion in the waist, and very long in the skirts, to button three or even four buttons; plain facings and bound narrow, or silk breast-facings and flat-braided, for a smarter coat. Waistcoat single-breasted, with a step collar, to button medium high, if of the same goods; or a double-breasted white vest, showing above the turnover of the coat lapel. In London, it is now quite the style to wear rough fancy checked Cheviot trousers with a frock-coat; but here, a quiet neat stripe or small check will be preferred.

"In morning-coats the principal change is to have them button very high, with short collar and small lapel, worn three or four buttons buttoned, and moderately well cut away from the lower button. Flaps on the hips are not so generally worn, if the garment be of the finer goods. This coat is likely to be the exception here, and will only be worn by those who affect the extremely English style of dressing.

"For undress, business, and travelling suits, checks, of which there is an infinite variety, in every shade and size, will be the prevailing style, and made up principally as reefing-jackets or morning-coats, with pockets under flaps, and vests, with no collar, to button high.

"Cheviots are very much worn in Europe, and will be very fashionable for entire suits or trousers. There is a decided inclination to depart from the 'dressy' style of goods so long prevalent here, and before another season comes round we shall find our best-dressed men wearing this class of goods. They are now made in very stylish patterns, and will improve every season with the increased demand.

"In Over-coats, the frock or surtout will be worn more than formerly, made to button four buttons, and very long in the skirts.

"All coats are made longer than last season.

"In trousers there is little or no change. They are still cut easy and straight to the leg, rather loose from the thigh down, and with no spring at the bottoms. Side pockets are preferred.

"Black will be the only colour for full-dress, with neatly-embroidered vests."

DESCRIPTION OF THE PATTERNS IN DIAGRAM.

Plates 1716 and 1717.

Diagrams 1, 2, 5, and 6, are the pattern of a single-breasted Chesterfield form of Over-coat, one of the leading styles for the ensuing season, and illustrated on one of the plates issued with the present number of our work. There are regular plaits at the side-seams, like those to a frock-coat, with hip-buttons.

Diagrams 3, 4, 7, 9, and 13, are the pattern of a single-breasted morning-coat, also shown on a figure on one of the plates published in this month's number of our magazine.

Diagrams 8, 9, and 12, are the pattern of a style of morning-waistcoat, which is being introduced to supersede the style without a collar, which has been so long fashionable.

Diagram 10, is the pattern of a pair of morning-trousers, to the prevailing style.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATES.

Hunting-Dress.

We have devoted one of the plates, issued this month, to the illustration of one of the most fashionable forms of hunting costume for the season. The coat is cut a little longer in the waist than morning-coats, and the back is generally heavier in character. There are five holes and buttons at front, and only a small lapel allowed on. The corners are rounded off. The neck is cut high, so as to admit of the top button being used, and the collar turned up as a protection against the weather. The end of the collar is square, and rather broad, as the fall of the collar is deeper than has been lately worn. The forepart is cut off at the bottom, so as not to fasten; the skirt is short, but full, and rounded off. Flaps in the waist-seam, with pockets under; one also with a flap outside the left breast, and a small flap in the right waist-seam. Loose sleeve, with a cuff, and one button and hole. The edges are turned in, and stitched a little distance in. The coat is made of scarlet milled cloth or beaver, and lined with pink or blue checked flannel. Some trades introduce a sandwich-case pocket inside the skirt, with the opening cut aslant, and interline the fronts of the skirt with some waterproof article. Fancy gilt buttons, or with a fox muzzard.

The waistcoat is made single or double breasted, with lapel cut on, and to button up moderately high. If single-breasted, it is usually cut without a collar, and to button well up. It is rather long, and the bottom of the front-edge cut away so as to form a small skirt. Spotted toilanet and swansdown, on blue, green, pink, or white grounds, are generally made up.

Breeches of leather, or imitation doeskin, cut easy to the body and thigh, but to fit well at the knee, and below to the calf, as they are cut long. They have four pearl "fish-eye" or plain gilt shank buttons at the knee, and a small one in the garter. They are made with fly-front and frog-pockets.

The short legging of stocking, or thin chamois leather, is much used, as it is found to be so serviceable. It measures about six inches in length, and is sewn on to the bottom of the breeches under the garter lining. It is cut to the shape of the leg, and is fastened down the side by small flat linen buttons. It keeps the breeches well down in their place, and is a protection under the "top," or with riding-boots.

Pantaloons are cut easy in the thigh, but close from the knee downwards. They have buttons at the knee, to imitate breeches, but there are not any holes. A narrow strap is sewn on to the bottom of the leg-seam, and after being passed under the foot, is fastened to the side-seam with a button and hole. There are three holes and buttons in the opening at the bottom of the side-seams. Pantaloons are made of drab or grey doeskin, plain, diagonal ribs, narrow stripes, or broad ribs.

Chesterfield Over-coat.

On another plate will be found, carefully represented, one of the prevailing forms of Over-coats for the ensuing season. It is single-breasted, with four buttons at front, and the holes worked in a fly. As shown by the pattern which we give in the collection in diagram, it will be seen that the coat is cut to define the figure a little at the waist, and that the back is cut moderately narrow at the bottom, and there are plaits below. The coat is cut to a medium length. The sleeve is easy to the arm, and finished with a deep round cuff. The collar is moderately deep in the fall, so as to form a sufficiently bold roll for the style of coat. There are pockets across the front of the skirts, with flaps in or out, one outside the left breast, and a "ticket" pocket on the right forepart. The edges are turned in and stitched a little distance in, or bound or trimmed with braid according to the article employed for the coat. The collar and front of the forepart are faced with velvet.

Milled Melton cloth, in a variety of excellent colours and mixtures, make up well in this form of Over-coat. Plain dressed beaver, fur beaver, and the stouter makes of fancy coating, are equally suitable; and the stylish colours introduced in the present season's stocks are very attractive, and are an agreeable novelty after the black and blues, to which tailors were for a time confined.

"Meet" Over-coat.

We have illustrated, on the first figure on the third plate, a style of Over-coat worn by some gentlemen over their "pink," when driving or riding to a "meet." It is single-breasted, cut like a Chesterfield, but to hang quite free from the body. There are three buttons and holes at front, and a small turn only to the top of the front-edge, with a moderately narrow and low collar rounded off at the end to correspond with the lapel. Sleeve rather wide, and made up with a cuff of a medium width, with one hole and button. Pouch-pockets with flaps at front of skirts, one outside the left breast, and a small pocket on right. The bottom of the front-edge well rounded off. The back-seam sewn to the bottom, and a long opening left in the side-seam with the corners rounded, and a ketch allowed on to the forepart. The coat is cut just long enough to cover the skirt of the coat underneath. The edges double stitched. Velvet or cloth collar to fancy. This style of coat, made especially for a particular purpose, is usually made up in drab. or brown Devon, or in an open mixture in a stout make of any fancy article.

The morning-coat, shown on the other figure on this plate, of which a pattern is also given in diagram, is just an every-day style of coat, which is suited to ninety-nine out of one hundred men for ordinary purposes. We have arranged the front so as to show the fur waistcoat worn with it, which will demand some few words by way of direction for making up. The usual style is single-breasted, without a collar, and to button up rather high, as a fur waistcoat would only be worn when the temperature of the weather would suggest an extra protection for the body. The holes are worked in a fly. The foreparts are generally lined with a bright-coloured silk, quilted on flannel, and the back lined to correspond, so as to make less difference between it and the forepart. We may, perhaps, inform those of our readers who are not yet acquainted with the process of making, that after the shape has been marked on the skin, with the pile of the fur to run upwards, a sharp *knife* is used to cut it out, so as not to cut through the fur or face also; then, when the edges are left covered, the sewing is concealed from observation by the pile covering it. Fur waistcoats are a handsome feature in morning-dress, and with suitable weather the comfort must be appreciated.

THE WARMTH OF CLOTHING.

Dr. Von Pettenkofer, in a careful study of this subject, has pointed out that the permeability of stuffs to air is a condition of their warmth. Of equal surfaces of the following materials, he found that they were permeated by the following relative quantities of air, the most porous, flannel, such as is used ordinarily for clothing, being taken at 100:—Flannel, 100; linen of medium fineness, 58; silk, 40; buckskin, 58; tanned leather, 1; chamois leather, 51. Hence, if the warmth of cloth depends upon the degree in which it keeps out the air from our bodies, then glove-kid must be 100 times warmer than flannel, which every one knows is not the fact. The whole question, then, is resolved into that of ventilation. If several layers of the same material be placed together, and the air be allowed to permeate through them, the ventilation through the second layer is not much less than through the first, since the meshes of the two form a system of continuous tubes of uniform diameter, and the rapidity of the movement of the air through these is affected merely by the resulting friction. Through our clothing, then, there passes a stream of air, the amount of which, as in ventilation, depends upon the size of the meshes, upon the difference of temperature between the external and internal atmosphere, and upon the velocity of the surrounding air. Our clothing, then, is required, not to prevent the admission of the air, but to regulate the same, so that our nervous system shall be sensible of no movement in the air. Further, our clothes, at the same time, regulate the temperature of the contained air, as it passes through them, so that the temperature of the air between the clothing and the surface of our body averages 84° to 86° Fahr. The amount of moisture taken from the body or from the air in the different materials used for clothing essentially modifies their functions. This property varies with the different materials; wool, for instance, takes up more water than linen, while the latter takes up and gives off its watery contents more rapidly than the former. The more the air is displaced by water from the clothes, the less will be their power of retaining the heat; in other words, they conduct the heat more readily, and hence we are quickly chilled by wet garments.

AVIS IMPORTANT AUX MAÎTRES-TAILLEURS DES PAYS ETRANGERS.

Photographies de la Gravure coloriée du "Report of Fashion."

Avec le désir de rendre ce journal de plus en plus utile à nos patrons à l'étranger, et de répondre à la demande de plusieurs de nos abonnés, nous avons fait photographier la gravure coloriée, pour cette saison. Notre but est de fournir à nos abonnés ou à leurs représentants, lorsqu'ils se présentent chez un client, l'occasion de lui faire voir une illustration fidèle des nouveaux types de la mode pour la saison actuelle, dans un format commode. Les photographies sont imprimées sur du beau papier de 22 centimètres de longueur par 15 de largeur; et le tout ensemble des divers costumes est aussi bien rendu que sur la grande gravure même. Le format que nous avons choisi permet d'emballer la photographie avec les cartes d'échantillons en voyage.

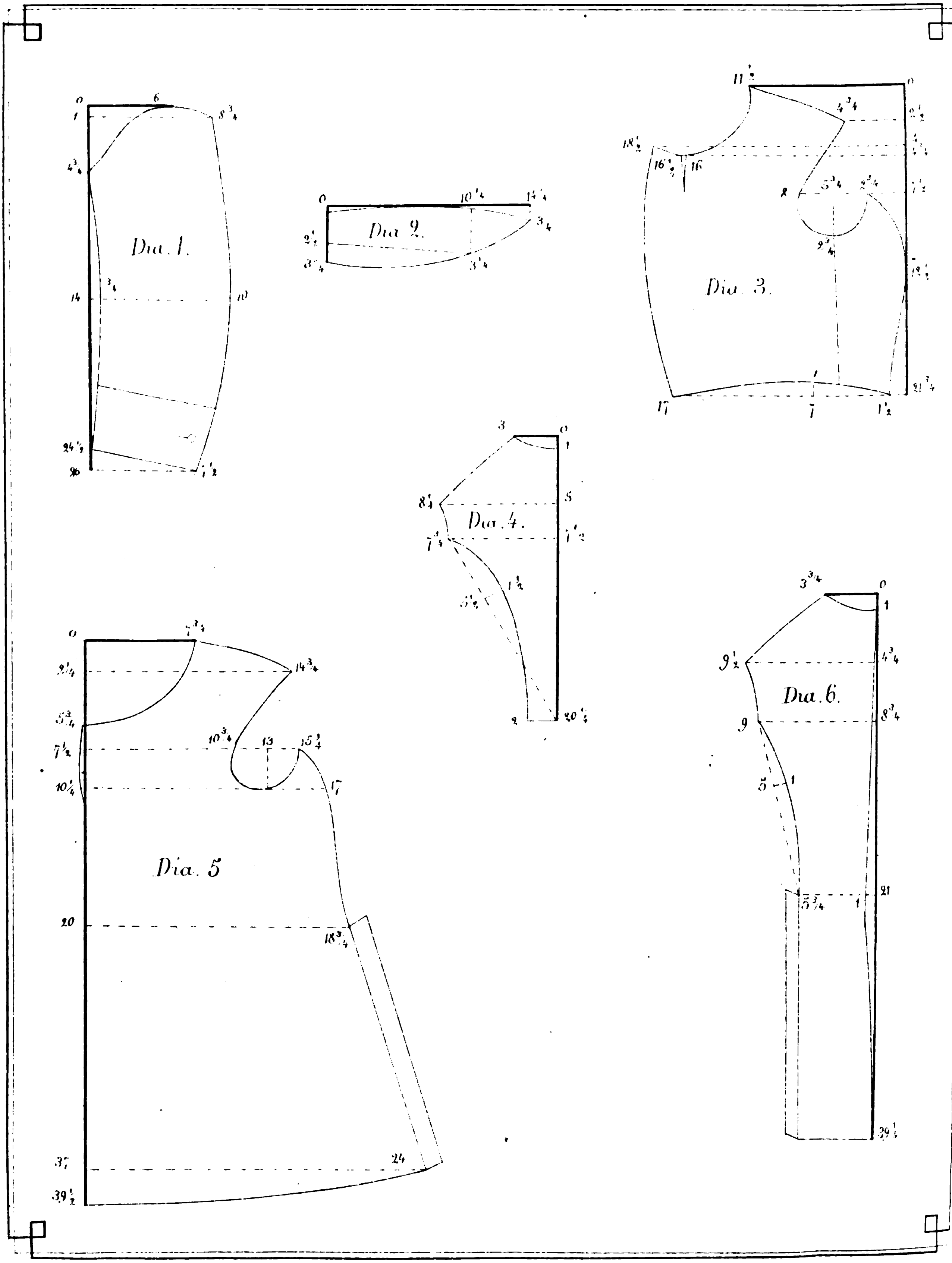
Nous désirons prévenir nos patrons que les photographies ne peuvent pas être achetées à part du journal. Chaque exemplaire sera vendu au prix de 2f. 50c.—2s., plus les frais de port par la poste, au tariff arrêté.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO OUR READERS.

Photographic Copies of the Coloured Plate of the "Report of Fashion."

With a view to increase the utility of this work to the trade at home and abroad, we have carried out a wish expressed by several of our patrons, and have had copies taken by photography, of the coloured plate, and printed by a new patent process, which fixes the impression indelibly, so as to prevent the possibility of it becoming feint by time or exposure. Our object was to afford subscribers to this work, or to their travellers, when waiting on customers, an opportunity for submitting to them a faithful illustration of the new styles for the season, in a convenient form. The photographs are printed on paper, measuring 8¾ in. by 5¾ in., and the general character of the several garments is as distinctly represented as on the large plate. Although some trades, for this purpose, cut the plate in half, and mount it on linen, it detracts from its appearance by being folded, and, moreover, takes it away from its more legitimate place, in a frame at home. The new plan we have adopted this season will remedy this inconvenience, and, by the moderate dimensions of the photograph, it can readily be packed up with the patterns on a journey. We beg particularly to intimate to our patrons that photographic copies of the plate will only be sold to purchasers of single copies, or to annual subscribers to the "Report of Fashion," and that they cannot be purchased separately from the work.

Price 2s. each. An early application is requested, as the number of copies taken is limited. Purchasers of the season's "Report" can be supplied with the photograph on enclosing their receipt with their order.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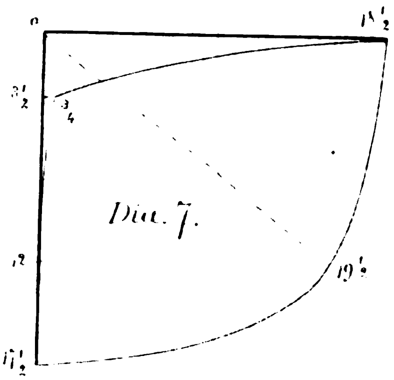
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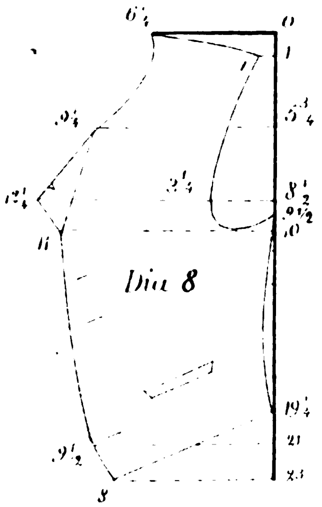
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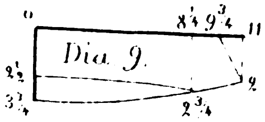
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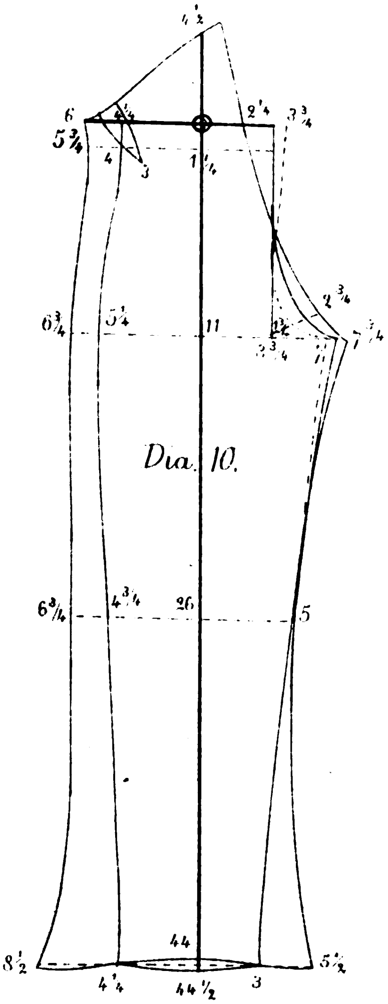
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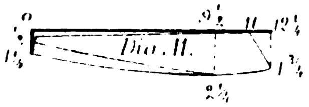
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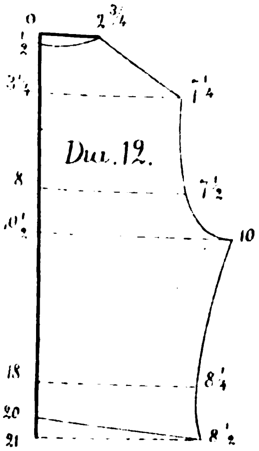
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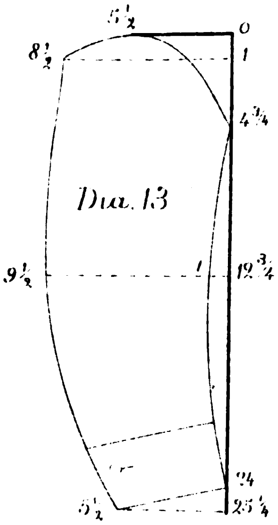
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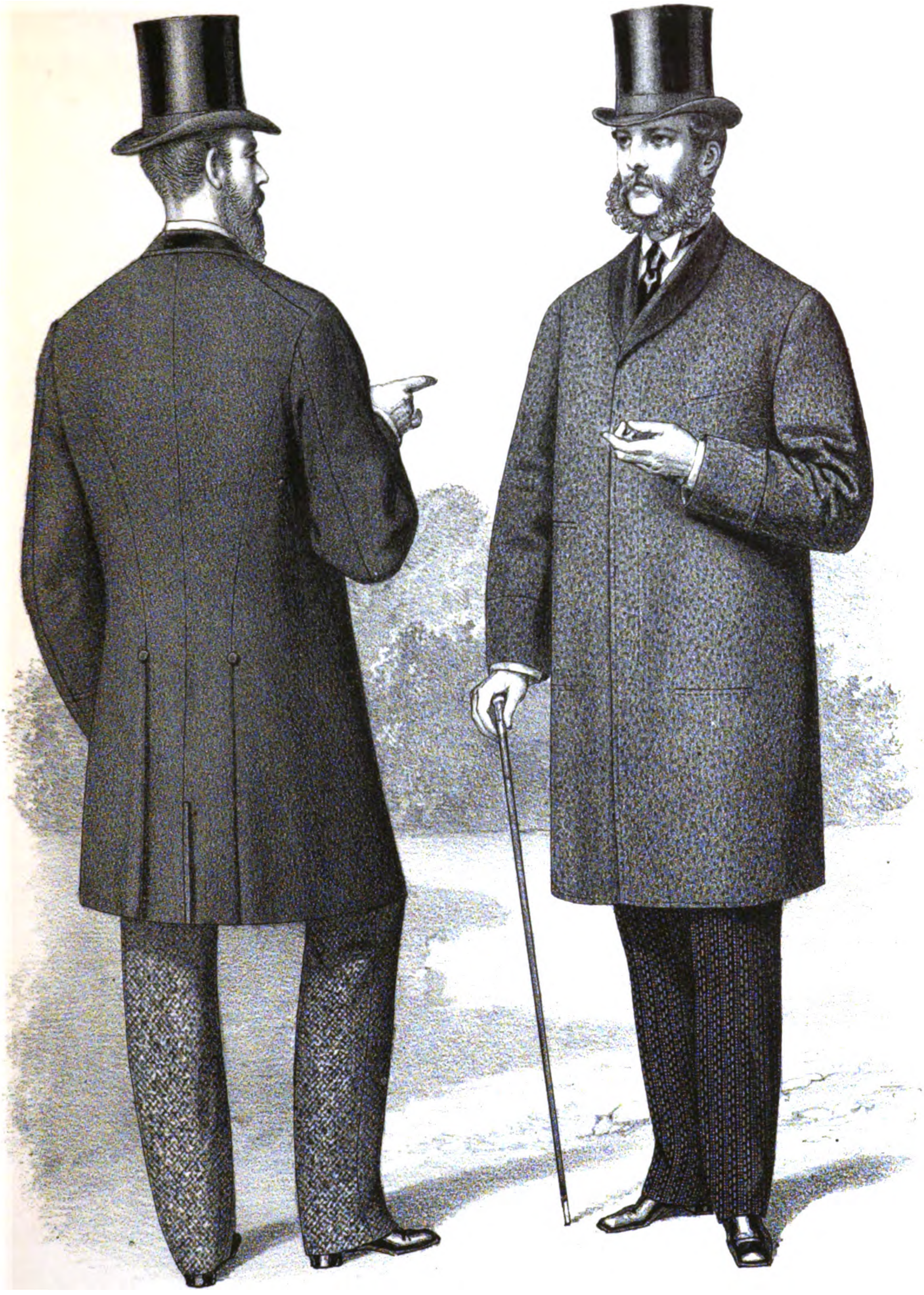
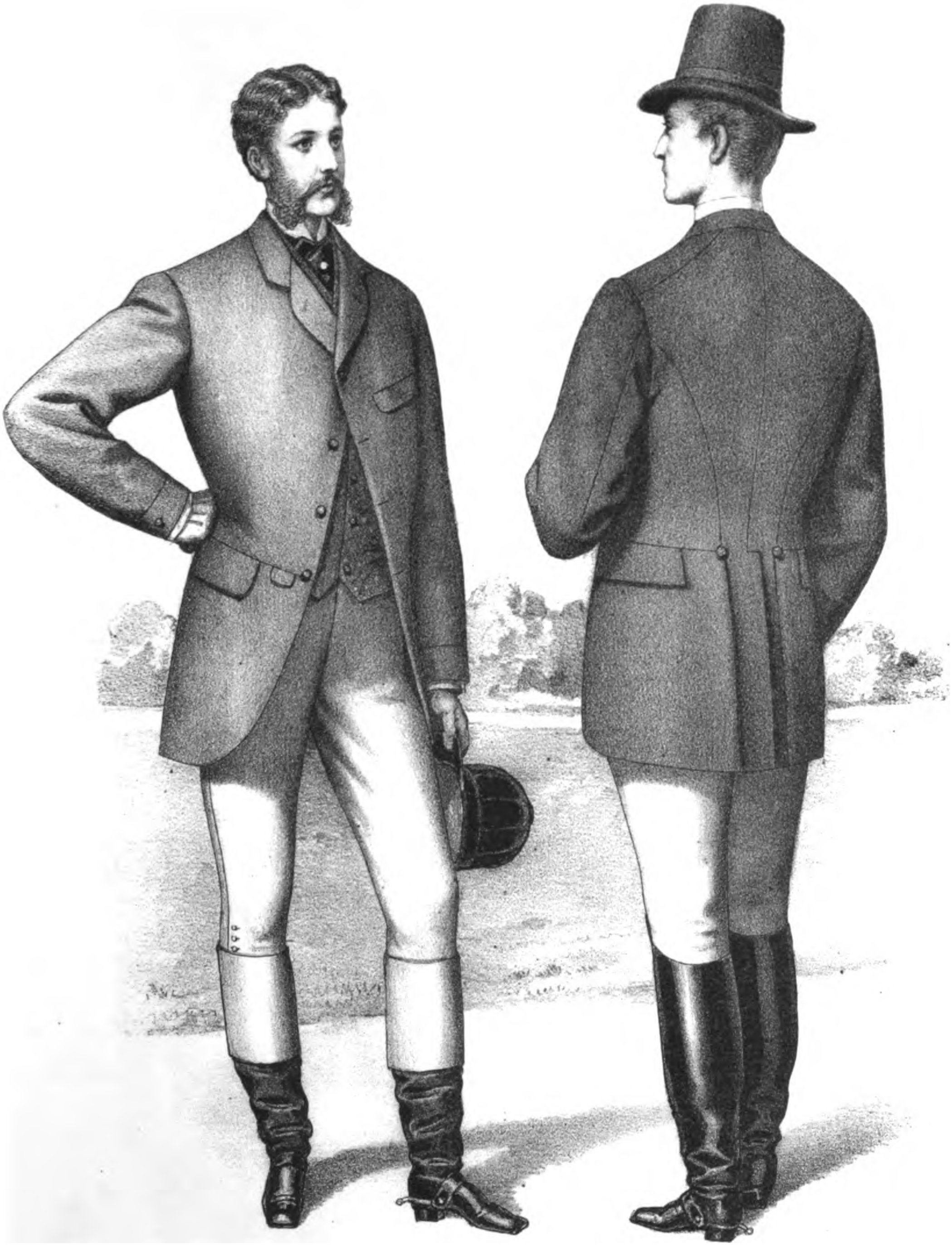


GAZETTE OF FASHION

EDWARD MINISTER AND SON

8, Argyll Place Regent Street

London, W.



GAZETTE OF FASHION

EDWARD MINISTER AND SON

8, Argyll Place Regent Street

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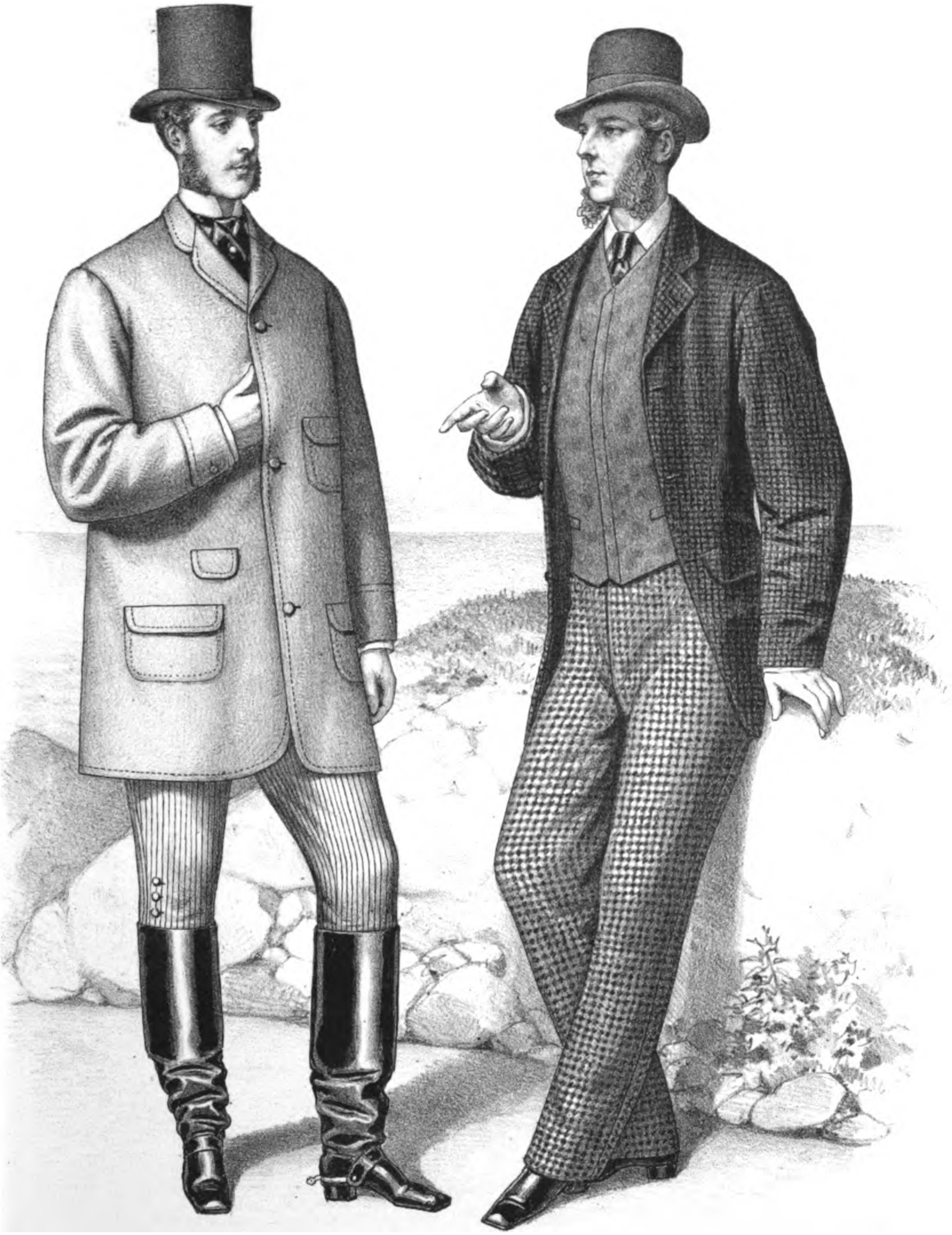

GAZETTE of FASHION

EDWARD MINISTER AND SON
8, Argyll Place Regent Street
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GAZETTE OF FASHION,

AND

CUTTING ROOM COMPANION.

BY

EDWARD MINISTER AND SON,

Tailors and Habit Makers to Her Majesty,

No. 8, ARGYLL PLACE, REGENT STREET, LONDON. W.

No. 343. NOVEMBER 2, 1874. VOL. 29.

ON DISPROPORTION.

(Continued from page 43.)

We should for this purpose select different types illustrating the principal varieties in the structure of the human form. We have in the first place the most celebrated of all statues, the Apollo Belvidere, now standing in the Vatican at Rome, universally acknowledged by judges of art, to be the most sublimely conceived and masterly executed work of either ancient or modern sculpture.

We have next as a type, the form which is generally regarded by the trade as an ordinary PROPORTIONATE FIGURE, such as is met with in every-day practice, but singularly contrasting with that which is considered by artists as *the* standard of perfection. We had occasion, in the first of these articles, to make a few remarks on this subject, and referred to these classifications of make.

In addition to the two forms we have noticed, we have the stooping figure; the *extra-erect* figure (if we may be permitted to make use of such a term to define the figure of a man who leans backwards instead of being simply erect); the short-necked and corpulent figure; the high-shouldered, but otherwise proportionately made man; and the long-necked and stooping-shouldered figure, known as the low-shouldered make.

These may be properly classed under three heads:—

1stly. DISPROPORTION OF POSITION.
2ndly. DISPROPORTION OF SIZE.
3rdly. DISPROPORTION OF HEIGHT.

1stly. *Disproportion of Position.*—It may appear somewhat singular to apply the term *disproportion* to the positions of the body; but our readers must bear in mind, that at the commencement we intimated our intention to use it in all cases of deviation from that which we laid down as a fixed standard of proportion. Under this head, therefore, we shall have to consider the greatest amount of ordinary cases, and those which are the most difficult to deal with; as, for reasons which we have before explained, no kind of admeasurement will enable us to define the peculiarities of the position.

The principal elements of this kind of disproportion are the Stooping Figure and the Extra-Erect Figure.

2ndly. We have *Disproportion of Size;* that is, in comparison to the height, or to other parts of the body. Under this class we shall have to consider the Corpulent Figure, and the Tall Thin Figure.

Lastly. We have *Disproportion of Heights;* being the disproportion existing in the height of the body upwards, from opposite to under the armpits to the top of the spine, when compared with the remaining length of the figure downwards. These are termed by some, long and short-necked figures; we have, however, preferred calling them the High-Shouldered Figure, and the Low-Shouldered Figure.

These, which form the most simple and unimportant deviation from the regular figure, will afford us the opportunity to correct some absurd notions that have been promulgated by teachers; who, after conjuring up difficulties which the judgment of every practical tailor enables him to provide for with but little trouble, suggested remedies which not only failed to accomplish the end for which they were proposed, but absolutely endangered the entire fit of the garment.

Article V.

Disproportion of Position—The Stooping Figure; its different Aspects—Various Causes—Weakness in the Loins—Position of the Neck—Curvature of the Spinal Column—The Forepart for a Stooping Figure—Comparison with the Proportionate Form—Deviations effected—Principles of the Variations—The long Back and short Forepart—Analysis of the Terms—Application of the Shoulder-Measure—The Humpback.

The classification which we have thus made of the principal varieties in the structure of the human figure will materially assist us in our consideration of the peculiar requirements in style of cut for each deviation from the regular form. We shall, therefore, now proceed to treat upon our first division, namely, "Disproportion of Position," which, it will be remembered, we have already subdivided into two distinct classes, as forming the principal elements of this kind of ordinary disproportion—the stooping and the extra-erect figures. It is to the former of these that we propose drawing the attention of our readers in the present article.

As the stooping figure admits of great variety, not only in degree but in form also, we shall do well to consider it under its different aspects. We find that it arises from many and various causes, each of which produces some difference in the nature of the disproportion, requiring to be provided for in a distinct manner, according to its individual peculiarity. There are some figures in which the stoop arises from weakness in the loins, the result of infirmity of age. In this case the shape or formation of the back of the man remains unaltered; and, perhaps, with an effort, the body may be made to resume a regular position.

This kind of disproportion may not render any deviation necessary in the body of the coat, from the ordinary shape, but the skirt will require considerably less spring, and the length of the lapel may be shortened. If a person of a regular form, will place himself in the position alluded to, he will at once perceive the effect it has on the garment. In others, the stoop consists more in the position of the neck, which is extremely forward, while perhaps the shoulders may be backward; the nape of the neck being almost in a line with the front of the shoulders, and the back being but slightly curved just at the upper *vertebræ*, or joints of the spine. This almost invariably arises from habit, and may generally be observed in persons whose occupation is of a sedentary character; particularly those who are much engaged in reading or writing, such as clergymen, solicitors, clerks, &c. Those tailors who have a University connexion, or who have had an opportunity of noticing the figures of the collegians, will probably have observed that the hardest "reading men" generally present this defect in their figure. Persons also, in the humbler classes of society, who are accustomed to carry heavy loads on their shoulders, or across the upper part of their backs, possess the same peculiarity. The continued strain upon the upper dorsal muscles in time weakens their power, and renders them incapable of retaining the neck and head in their natural positions. There are others, in whose figure the stoop commences from about the centre of the back, and who carry their shoulders very forward; having, as a natural consequence, a very hollow and contracted chest. This is by far the most ordinary kind of stoop which is to be met with in general practice. The foregoing cases all arise from certain muscles, which, from some cause or other, whether from habit or infirmity, have become too weak to fulfil their designed functions, in keeping the body in an upright position. A curved spine, although, strictly speaking, not coming under this class of disproportion, presents so much of the same appearance, and is so frequently combined with the stooping position, that we have determined on considering it under this head; especially as the effect it has on the cut of the garment is, in so many respects, similar.

(*To be continued.*)

The Eclectic Repository.

"A gatherer and disposer of other men's stuff."—*Wotton.*

Gibraltar.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "GAZETTE OF FASHION."

SIR,

On the receipt of the copy of your esteemed work, the GAZETTE OF FASHION, for July, like your correspondent, "Verdant"—whose letter appeared in that number—I was very much struck with the extraordinary appearance of the diagram of a pair of trousers drafted for a corpulent figure, which was contributed by your correspondent, "Simplex." On observing the acuteness of the angles of the fork points, I at once inferred that his customer must be afflicted with hernia, and that the tailor had planned the shape of the trousers so as to produce a kind of nook in which the enlarged *scrotum* could rest, or that he had been trying to imitate the "Sarnel" of the Barbary Jews.

In order to convince myself that the diagram representing the pattern was correctly drawn, I at once drafted it to the full size, and found the same appearance as shown on the reduced model.

There is, however, one mistake in the quantities, as I think that 18 at the top of the seat should be 13, as otherwise the trousers would be much too large at the waist for the measure given, 61 inches.[*]

Your correspondent, "Simplex," apparently only takes three measures—viz., the size of the waist and of the seat, and the length of the leg-seam. I would recommend him in future to take the measure of the top of the thigh also, so that he may not fall again into the error of making trousers for corpulent men, so wide at the fork, in proportion to the seat-measure, as he would for a thin figure, as the bulk of the limb does not increase in the same ratio as the abdomen.

The accompanying diagram (diagram 9) is drafted to the measures of your correspondent, the fork being in what I consider the proper proportion. This can be proved by the fact that the leg-seam comes out correctly to his measure; whereas on his own diagram, drafted to the full size, it measures 31¾. Of course the extra length would hang down in a bag between the legs in the trousers produced by his pattern when made up; but if he cut a pair by the pattern I now send in diagram, they will fit.

Diagram 12, is introduced to represent the idea of a transverse section of the tops of the thighs and abdomen. The diameter of the thigh from C to D, 8 inches, gives 24 as the circumference, the mean diameter of the oval, in which the two thighs are included, would be 12, as $16 + 8 = 24$. The half of 24 is 12, the circumference of the oval will be 36, but with the addition of the abdomen, as shown on the diagram, 1-12th is added to the measure taken round the hips, thus increasing that quantity to 39. Increase the size, and of course the difference will increase in proportion, until by that rule it amounts to 5½, as shown in your correspondent's measures; that is, deduct 1-13th of the seat-measure, and then make the thigh 2-3rds of the remainder.

There is a great contrast between the diagram sent by "Simplex" and that forwarded by "Verdant;" the latter will not have a pouch at the junction, but a quantity of superfluous cloth at the fork.

I wish particularly to state that by the preceding remarks I have not the slightest intention to wound the susceptibilities of any one, but merely offer them with a view to provoke discussion on this point.

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[*] By an error on the part of the lithographic draughtsman, the quantity 18 was substituted for 13, the proper width from O, to draft the under-side to the size of the waist.—ED. GAZ. OF FASHION.

Allow me to compliment you on the series of articles on "Disproportion" which you are now publishing, and to state that I heartily endorse your arguments in favour of the use of the breast-measure as the basis of a system for cutting.

As every part of the body depends for its growth on a supply of blood from the heart, and the heart is also dependent on the lungs for the formation of arterial blood, those organs must be in relative proportion to one another; and as they occupy the space inside the thorax, the size of the chest must be proportionate also to them. Consequently, the breast-measure must be the proper basis for a system of cutting coats and vests. As a rule, the circumference of the breast and of the seat measures the same quantity.

Your most obedient servant,
"MARK-WELL."

COACHMAN'S MORNING, OR UNDRESS LIVERY.

We have selected as the subject for illustration on the coloured plate, which we publish this month, the undress or morning livery usually worn by a coachman. As shown by the pattern in diagram, the waist is cut moderately long, and the hip-buttons a fair width apart. The side-seam springs out a little at the bottom. The skirt is cut longer than for a groom, but scarcely so long as was formerly worn. The forepart is cut easy to the measure, and has six holes and buttons at front, and a small turn only. It must be cut quite easy at the waist-seam, so that it may button without any strain, and prevent the coat riding up to the hollow of the waist. A square-end collar is now more generally worn than the old dress-coat collar end, which was for so long a time the orthodox style; but the latter is still recognized by certain houses, wedded to their old habits. The sleeve is easy to the arm, but without the slightest tendency to the "peg-top" form. It has a cuff with one button and hole in it, and one above. Plain flaps at the waist-seam, with pockets under. Edges stitched raw. Long side-edges with three buttons. The waistcoat is cut long and straight at the bottom, and the lower button is placed a little distance up, so as to leave a small skirt, and an opening between the two front-edges. It is usually made to button up quite high, with a narrow rolling collar, or with a stand collar and a small step. The back and sleeves are made of brown holland, stout cotton, or shalloon, according to the article of which the waistcoat is made.

The breeches are made of drab cassimere or cord, but the former is the more generally preferred. They are cut with waistbands sewn on, and split falls; are long, reaching to the calf, with four pearl fish-eye or four-holed buttons at the knee, and a smaller one in the garter, which is usually cut on. They are full in the thigh, but cut to fit smartly to the leg from the knee downwards, and the top-side cut narrow at the bottom of the side-seam, so as to throw the buttons forward on to the leg. They should be cut longer than the actual measure, and the extra length being confined between the crutch and the knee-bone, a certain play is thus given for the bending of the leg.

When gaiters are worn with the breeches, they are cut full to the leg from below the calf, but to fit at the top, and generally not to reach too forward on the foot. One half of the tongue is cut on to the top-side, and the other half sewn on. The upper part of the top-side is cut narrower than the half-measure, so that the buttons stand towards the front of the leg, to correspond with those on the breeches. The three top buttons, which are of the same size as that on the *gaiter*, are placed at the same distance apart as at the knee, and the others with the usual space between them, according to the length of the gaiter. They are bound with Prussian binding, or double-stitched on the edges, and a narrow back-strapping down the leg.

We have introduced a slight alteration in the details of the back view of the coat on the second figure, to illustrate a style of livery which may be adopted by some persons for general wear, when dress and undress are not required. By the substitution of *pointed* flaps, with buttons under, for the ordinary shaped flap, and by the addition of a coloured edging, a certain degree of smartness is given to the coat, which distinguishes it from the plain undress livery.

It is not necessary that the *undress* frock-coat should be made of the same colour as the *dress* livery coat; blue or a dark mixture may be substituted, the former with or without a velvet collar. It is, however, usual to put crest buttons to coachman's coats. The skirts are lined with shalloon. Where but one dress is provided, the colour of the coat is usually governed by the crest.

The waistcoat may be made of striped valencia (*the stripes to run lengthways*), with sleeves; of scarlet cloth, with a blue frock, or to match the coat. Top-boots are considered more in keeping with an undress frock-coat worn in the morning, and gaiters with the style of frock-coat represented by the figure showing the back view.

On reference to the illustration of a groom's livery, which we published in the number of our work issued in April, 1871, the difference between a coachman's and a groom's livery will be clearly seen. This is important; as the distinction in the style of livery of the two classes of servants should be well marked.

DOUBLE-BREASTED CHESTERFIELD OVER-COAT.

On the second figure on one of the plates issued with the present number of our work, we publish an illustration of the above form of Over-coat for the season. The lapel is about four inches wide, and there are four holes worked in it. The back may be cut in the same style shown by the pattern in diagram of a single-breasted Chesterfield, which was given in our last number, or with plain side-seams, and an opening left at the bottom of the back-seam. In that case the back must be cut broader at the length of natural waist. The sleeve is easy to the arm, and finished with a deep round cuff. Collar low in the stand, but moderately deep in the fall, and square at the end. Pockets across the front of the skirts, with flaps in or out, and one outside the left breast, and a "ticket"-pocket on the right forepart. The edges turned in and stitched, or braided or bound with velvet to match. Beaver in various makes and colours is made up in this form, as also the stouter make of Melton cloth in mixtures and self-colours, with velvet collars, and sometimes with facings and cuffs to match. Brown of a full shade, and a rich shade of olive-green are favourites for this season. Blue is always worn. The coat is lined throughout with Italian cloth, or with silk serge stitched in rows or diamond figure.

On the other figure on the same plate we have illustrated a becoming style of morning-coat, of which we have also given the pattern in diagram. The front of the coat is usually retained in its place by the second button and hole from the top, and the lower part of the edge of the lapel left to hang easily. There should not be any strain on this button, as otherwise the style of the front of the coat would be materially affected. The different fancy makes of coatings for the season are made up with a good result in this form of coat. The edges are turned in and swelled, or double-stitched, according to the character of the article.

The double-breasted lounge-jacket, reefer, or Tweedside, is well represented on the first figure of our third plate. It is short, and cut to fit easily to the figure. The back is moderate in width, with an opening left at the bottom of each side-seam, and the corners rounded off. The lapel is of a medium width, square at top, and with four holes worked in it. The pockets are under flaps across the fronts of the skirts, a "ticket"-pocket on right forepart, and a breast-pocket on the left breast. Moderately wide sleeve, with one button and hole at the bottom, but without a cuff. The corners of the hind-arm-seam rounded off. The collar low in the stand, and deeper in proportion in the fall, with a square end, or the corner rounded off to fancy. Edges turned in and double stitched. This style of coat is made up with success in the striking patterns in fancy coatings which are introduced in the new goods for this season; as also in the bold open mixtures in the article known as the "knickerbocker," which is the medium of such a variety of effective colourings; as the singularity of the combination is no objection, but rather gives the character which is sought after.

On the figure of a youth, we have represented a style of Over-coat well suited for the purpose; as, while partaking to a certain extent of the appearance of an Over-coat for an adult, there is a difference in the style by the addition of a cape, which, by giving the appearance of width to the upper part of the body, improves the figure of the youth to the eye. The coat may be made single or double-breasted to fancy, and not cut too long. The sleeve easy to the arm, and finished with a moderately deep round cuff. The cape should not be too deep; ten inches at the back will generally be sufficient for the average height of youths for whom this style of coat would be appropriate; well rounded off at front, and to reach a little short of the ends of the collar. The edges stitched or bound with braid. An opening left at the bottom of the back-seam. Fancy makes of coating, and fur and plain beaver, are best adapted for this form of Over-coat for youths.

CITY OF LONDON SOCIETY OF PRACTICAL TAILORS.

We have been favoured by the Secretary of the above Society with a list of the Essays and Lectures which will be delivered by members at the several meetings to be held between now and the end of the year, and have much pleasure in publishing it for the information of any member of a kindred society, who will be welcomed on any meeting for ordinary business of this society.

The members meet on Friday evenings, at half-past eight o'clock, at the "Fleece" Tavern, Queen Street, Cheapside.

Nov. 6.—Mr. Neave, On Construction Lines on Trousers.
„ 13.—Mr. Giles, On Admeasurement.
„ 20.—Mr. New, On Over-coats, by Dr. Wampen.
„ 27.—Mr. Williams, On Boys' Jackets.
Dec. 4.—Mr. Mogford, On Dress-coats.
„ 11.—Mr. Taylor, On Corpulent Men's Trousers.
„ 18.—Mr. Cook, On Ladies' Jackets.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PATTERNS IN DIAGRAM.

PLATES 1721 AND 1722.

Diagrams 1, 3, 7, 10, and 11, are the pattern of a double-breasted morning-coat, one of the leading styles of the season, and as illustrated on one of the figures in a plate issued with the present number of our work.

Diagrams 2, 4, 5, 6, and 8, are the pattern of a livery frock-coat for a coachman, to correspond with the style represented on the coloured plate published with our present copy. The pattern is produced easy to the measure, to allow for the substance of the cloth generally used for liveries, and to give the additional ease which is required by servants.

Diagrams 9 and 12, illustrate the remarks by our correspondent "Mark-Well," and will be found described in his communication which appears this month in our pages.

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION FOR THE RELIEF OF AGED AND INFIRM JOURNEYMAN-TAILORS.

The THIRTY-SIXTH Anniversary Dinner of this Institution took place on the 22nd ult., at Willis's Rooms. Sir Charles Russell, Bart., M.P., presided on the occasion. The gallant chairman was supported by a numerous body of the trade and other well-wishers to the charity. Among the company we recognized many familiar faces, which we meet invariably at these annual festivals, showing plainly that they continue to feel as deep an interest in the prosperity and efficiency of the Society as ever, and encouraging by their presence other members of the cloth to imitate the good example they set. After the cloth had been removed, and grace sung by the professionals engaged for the occasion, the Chairman proposed the usual toasts to the Queen and the Royal Family, and the "Army, Navy, and Reserved Forces." In introducing the health of the Queen, the gallant Chairman gracefully alluded to Her Majesty's many amiable qualities, and, while regretting that the nature of the Queen's health did not permit her taking that active part in the duties devolving on her in her exalted position, referred with pride to the virtues she so exemplarily illustrated in her retirement, and which qualities endeared her to the home of every one of Her Majesty's subjects.

In proposing the healths of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, the Princess of Wales, and the other members of the Royal Family, the Chairman alluded to the happy position the Prince had gained in the esteem and affection of the people over whom he might one day be called to reign. He spoke of the Prince's predilection for the manly sports which formed an institution with Englishmen, and had contributed in a great measure in creating the favourable opinion in which he was held by all classes. The Chairman, in a delicate manner, noticed the report which had lately been circulated in the daily journals, as to the monetary position of the Prince, and adverted to the duties His Royal Highness had to perform to relieve the Queen from the fatigue attending them, and congratulated the country on the circumstance that it had not been called upon to contribute one sixpence towards the additional expense which he had been put to. The Chairman remarked that he could say, from practical experience, that the Prince was never appealed to in vain, when an application for support to any charitable purpose was made to him. These allusions were warmly received by the company, and the toast was drunk with all the honours.

The Chairman next gave the usual toast to follow, "The Army, the Navy, and the Reserved Forces," and in proposing it said: "I cannot help having a special lingering affection for the first-named of those services, which are coupled together, for in it I have passed the very best years of my life, and it is therefore always a pleasure to me to find that toast recognized, as I think it deserves to be, in all assemblies of Englishmen. I know that I am specially addressing those who are very familiar with the complicated and difficult question of labour, and it has always been a marvel to me that, considering the low price which is paid for the whole of our soldiers, we contrive to get so good a class of men." The Chairman made a few remarks on the physical condition of the men of whom our army is now composed, and admitted that they were not all he could desire. He alluded to the constant changes which are being carried out in the Navy, both in the shape of the ships and in their armament, and contrasted the appearance of our modern men-of-war with the graceful vessels of his young days. In referring to the Volunteers, he said that he remembered the commencement of the movement, and the jeers with which the members were frequently favoured. He paid a graceful compliment to the efficiency of the body, and to the spirit which animated it.

Captain Shipway, in returning thanks for the three branches of the service, said that no one could desire a better explanation of the composition of our Army than had been given by the gallant chairman. In speaking of that branch with which he was immediately connected, he expressed his opinion that, in the event of the services of the Volunteers being called into request, not only those who had made themselves effective, but those who had not passed their examination, would be forthcoming.

In rising to propose the next toast on his list, the Chairman said: "We now come, gentlemen, to that toast which is practically the cause of our assembling here to-night. It is to invite you to increased exertions in sustaining a *noble* charity. I say 'a noble charity,' because I think that what gives it nobility is your inviting the men themselves to come forward, and, in the spirit of self-help, to build up in the days of their prosperity something to protect them in the days of adversity. (Hear, hear.) If you had limited your action solely and exclusively to those benevolent efforts which you so liberally and so handsomely made in the earlier days of the existence of the Institution, you would have deprived it of the ennobling character produced by the combination of the exertions of the masters and the men. I am aware that it is one thing to hold out advantages to a man, and quite another thing to find a man willing to avail himself of them; but, although I believe it to be a fact, that out of a number, something like 17,000 journeymen-tailors in London, you have only about 350 subscribers to this charity, I see no reason for being disheartened; because good works of this kind are generally slow in their progress. I was to-day conducted by your President, and by your Honorary Treasurer, to visit your Institution at Haverstock Hill, and I say, without any flattery, that I was very much gratified with what I saw, as the building was handsome, and at the same time very comfortable in its arrangements. I went over it and talked to the inmates, and found a readiness and a heartiness in the manner in which they expressed their sense of gratitude for the comfort which they received within the walls, that, though limited in extent, your Institution was a real success. To my mind, one of the most admirable features in your Institution is that which is to be found in your early rules, that 'the benefits of the Institution are available to the journeymen of every nation and of every creed, who may be incapacitated for labour, and have subscribed for a given period to the funds.' I was glad to find that this rule did not apply to their entering the Asylum only, but that, notwithstanding the fact that you have built for them a very handsome church, and supplied them with a worthy chaplain, yet, when they become inmates of the Asylum, they are allowed, if they think fit, to attend that particular form of worship in which in their early years they had been reared. I see in this liberality a true spirit of freedom and Christian charity, and which would set an excellent example to all other institutions of an analogous character. (Hear, hear.) So far, gentlemen, I have been rather touching upon what I would call the bright side of the picture. I dare say there are many of you who are aware that 309 pensioners in all have been received into this Asylum as inmates, and that at the present moment there are 67 residing in it, independent of 19 widows of pensioners. That fact is so far satisfactory, as the building could not accommodate a larger number. This is the bright side of the picture; but then there comes this unfortunate part of the story, namely, that the bankers, who, I am sorry to say, are a necessity to most of us, have a claim against you of very nearly £400, and the remaining portion of the less bright side of the picture is, that it has been left, in some degree, to my eloquence to plead to you to aid in diminishing this deficiency. I sincerely regret that it has not fallen to some more eloquent tongue. I believe nothing tends—though it is, perhaps, only slowly tending—to build up that healthy understanding which should exist between the employer and the employed, than instilling into the minds of the latter that you are solicitous for their welfare, and proving, as you do by this association, that it is not for lack of *your* support that they do not enjoy the full benefits of such an Institution. For I do not think it possible for any one to look over the list of subscriptions, as I have done, without being struck with the munificence with which this charity has been supported. (Hear, hear.) Pray do not let it be said that this noble spirit does not now exist among you because so many of the liberal donors to the funds of your Institution have passed away. I feel sure we all cherish in our hearts as warm feelings towards our poorer brethren, as those gentlemen to whom I have referred; and it only requires a little effort from each one of us, to be able to hand over to your worthy Treasurer the balance which is due to your bankers. A day will, I am sure, come to us all, when among the many good acts we may look back upon with satisfaction, that of having assisted in promoting the prosperity of this excellent charitable Institution will be reckoned in the list. I fear I have but very poorly and feebly pleaded the cause of your Institution, and have but imperfectly urged its many claims to your kind support, especially as most of you are more familiar with its merits than I can pretend to be; for I appear before you as a stranger to advocate the interests of your charity. I have undertaken the task after making myself practically acquainted with the working of the system by which your Institution is conducted, and I now ask of you to aid, if only by a small contribution, to place the Institution, in the coming year, in that state of prosperity which we would all wish for it."

The Chairman thanked the meeting for the patience in listening to him, and proposed the toast of the evening, and "God speed it." (Cheers.)

The highly respected President of the Institution, Mr. M'Callan, on rising, was received with such a demonstration that, as he said, "the kindness of the company quite overpowered him." He was happy to find that on this occasion he had very little to say, as their excellent Chairman had eloquently placed before them the value of the Institution, and any further remark was totally unnecessary. For six and thirty years he had attended their annual dinners, and had never missed a single year. He hoped that the present occasion would not be the last opportunity of enjoying that pleasure, but he feared it would. (No, no.) He had been associated with the Institution from its commencement, and was now the only man in the room who was present at its formation. It was very gratifying to him (Mr. M'Callan) to find the successors to those who first started the Institution, carry on the good work, and attend at these annual festivals. It gave a sort of fillip to the older supporters who were still left, to see the young men, the sons and grandsons of those who used to take their wine together, sitting at this board. (Cheers.) He did not need to discuss the merits of the charity; they all knew the feeling he entertained for it. There was not a better Institution in existence, or one which was more deserving of support; but they must bear in mind that they were not in the position of the Licensed Victuallers' Institution with an invested fund of from £20,000 to £25,000, and they must remember that these anniversary dinners were an opportunity of contributing, by their donations, to the income for the year. (Hear, hear.)

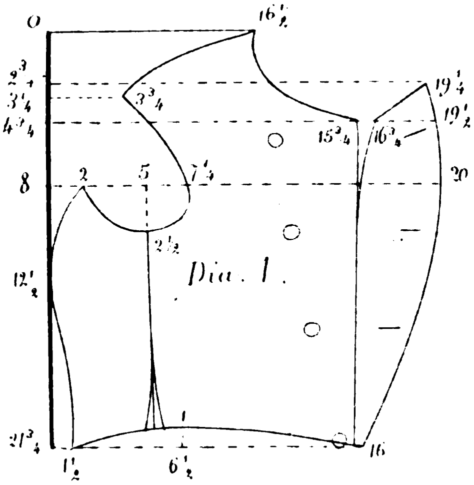
On the health of the Chairman being proposed in adequate terms by the worthy President, Sir Charles Russell rose to acknowledge the kind terms in which his health had been proposed, and the equally gratifying manner in which it had been received. He assured the company that what little service he had been able to render them that evening, had been undertaken with thorough good will on his part. He thought their excellent President was making a speech for him, and was sorry when the company had stopped him. Referring to the proverb that "speech is silver, but silence is golden," although it was one of the necessary qualifications in any one presiding at a public dinner, still there were occasions when it would be a mistake not to speak, keeping within proper limits. In introducing the health of the President of the Institution, the Chairman gracefully alluded to the interest he evidently took in promoting its usefulness, and in his efforts to extend its benefits by his personal exertions and by his generous liberality. ("Hear, hear," and cheers.)

Mr. M'Callan, on rising to express his thanks to the Chairman and to the company, said he fully endorsed the proverb quoted by the Chairman, and would have been content to carry it out, but would avail himself of the opportunity to acknowledge the repeated kindness the members of the Society had on all occasions shown him, and to thank them for the pleasing manner in which his efforts for the welfare of the Institution had been received. It was not for him but for them to determine whether he deserved so much at their hands. They knew his heart was in the task, and what he could do, he would do with much personal gratification to himself.

In the absence of the respected Secretary of the Institution, Mr. W. B. Hall, who was prevented by an accident from performing his usual duties at these meetings, Mr. May, the Treasurer to the Society, read the list of donations, which, we regret to find, was a little under £500—a sum below the average. We had hoped that, considering the Institution was indebted to its bankers, the sum usually collected at these anniversary dinners would have been supplemented by the amount of the deficiency, so as not to lessen the income for the year, but start the committee free from that incubus.

The Chairman, in a witty speech, proposed, as the last toast, the healths of the esteemed Chaplain of the Institution, and the Medical and Legal Officers, calling on Mr. Pike to respond.

Mr. Pike undertook the duty in the absence of all three of the gentlemen referred to in the toast.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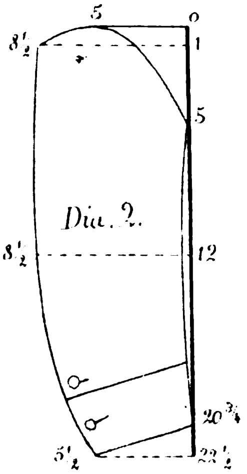
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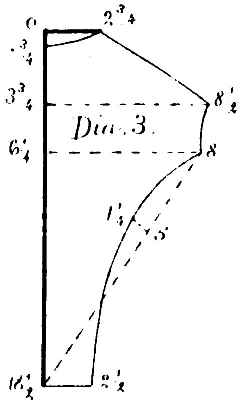
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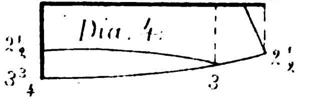
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3
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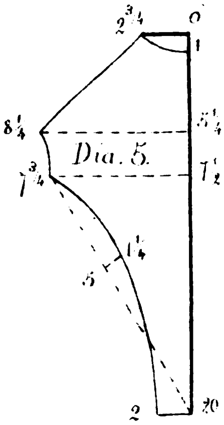
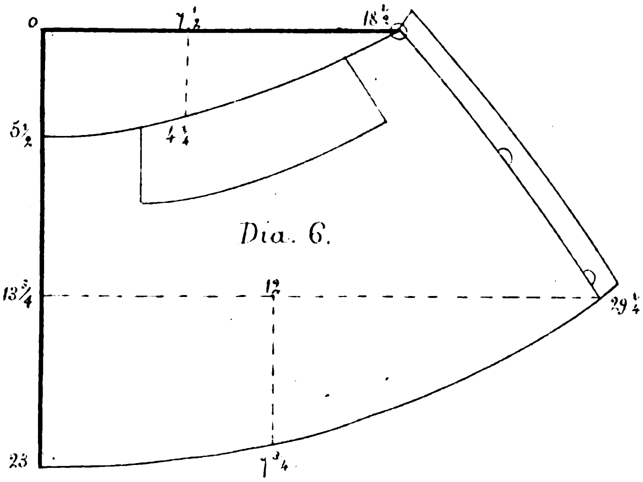
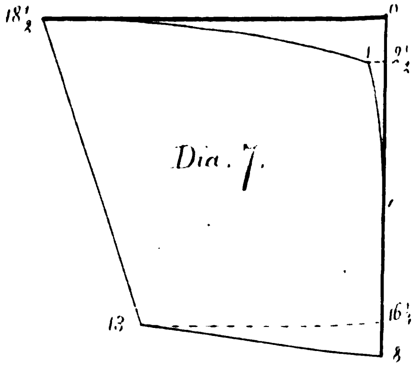
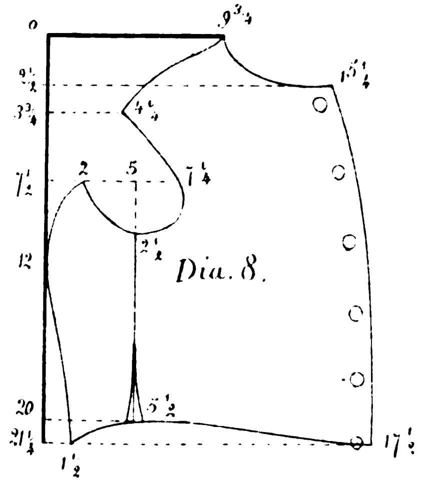
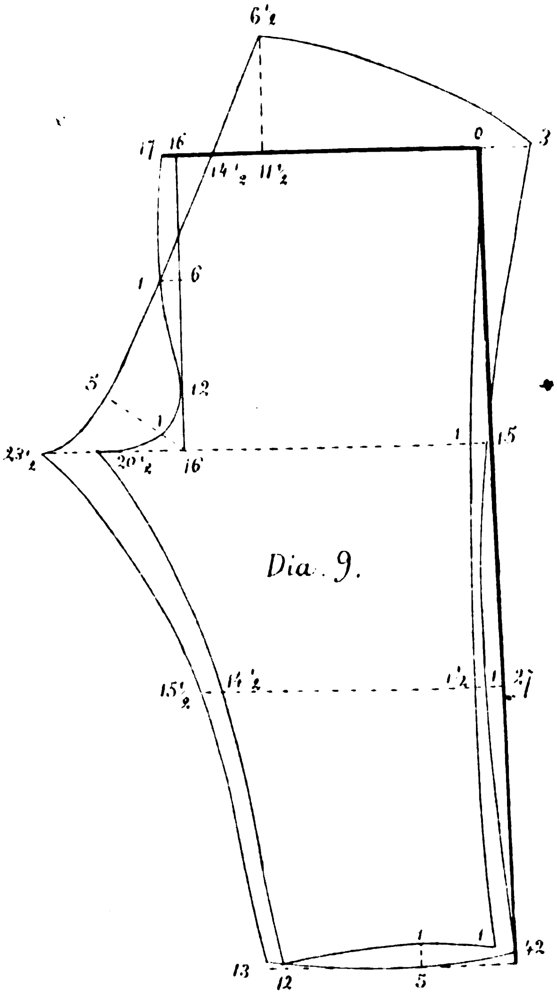

2¾
0
1
8¼
5¼
Dia. 5.
7¾
7½
1¼
5
2
20

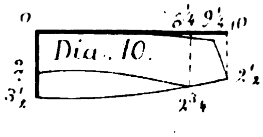

0
7½
18½
5½
4¼
Dia. 6.
13¾
12
29¼
23
7¾

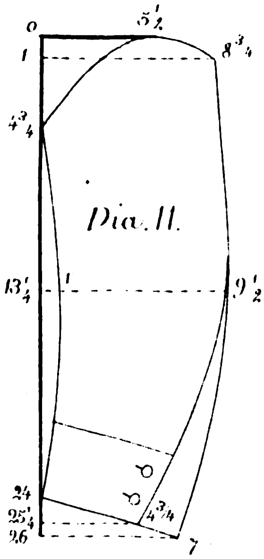

18½
0
1
2½
Dia. 7.
13
16¼
8

G. C. Minister

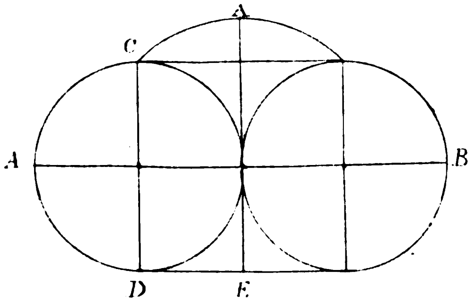

Dia. 8.
0
9¾
9½
15¼
3¾
4¼
7½
2
5
7¼
12
2½
20
5½
21¼
1½
17½


Dia. 9.
6½
17
16
0
3
14½
11½
1
6
5
12
1
23½
20½
16
1
15
15½
14½
1½
1
27
13
12
1
1
5
42


Dia. 10.
0
6¼
9¼
10
2
3½
2¾
2½


Dia. 11.
0
5½
1
8¾
4¾
13¼
1
9½
24
25¼
26
4¾
7

Dia. 12.



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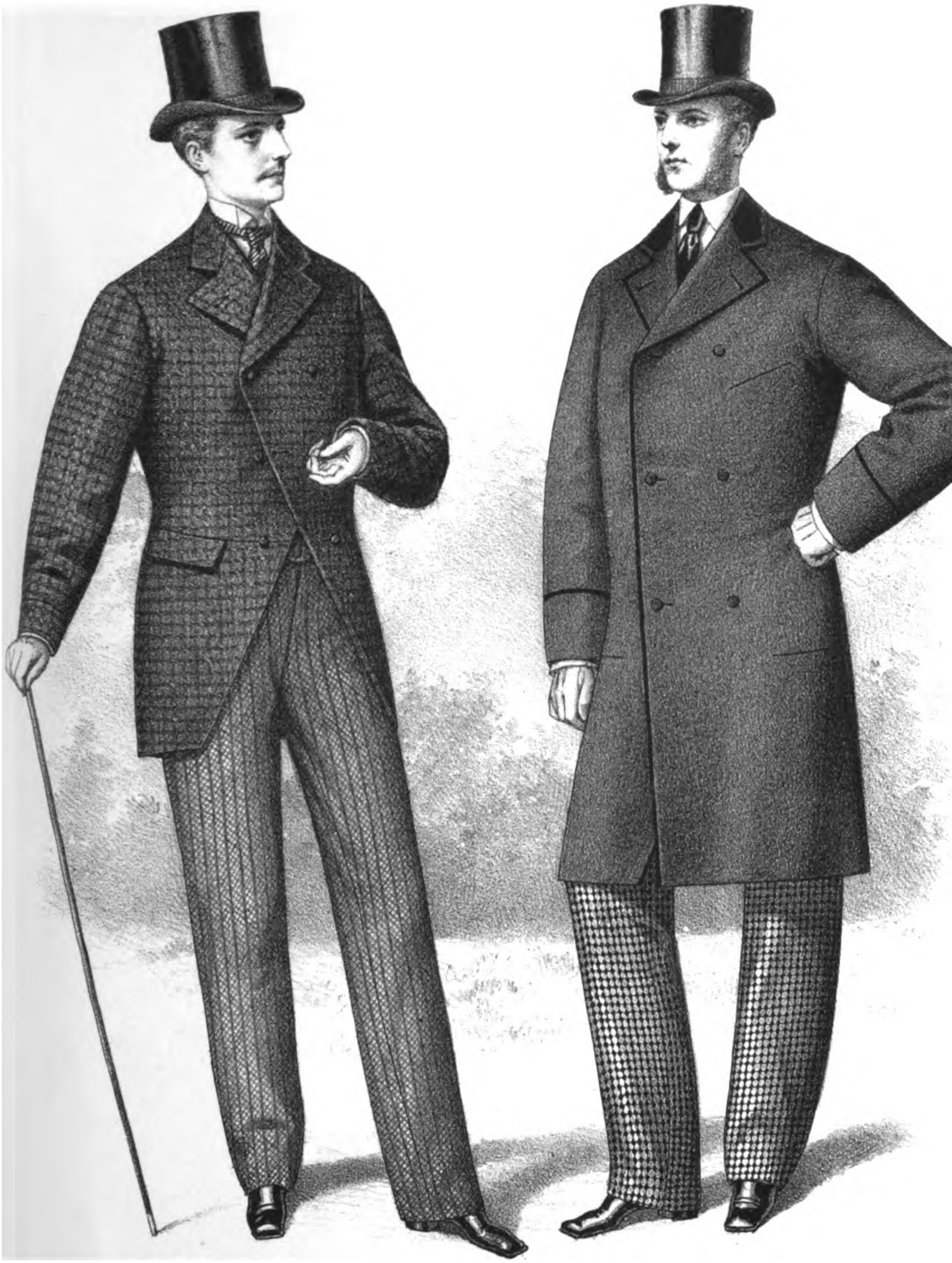
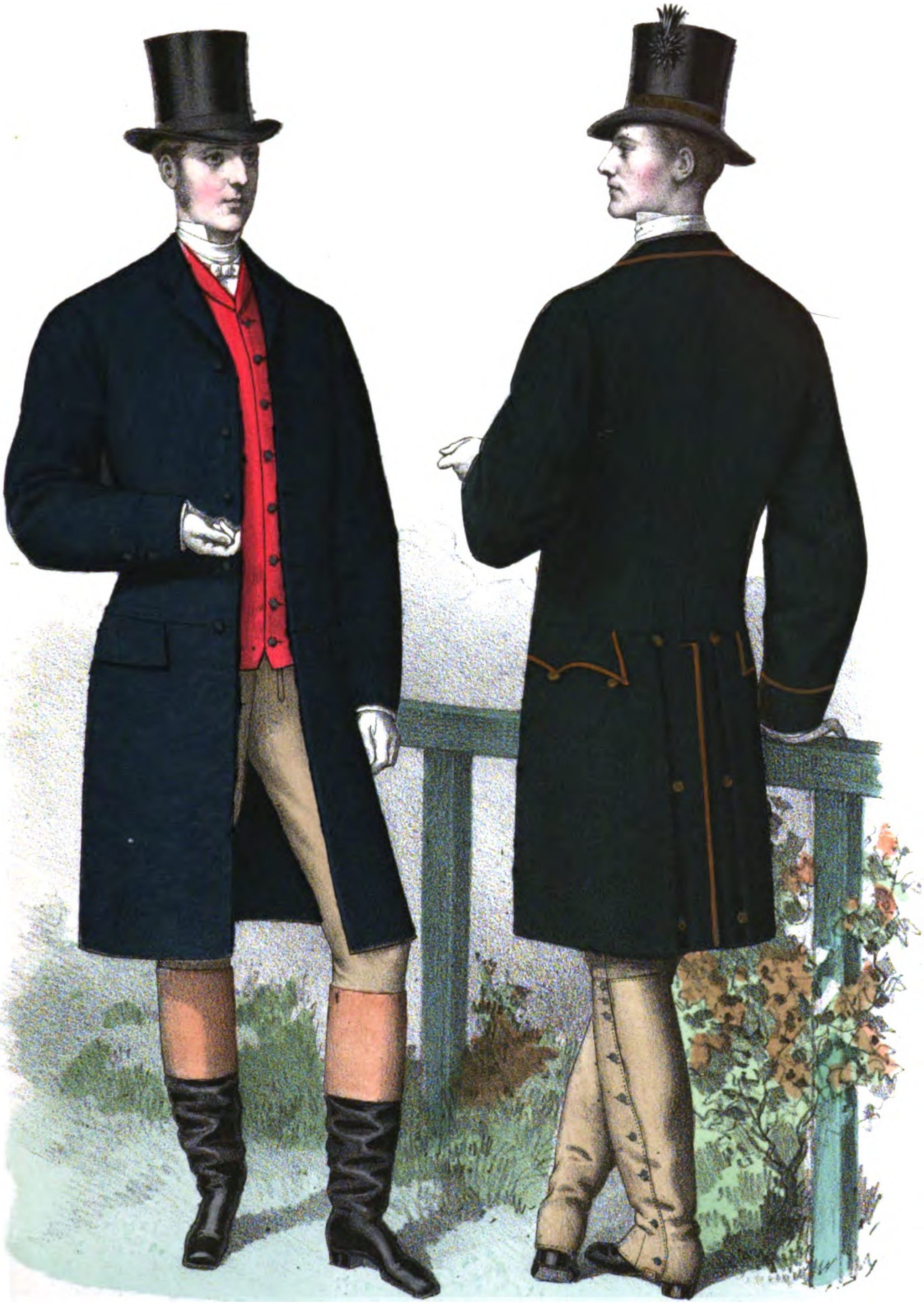


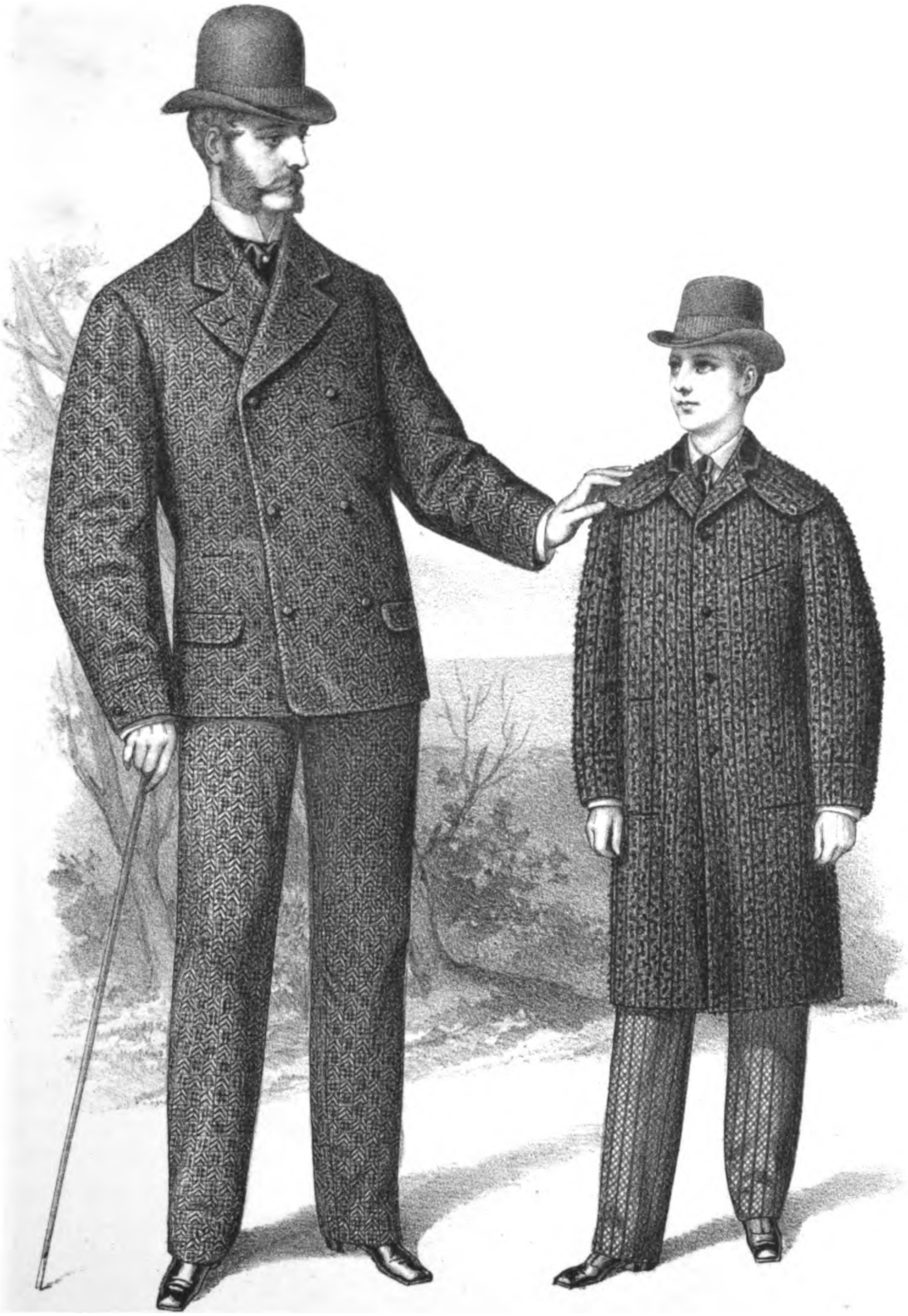
GAZETTE OF FASHION

EDWARD MINISTER AND SON

8, Argyll Place Regent Street



GAZETTE OF FASHION
EDWARD MINISTER AND SON
8, Argyll Place Regent Street
London, W.



GAZETTE OF FASHION

EDWARD MINISTER AND SON

8, Argyll Place Regent Street

London, W.

GAZETTE OF FASHION,

AND

CUTTING ROOM COMPANION.

BY

EDWARD MINISTER AND SON,

Tailors and Habit Makers to Her Majesty,

No. 8, ARGYLL PLACE, REGENT STREET, LONDON. W.

No. 344. December 1, 1874. Vol. 29.

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION FOR THE RELIEF OF AGED AND INFIRM JOURNEYMAN-TAILORS.

Gratifying as the account given by the chairman at the late Anniversary Dinner of the above Institution, of its present condition and its usefulness, must have been to its many kind and generous supporters, the pleasure was lessened, to a certain extent, by the stubborn fact which unpleasantly would force itself upon them, of the comparatively little interest taken in the prosperity of the Institution by the class for whom it was founded.

When we take into account that the journeyman-tailors in London alone muster some 17,000 strong, and, of this number, only 350 contribute to the funds of the Institution, one is led to wonder at the little sympathy shown by the mass of the men who alone can be benefited by its operations, and to conjecture as to the cause of this apathy.

The small sum of SEVEN SHILLINGS a year, or a fraction more than THREE HALFPENCE a week, is all that is asked of a journeyman to constitute him a subscriber, and entitle him, in case of need, to become a candidate at any of the periodical elections of pensioners, no matter what his country or what his creed, and when successful, to participate with others in the many advantages offered by the society. Supposing even that, being blessed with a long continuance of health, and in constant work, he may never be in such a position as to require him to seek this assistance in his old days, he may have the satisfaction to know that he has, by a very small sacrifice of some personal enjoyment, been instrumental in securing for some less fortunate fellow-workman the comforts which he did not need. Surely the gratification produced by this feeling should count for something in the mind of every well-disposed and kind-hearted man, and should weigh against the money with which he has parted.

As was justly remarked by the Chairman on the occasion to which we have referred, when alluding in his speech to the charity whose cause he was advocating, "I call it a noble charity, because I think that which gives it nobility is, your inviting the men themselves to come forward, and in the spirit of self-help to build up, in the days of their prosperity, something to protect them in the time of adversity."

It would be desirable if this enlightened view of the action of the charity could be more forcibly impressed upon the minds of the journeymen, and their sympathies be enlisted in promoting, by their influence, the interests of so excellent an Institution. And, as was also stated by the chairman, when addressing himself to the employers present, "If you had limited your action solely and exclusively to those benevolent efforts, which you so liberally and so handsomely made in the earlier days of the existence of the Institution, you would have deprived it of the ennobling character produced by the combination of the exertions of the masters and the men."

Let us hope, then, that not only the present efficiency and means may be maintained, but that the advantages of the Institution may be extended to a larger number of journeymen, by increased support from both the masters and the men.

WAR OFFICE.

BADGES FOR FORAGE-CAPS.

Permission has been given for the officers of the 12th and 85th Regiments to wear a badge on the forage-cap. For the 12th it will be a castle within a wreath, and the word GIBRALTAR underneath. The 85th will wear a bugle-horn, with the regimental number in the centre.

VOLUNTEER CLOTHING.

The following order has been issued, supplementing that we published in the September number of our work:—

"All Regiments of Volunteers clothed in green will wear on the sleeve a light green scroll, and those clothed in blue (when corps clothed in scarlet have a blue undress, the scroll will be of the colour of the facings, instead of scarlet) a scarlet scroll. Regiments clothed in scarlet will wear a scroll of the colour of their facings, unless the facings should be scarlet, in which case a dark blue or black scroll will be worn. This scroll, which will be of flat braid, in the form of an Austrian knot, must be adopted before April 1, 1875. Officers of regiments clothed in scarlet or blue will wear silver lace, and serjeants silver chevrons, the lace and chevrons being edged with scarlet in the case of regiments clothed in blue. Officers of regiments clothed in green will have the black cord scroll or braid on the sleeves edged with light green, and the non-commissioned officers will wear light green chevrons. Alteration before April 1, 1876."

CHART OF STYLES.—No. 10.

We have the pleasure to direct the attention of our patrons, and of the trade generally, to the recent issue of an entirely new collection of styles, forming the TENTH SERIES of the above work, and avail ourselves of the opportunity to enumerate a few of the many advantages claimed for this really useful publication.

Few principals, or their travellers, but have, at times, experienced the inconvenience of not correctly seizing the idea of the particular style of garment required by their customers; and, as a necessary consequence, have had the mortification to find their best efforts to please not followed by the desired result. This must not, however, always be attributed to the want of judgment on the part of the person receiving the instructions, for much more frequently the cause rests with the customer, in having expressed his wants in an imperfect manner. The possibility of this annoyance may be entirely obviated by such a work as that to which we have referred; as a collection of the most prevailing styles of garments, illustrated on full-length figures, accurately representing the character and appearance of the several shapes, is placed before the customer, who by that means has the opportunity to see for himself the difference in form, and determine which is most to his individual taste, or more in harmony with his figure. Another advantage, and one which is equally as palpable and as important, is the facility which this work affords for conveying a correct idea of the style required by the traveller when transmitting his orders home; as, by reference to a duplicate copy of the "Chart," the exact character of the garment wanted is shown to the cutter by the number attached to each figure.

Illustrations of the fashions of the day, are now more than ever in request by gentlemen when about to give their orders, and whereas formerly but few tailors, comparatively, thought it essential to keep themselves supplied with plates illustrating the various novelties in style, the omission would now be immediately noticed, so strongly has this habit grown upon the customers.

The "CHART OF STYLES" is most comprehensive in character, as it effectively represents the various forms of coats worn by gentlemen, including Dress, Frock, Morning, Shooting, Hunting, Driving, Lounge, and all the different forms of Over-coat, Ladies' Riding Habits, Jackets, and Mantles, Youths' and Little Boys' Dress, correctly delineated. It forms a complete guide to the fashion of the period, and is a work which ought to be in the hands of every tailor. For price see advertisement on cover.

The Eclectic Repository.

"A gatherer and disposer of other men's stuff."—*Wotton.*

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "GAZETTE OF FASHION."

SIR,

I little anticipated, when I sent you the pattern of a pair of trousers I cut for one of my customers, that I should call forth the notice which the publication of it in your work has elicited.

Having personally experienced the trouble and anxiety caused by having to contrive a pattern for such an out-of-the-way-made man, I was induced to send the result of my planning, in the hope that I might save the wear and tear of the brain of some of your readers. Virtuous as my motive may have been, I do not appear to have been so successful as I could have wished; and, judging from the criticisms on my pattern, perhaps it was as well that I did *not* see the result of my cutting.

I do not, however, regret having written to you, since my letter has drawn out hints which may be useful to me hereafter; not that I am at all ambitious for a repetition of the trial on such a figure, and I sincerely thank your correspondents, "Verdant" and "Mark-Well," for their kindness in bestowing a little of their time and talent in pointing out my faults, and to you, Sir, for finding space in your valuable magazine for my communication.

It is evident that the pseudonym I selected was more appropriate than I thought at the time, and that I really am,

Yours obediently,

"SIMPLEX."

ON DISPROPORTION.

(*Continued from page* 51.)

Diagram 8 is intended for the shape described in our last number, as that of the most ordinary stooping position. In order to show the difference made in the forepart, to provide for this deviation from the regular form, it will be necessary to compare it with a forepart produced for a proportionate figure. We published one in an early number of this series of articles, but it will, however, not be necessary to give our readers the trouble to refer to that pattern, as that issued with the present copy, on diagram 1, will answer the purpose equally well, being produced for a well-made man, and may be taken as our standard of proportion.

The back for the stooping figure might naturally be cut a trifle broader across the shoulders; but we have preferred retaining it exactly the same as that for the proportionate figure, diagram 5 (as, after all, the width of back is not an essential point in the fit, and may moreover be entirely governed by the fashion of the day); and by this means the whole of the deviations for the body of the coat being in the forepart, they may the more readily be seen. On comparing the two foreparts—for the stooping figure, diagram 8; and for the proportionate figure, diagram 1—it will be perceived that the shoulder-point of the former is one inch straighter, or further from the base-line, than that of the latter, being 11½ instead of 10½. The depth down for the bottom of the scye will be found to be about half an inch less; and the distance between that and the point for the top of the side-seam being nearly the same, it results that the forepart for the stooping figure is half an inch shorter than for the proportionate figure. The front of the scye will be found rather forwarder.

Although we have here stated certain quantities, we do not mean them to be understood to be definite proportions; for to determine any fixed degree of shortness or straightness of forepart required for a stooping figure, would be a task beyond our capabilities, unless the exact extent and nature of the disproportion were first clearly defined to us. As we have before stated, we do not pretend to be able to give any fixed rules for cases of this sort; we are only desirous of explaining the *principles* on which the deviations are to be effected, leaving our readers to *apply* them according to their judgment of the degree of disproportion existing in the figures for which they may be called to put them into practice.

Let us now proceed to consider the reasons for making these variations. We have already explained that the natural effect of the stooping position just referred to is to contract the chest and to lengthen the back. If we place a coat cut for a proportionate figure, on a stooping man of the same size, we find that the forepart falls away at the front, and the back hangs away at the hips, the skirts flapping one over the other behind. This betokens at once that the forepart is too long at the shoulder, or that the back is too short in the balance; as we shall presently show, synonymous terms. To remedy this defect, the best alteration which suggests itself, is to take out a large V across the forepart, as shown on diagram 2. The result of this, as shown by the dotted lines, is to shorten the forepart, bringing the shoulder-point considerably straighter, leaving the scye the same; but as the arms of a stooping man are carried forwarder than those of an upright figure, it becomes necessary to clear away some of the cloth at the front, giving it a *forwarder*, but not a *deeper* scye. Now if this be done to the forepart of our proportionate coat, it will be found exactly to correspond with that represented by diagram 8; and when the two are laid in a closing position with the back, they will present the same appearance as shown on diagram 2. The skirt will also require some attention; for, as before described, in consequence of the position of the body, it is inclined to lap over behind. For this reason, less spring must be given; so, instead of going 1¼ down, as from O at the top of the line on diagram 3, as for a proportionate coat, three-quarters of an inch will be sufficient for this particular make of figure. With respect to the sleeve, some authors have promulgated very erroneous ideas concerning this part of the garment, having directed that whatever quantity the scye of the coat was cut forwarder, the same should be added on to the fore-arm of the sleeve upwards. This is simply absurd; for the same reason which causes the necessity for the scye to be made forwarder, shortens the length of the fore-arm; consequently, there is no need to add anything thereto. In some cases it may be even necessary to cut it still shorter. The only difference in the sleeve-top (diagram 6) would be a trifle addition across from 1 to 8, to make up for the increased size of the scye, occasioned by setting it more forward, and so increasing the circumference.

The ordinary directions given for the deviations for a stooping figure, are to lengthen the back upwards, and to straighten the forepart as shown on diagram 11. Now, the effect of this is exactly the same as if it had been effected in the manner we have just described, with the exception that it gives a *deeper* scye. Thus, supposing that, instead of shortening the forepart half an inch, we were to heighten the back to that extent, the balance would be exactly the same; the only difference being, that the scye of the coat, which we lengthened in the back, would be just half an inch deeper. Since it does not follow, as a matter of consequence, that a deeper scye is required, we prefer making the alteration in the following manner.

By length of back or forepart, we mean the relative lengths existing between them when balanced; not the mere height from the top of the back to the bottom of the scye, or from the bottom of the scye to the top of the back, when placed in a closing position at the shoulder-seam, irrespectively one of the other. For instance, if a coat for 16 inches breast, and another for 20, be produced by the same system of balancing, though there would be a greater length from the bottom of the scye to the top of the back of the 20 coat than of the 16, still the *comparative* length of back would be no greater, because the foreparts would be increased in length in the same degree; and when we make use of terms, long in the back or forepart, we invariably speak *comparatively*. The mere addition of a certain quantity at the top of the back also, does not constitute an increased *length*, because it is only so much *higher in the neck, and longer in the balance;* but of this subject we shall have to speak more largely when treating on the "disproportion of heights."

We have already enlarged somewhat considerably on the subject of admeasurement systems, showing their impracticability, even for the cases of the most ordinary disproportion. One of our correspondents, who had endeavoured to apply the various kinds of "shoulder-measures" in every manner which could suggest itself to his inquiring mind, but with a uniform want of success—owing partly to the impossibility of obtaining the measures twice alike—at length tried to make use of one of them (that from the top of the back over the right arm, under the left, and up again to the starting-point—being the measure shown from A to E on diagram 3, plate 1701, published with the July number) for the purpose of determining what size the coat required to be produced from. He first calculated the relative proportion which should exist between the breast and shoulder measures of a well-made figure; and the result of his observations was, that the latter exceeded the former by one-fourth and a twenty-fourth part, or seven twenty-fourths; that is, for an 18-inches breast, 23¼ would be the proper quantity for the shoulder-measure. He reasoned, that if the shoulder-measure exceeded the proportion to the breast-measure, then the coat should be produced larger than the size indicated by the mere circumference of the body, because the back would be larger made than the chest; and if, on the contrary, the breast-measure exceeded the proportion to the shoulder-measure, then the coat should be cut smaller than the size, because the back was less in proportion to the size than the front, the extra bigness of the body being due to an unusual development of the chest. This, in theory, appeared somewhat reasonable, and in practice did not prove altogether unsuccessful for the minor cases of disproportion; but in more extreme cases (the true and proper tests of an admeasurement plan), the whole theory proved fallacious, and did not effect the desired end. For instance, the shoulder-measure for a stooping figure might be long; the coat then would be produced larger than the proportion to the breast, giving a straighter forepart and a forwarder scye; so far correct—but then the balance of the coat would remain unaffected, so that one of the principal deviations, the shortening of the forepart, would be altogether unattended to. Again; a man with the spine considerably curved at the centre of the back, would give a great length in this measure, while, at the same time, the coat would not require to be produced at all larger than the actual size, the scye not requiring to be any larger, the extra quantity of cloth only being necessary where the curve was situated, that is, on the back itself.

(*To be continued.*)

CITY OF LONDON SOCIETY OF PRACTICAL TAILORS.

We are requested to announce that the Twentieth Annual Dinner of the above Society will take place at the Guildhall Tavern, Guildhall, on Saturday, the 19th, at five o'clock precisely. Secretary, Mr. Samuel Sheppard, 90, Goswell Road.

MANCHESTER AND ITS DISTRICT FOREMAN-TAILORS MUTUAL BENEFIT AND IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY.

The Anniversary Dinner of the members of this young but active Society will take place at the Old Swan Hotel, Pool Street, Market Street, Manchester, on the 7th inst. Tickets, 4s. 6d. each, may be obtained of the Hon. Secretary, Mr. Henry Leal.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PATTERNS IN DIAGRAM.

PLATES 1726 AND 1727.

Diagrams 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7, are the pattern of the prevailing form of coat for evening-dress, as illustrated on one of the plates issued with the present number. Any very decided novelty in shape must scarcely be looked for, in any of the component parts of a dress suit, as, with the exception of the substitution of a rolling collar for the stereotyped form of front—which, while it took every one by surprise, established itself for a time by the elegant appearance which it imparted—the periodical changes in the general character are not so marked as at once to be distinguished by any startling effect. A new feature in the present pattern is the cutting on of the strap of the skirt to the bottom of the forepart, so as to do away with the appearance of the narrow strip of cloth, which has neither beauty nor usefulness to recommend it.

Diagrams 2, 8, and 11, are introduced to illustrate certain principles or forms described in that portion of our article on "DISPROPORTION," which appears in our present number.

Diagrams 9, 10, and 12, are the pattern of an elegant form of mantle for ladies' wear, and one of the newest shapes for the season. It will be found effectively illustrated on one of our present plates. The side-seams are only closed a certain distance of their whole length, and the remainder left open, and the upper part hollowed, so as to leave an opening or space between them. The sleeve (diagram 12) presents a singular appearance by the shape. Owing to the unusual length, it will be evident that it is not intended to be worn in the usual manner, and the opening indicated at the fore-arm will show that the arm is passed through it when wished. A piece is taken out of the top-side at the bottom, and rounded at top to correspond with the portion of the side-seam left open.

EVENING-DRESS.

We have illustrated on one of the plates accompanying the present number of our work, the prevailing style of evening-dress for gentlemen. One of the chief characteristics in the dress-coat for the season is the reduction in the length of waist. It is not, it is true, affected to any marked extent, but still it constitutes a feature in the present style; and the change offers the opportunity for a further curtailment in the length of waist, without its being immediately detected; and so the shortening might be carried on, season after season, until eventually the alteration in appearance would be noticed. The turn of the forepart is low, but does not reach quite to the bottom. Five holes are still worked in the lapel. There is not much light between the lapel and the collar; the latter is deeper in the fall, but as yet the stand is not heightened. The skirt is moderate in length—perhaps a little longer than we last reported. It is of an average width at top and at bottom, and the front-edge rounded and pressed back on to the seat. The strap may be cut in the usual way, or cut on to the forepart, as we have shown on the diagram. The sleeve is easy to the arm, but rather wide at the hand, with a deep cuff, and two buttons and holes. The fronts are faced to the lapel-seam with black corded silk, levantine, satin, or serge, and the skirts lined throughout with plain black silk serge or levantine. The edges have a smart appearance when finished with a narrow braid, sewn on flat, but it must be narrow, so as not to obtrude on the eye; or a medium-sized royal cord will do equally well. Fancy silk buttons are generally worn on dress-coats. We have to report black as the only fashionable wear for dress-coats.

Evening-dress waistcoats are made single-breasted, either with a rolling collar, or without a collar, cut in the usual way. They are cut to correspond with the length of the lapel of the coat, a little pointed at front, and the bottom of the front-edge cut away from below the lower button. They are made to open very low, and have three buttons and holes only. Black cassimere, with a small pattern on the edges and roll, in embroidery in black silk, with bugles, beads, and fancy braids introduced, is the most general wear. Plain black cassimere, or with a black silk roll, is also in favour. The edges are usually trimmed with a narrow silk braid, sewn on flat, or with two tracing-braids sewn on a little distance apart, and a neat figure turned at the angles of the front-edge, and at each end of the welts. Blue is sometimes seen, with fancy gilt buttons, and has a good effect. Jewelled buttons are worn, to relieve the heaviness of the black.

Dress-trousers are worn straight to the leg, and to fall neatly on the boot. They have fly-fronts, and pockets with openings across, without welts. They are faced at the bottom with linen or cloth, to keep them in shape. Black doeskin is the usual article worn. As a finish to the side-seams, some trades have a narrow plain silk braid sewn down them, which enlivens the mass of black.

LADY'S "DOLMAN."

We present our readers this month with an excellent illustration of a new form of mantle for ladies, on which our artist has bestowed special care, and has produced an exceedingly well-executed plate, showing the front and back views of the most fashionable form of Dolman.

The pattern we also give of this garment on diagrams 9, 10, and 12, on the sheet of patterns, will enable our readers easily to understand its construction.

We have represented the style made up in two different materials, to show its adaptability to either. In velvet, whether black or coloured, with a trimming of fur on the edges up the openings of the side-seams of the sleeve at the bottom, and at the openings in the fore-arm, with three or four silk braids inside, the effect is very elegant. In fancy makes of coating or beaver, trimmed in the same manner, it presents equally a smart appearance. If the fur be omitted for economy, there should be one or two broad braids sewn on the edges, with a space equal to the width of the braid between them, and also from the edge. A thick cord, with full-size fancy buttons, might be introduced across the several openings. The front is fastened with loops and buttons, or with button-holes, when there is not any fur on the edges. The trimming at front can either be carried down the edges and round the neck, or take a curved direction from the side of the neck down the front to within a small distance of the edge itself at the bottom.

JUVENILE DRESS.

On our third plate, bearing in mind the approach of one of the usual periods for the cessation from study, and the return home of the schoolboy with his wardrobe *slightly* the worse for the half-year's wear, we illustrate two different styles of dress for the younger branches of the community.

That represented on the first figure, of a youth, shows that usually worn by youths for evening-dress.

The jacket is cut with a slight point at the bottom of the back, and to a moderate length of waist. The back is rather broad in proportion across to the sleeve-head, and narrow at top and bottom. The back-scye moderately broad, and the side-seam well curved towards the bottom. The jacket is single-breasted, with a bold lapel cut on, the corners square, and not pointed. There are four buttons and holes at front only, as the turn is low. The collar narrow, and not so wide at front as the lapel, with a small light. Sleeve moderate in size, with a cuff and one button and hole. The top-side is cut narrow at the bottom of the hind-arm, so as to throw the seam more forward on to the hand, and give the cuff a smarter appearance. The edges are trimmed with a ⅜-inch silk braid, sewn on flat.

The waistcoat is cut without a collar, or with a rolling collar to fancy. It is made to correspond with the length of jacket at front and at the sides. It has four buttons and holes at front, and opens low. The trousers are cut straight to the leg, and to fall easily over the foot. They fit neatly to the seat, and are made with fly-front, and have frog-pockets without welts. The waistband is cut on. Plain side-seams. The whole suit is mostly made of the same article, usually one of the different patterns in fancy coating, in blue or black.

On the other figure on the plate, we have illustrated a stylish dress for a little boy, which we feel sure will be admired for the elegance of its appearance. In catering for little boys too young to be put into the regular form of jacket, considerable licence is permitted in the selection of the shape, as there are not any prescribed rules to determine the cut or form.

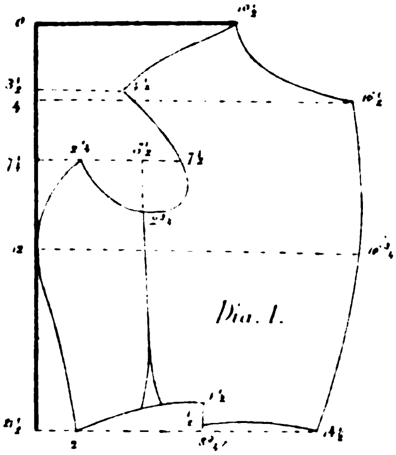
The appearance of the dress at once stamps it as being copied from a period when richness of material and elegance in form were met with in the costume of the day. The jacket is made to fit to the figure, and has a short skirt sewn along the bottom-edge, and cut away at front. It is fastened by hooks and eyes, or by buttons and holes worked in a fly. It is cut high in the neck, and with a very narrow stand-collar, so as not to interfere with the collar of the shirt. The sleeve is cut moderately wide, and has a pointed cuff formed with braid. There are pointed flaps at the fronts of the skirts, in the waist-seam, with pockets under. Small *épaulettes* are attached to the top of the sleeves, slightly fulled on, to give the effect of being puffed out. A broad braid is sewn flat on the edges. A morocco leather belt to match, or black, round the waist, with a fanciful clasp or buckle, is a pleasing addition to this style of jacket. The trousers are cut loose and short, to reach to the top of the calf only. They are usually made plain, or with a braid round the bottoms. Velvet suggests itself as the most effective article for the display of this elegant costume, which would be equally becoming in black, claret, garter blue, or in a rich shade of brown or green. If made up in cloth of any colour, we should leave out the *épaulettes*, and have fancy buttons down the fronts, on the cuffs, and round the scye.

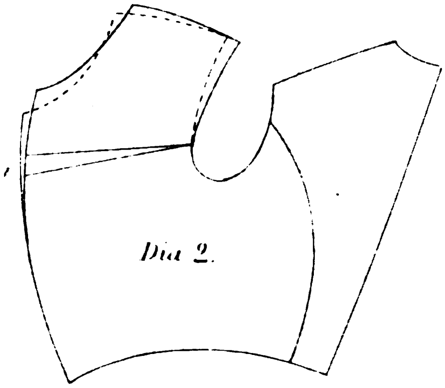
We copy the following remarks from the November number of *Linthicum's Journal of New York Fashions*. The diversity of opinion to which the editor alludes, exists equally in this country, arguments being advanced *pro* and *contra* to their utility. We leave our readers to form their own opinion of the merits of the case from their personal experience:—

"Patterns.

"There is quite a diversity of opinion existing among cutters regarding the use of patterns in their avocation. Some labour under the impression that it is an evidence of lack of skill to depend in any way upon their assistance, consequently will not acquire the habit. Others again, use them altogether, and without judgment, placing implicit reliance upon their correctness; and when, through such entire faith, blunders occur, are at a loss to know how to apply a remedy. Both of the above courses are wrong. At the present day, patterns are in greater requirement than ever. In the largest and most fashionable tailoring establishments, where only cutters of recognized ability are employed, the use of patterns is a constant practice. In fact, their possession is looked upon as a necessary feature of the business. It stands to reason that they are a safe method of repeating satisfactory results time and again. A new customer comes, is measured, clothes cut, made, and delivered. He is pleased in every respect. Every time he calls he repeats praises of his suit. He orders another. The cutter proceeds to draft the garments from the same admeasurement, yet some slight variation in curves, &c., may so alter the balance of one or other of the garments, as to materially diminish the comfortable feel of same to wearer, and he at once forms the idea that it is all luck with tailors after all—one is just as good as another; hence the favourable impression first gained is lost, and the probability a customer with it.

"The only sure way to accumulate a trade is to keep all you get, and the only way to keep it is to create the feeling that your fit can be depended upon. In this lies more than half the secret of success. When a customer is pleased, save his patterns, and please him every time he orders clothes; thereby his custom is not only retained, but his satisfaction, mentioned to his friends, attracts their patronage also. The use of sets of patterns is not only a great convenience, but a great saving of time; and, whereas, in many cases, time can really be estimated at a money value, it is no small item to save. The skilled cutter can, after measurement, select at once, from a varied set, a pattern meeting almost all the demands. His artistic sense will at once point out the trifling changes necessary to make it coincide with any special requirement, and thus, in a few minutes, he accomplishes the work of an hour. His ability is none the less, for his discernment and taste are as much exercised in the selection of, and moulding to the exigencies of the moment, a pattern on hand, as if he had laboured longer developing an original draft. The cutter who will not use patterns, cannot always rely upon the result of his work. There is an uncertainty accompanying every garment he cuts, no matter how practised he may be. More or less is he constantly annoyed with alterations, and he never carries with him the pleasant surety, that the day's labour will turn out to his entire satisfaction. Again, the cutter who blindly stakes his all on patterns, has as much trouble to contend with. No matter how valuable the patterns, how exquisite their proportions, or beautifully curved their lines, their adaptability must be determined by experience and judgment. The more perfect the pattern, the more likelihood of its needing changes, for there are very few perfectly proportioned men to be met with. Singularities of form and individual peculiarities of shape must be dealt with in many instances, and in causing patterns to meet the various demands liable to be made upon them, the cutter must exercise his own knowledge and artistic merit. If it were not that the human frame has a wilful tendency to allow one part to grow out of all proportion to another part, it would be an easy matter to clothe mankind *fittingly*, and do away with practical cutters. A set of model patterns would be all the merchant tailor would need to ensure a fit every time. Any man could enter the business; a smattering knowledge of cloth, and competent journeymen to make it up, would be the only essentials requisite. So long, however, as men are as liable to be out of proportion as proportionately made, just so long will it take first-class ability to disguise the wants of a bad figure, and show off to the best advantage the form of a perfect shape."


Dia. 1.
0
10½
3½
1½
4
10½
7½
3½
7½
12
10¾
2
1½
14½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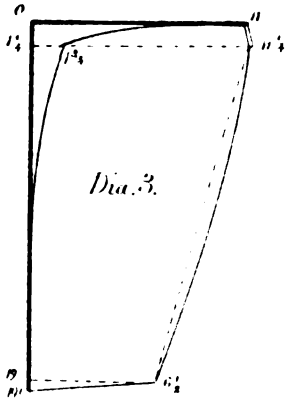
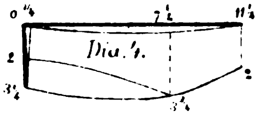

Dia. 3.
0
11
1¼
1¾
11¼
19
6½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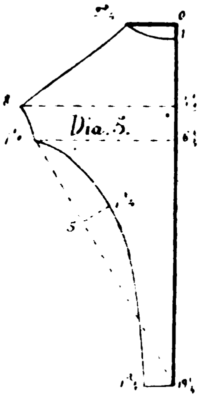
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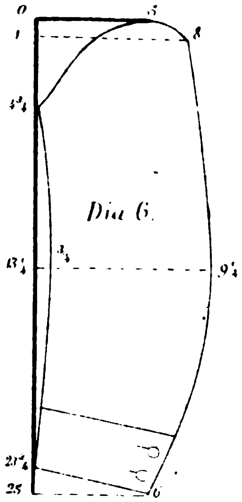
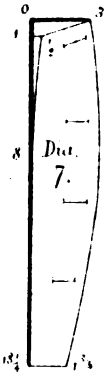
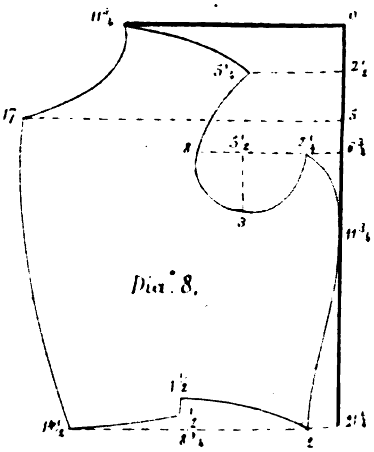
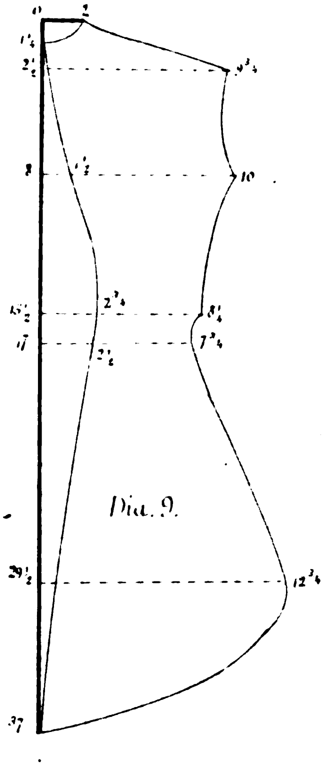

Dia. 6.
0
5
1
8
3¾
13¼
9¼
25
6


Dia. 7.

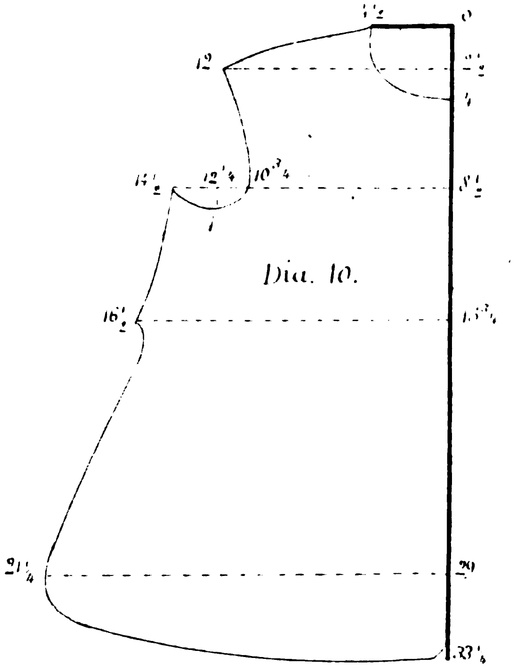

Dia. 8.
11¾
0
5¼
2½
17
5
8
5½
7½
6¾
3
11¾
1½
14½
2
21½

G. Moore



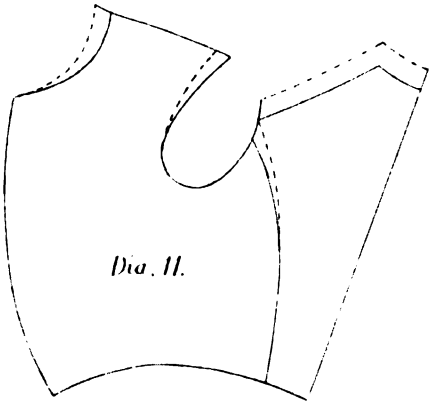
Dia. 9.

0
2
1¼
2½
9¾
8
1½
10
15½
2¾
8¼
17
7¾
2½
29½
12¾
37

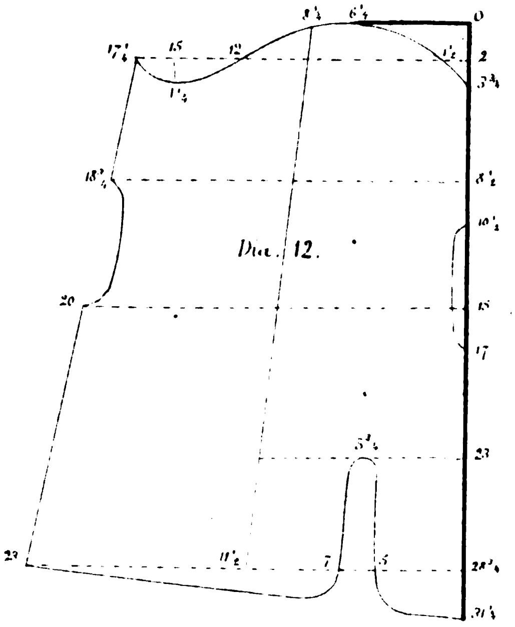


Dia. 10.

1½
0
12
2½
4
13½
12¼
10¾
8½
1
16½
15¾
21¼
20
33¼

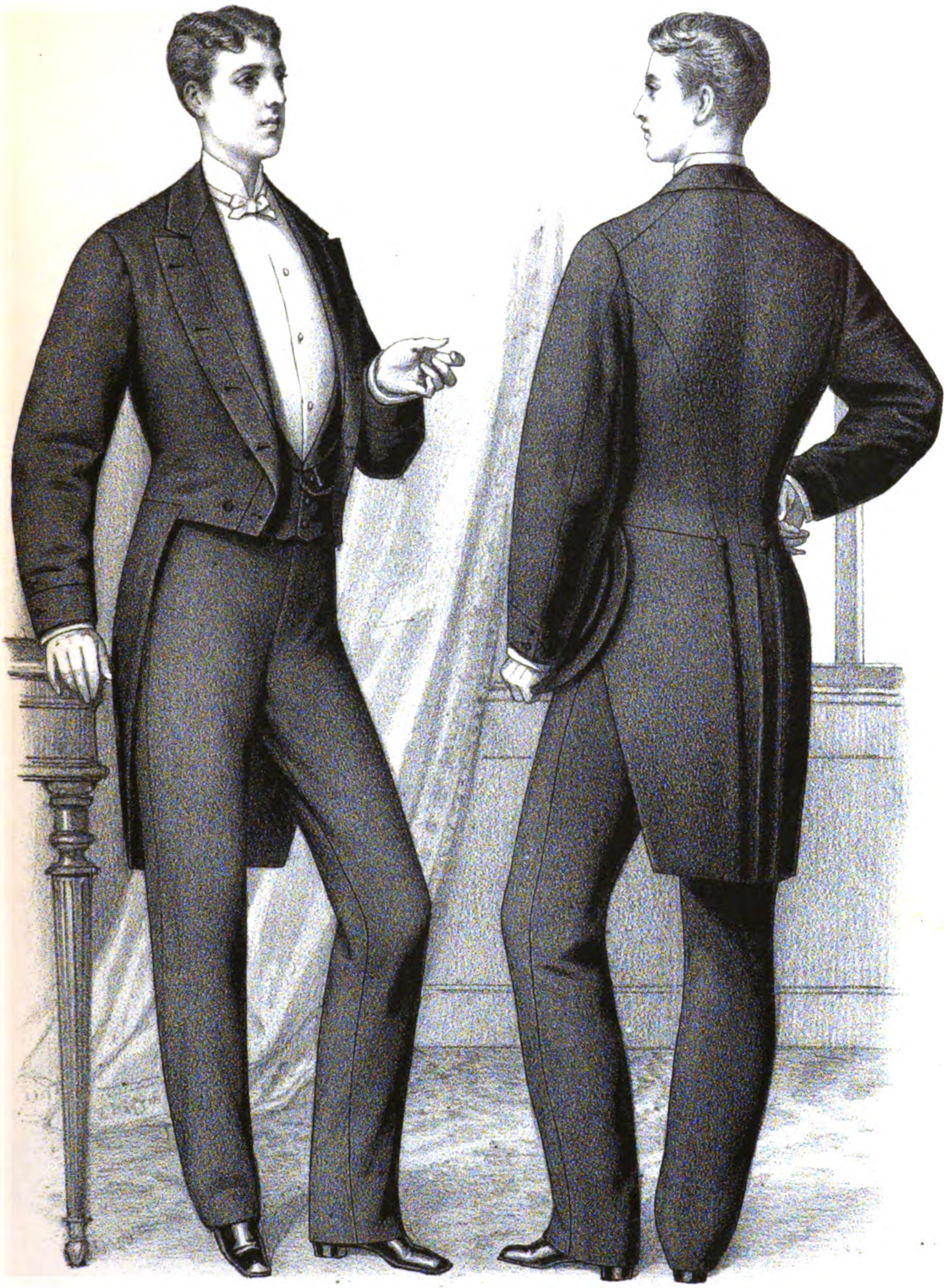


Dia. 11.



Dia. 12.

8¼
6¼
0
17¼
15
12
1½
2
3¾
1¼
18¾
8½
10½
20
15
17
5¾
23
23
11½
7
5
28¾
31¼

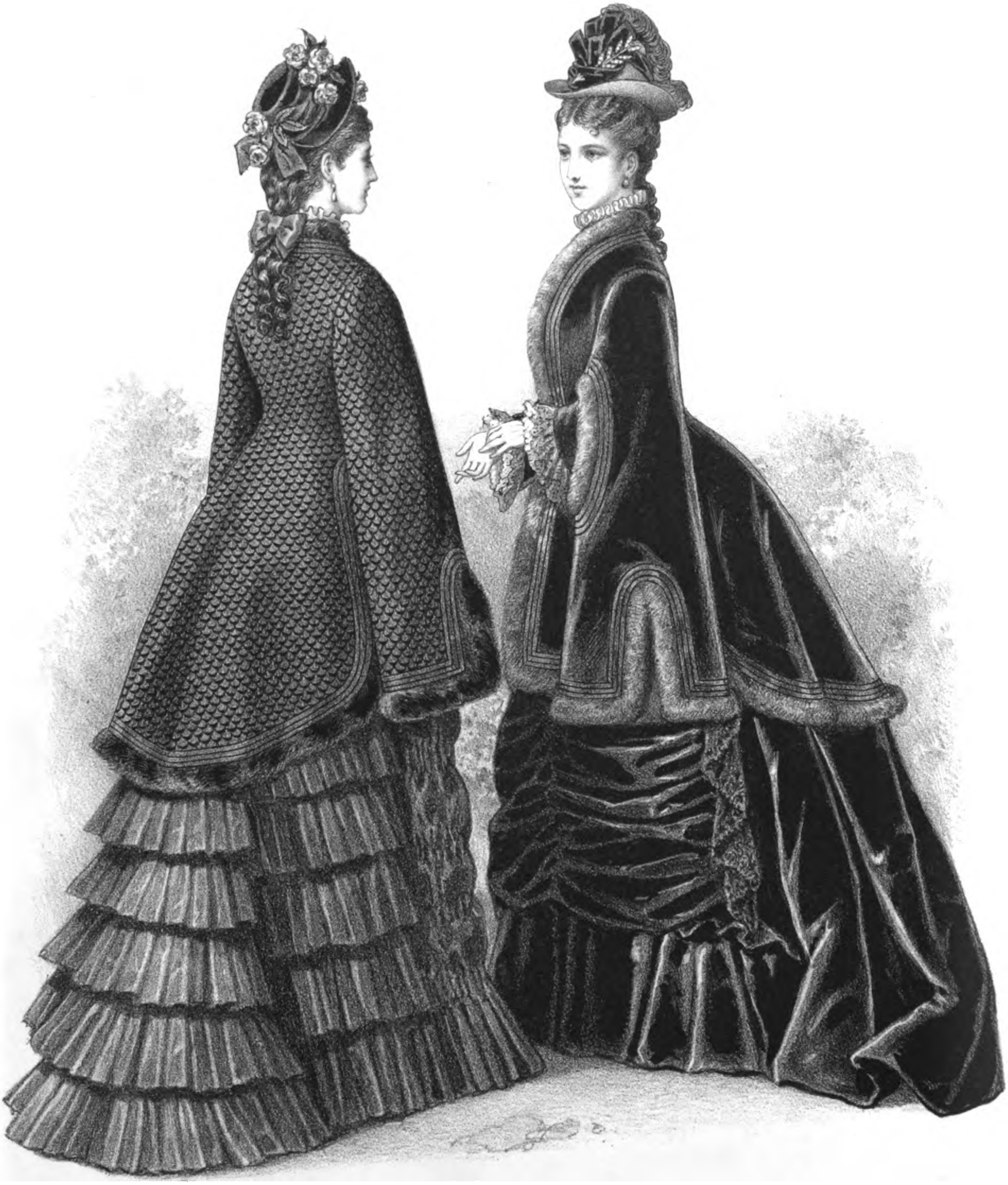


GAZETTE OF FASHION

EDWARD MINISTER AND SON

8, Argyll Place Regent Street

London, w.



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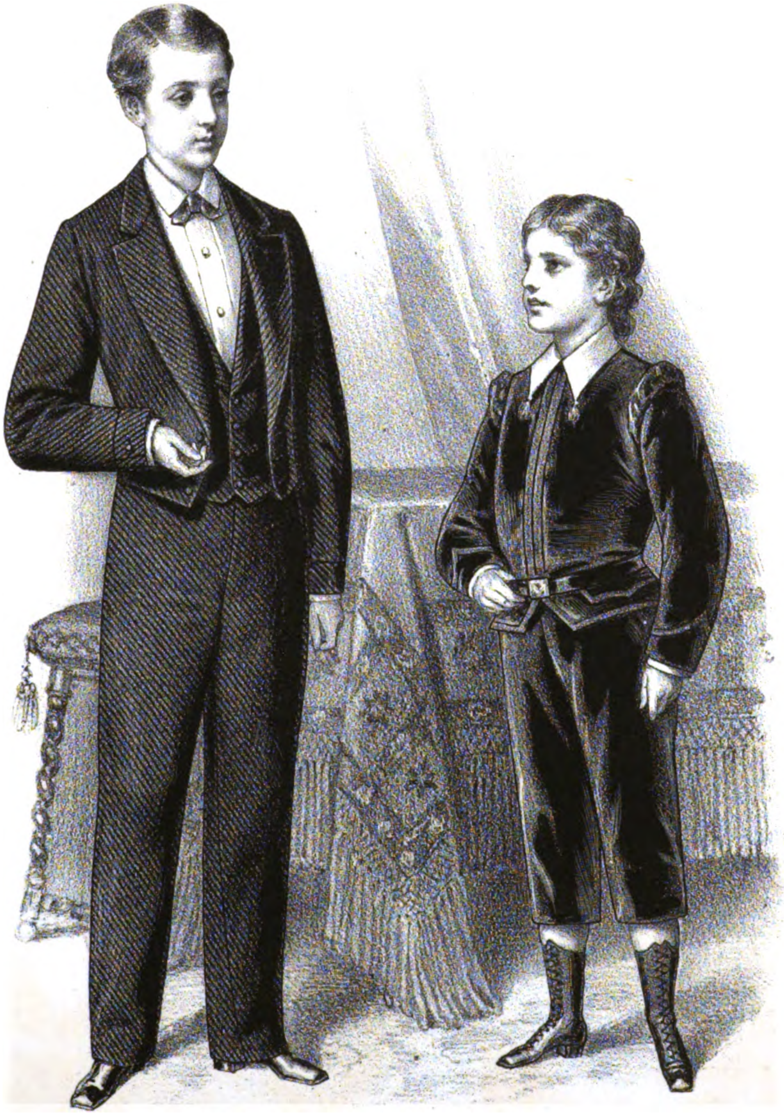

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London, W.